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3RD SERIES,

VOL. VIII., 1908.

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SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society was held at Shrewsbury, on Wednesday, July 1st, 1908, the High Sheriff, Mr. A. Heber-Percy, presiding. There were also present, Revs. Preb. Auden, F.S.A. (Chairman of the Council), W. G. Clark-Maxwell, F.S.A., E. H. Gilchrist de Castro, and J. W. Lee, Miss Auden, Miss Downward, Messrs. E. Cresswell Peele, H. H. Hughes, T. F. Pickering, J. Cosmo Melvill, H. R. H. Southam, F.S.A., J. Nurse, J. A. Morris, H. W. Adnitt, etc.

Letters of apology were received from Mr. Beville Stanier, M.P., the Rev. T. M. Bulkeley-Owen, Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, Miss Mary Lloyd, and the Rev. A. Thursby-Pelham.

Annual Report.

Prebendary Auden presented the Annual Report, as follows :—

The work of the Society during the year covered by this report does not present any very marked features. The *Transactions* have been issued with regularity, and it is hoped, have maintained their value; and the Society has made every effort in other ways to increase the interest taken by the public generally in the antiquities of the county. The work of excavation at Haughmond Abbey, alluded to in last year's report, has been completed under its auspices, with very satisfactory results; while the progress of the restoration of Shrewsbury Abbey Church Tower is still being watched with sympathetic interest. The deaths of Members since the last Annual Meeting have been somewhat numerous, and are a matter for much regret. Viscount Boyne and Bishop Allen, among the vice-presidents, together with Prebendary Clayton, Canon Livingstone, Mr. W. Allen, and Mr. E. Hodges, have all passed away, and left wide gaps in the membership of the Society. Bishop Allen, in particular, before his elevation to the episcopate, sat for many years on the Council, and took an active part in its work. The Accounts are not so satisfactory as they might be. The subscription list has slightly decreased, and several circumstances have slightly increased the expenditure. The result, after paying all liabilities, in spite of some special donations for illustrations, is an overdraft at the bank of £28. The only satisfactory remedy for this is increased support, and the Council would, therefore, appeal again with increased emphasis for new members. That the Archæological Society of such a county as Shropshire should be in debt is an anomaly which certainly ought not to be allowed to continue.

Mr. Auden added that Mrs. Baldwyn-Childe had sent a donation of £5 since the accounts were made up. In the adverse balance of £28 there was no account taken of some subscriptions in arrear, and which would diminish it somewhat. Probably they were somewhere about £20 to the bad.

The CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the Report and Statement of Accounts.

Prebendary AUDEN, in seconding, said they wanted new blood, and he hoped the result of it being known that they had a balance on the wrong side would bring them some new members. (Hear, hear.) He mentioned that the date of the Annual Excursion at Ludlow, was Friday, August 28th. They would have amongst them then, all being well, Mr. St. John Hope, the Assistant Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, than whom there was no greater authority on antiquities in the kingdom—he might almost say in the world,—and he was quite sure that under Mr. Hope's guidance they would have an expedition which would be a treat from the antiquaries' point of view, and full of rich instruction for all. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was carried.

THE COUNCIL.

On the motion of the Rev. E. H. G. DE CASTRO, seconded by Mr. NURSE, the Council were re-elected.

ELECTION OF AUDITOR.

The Rev. W. G. CLARK-MAXWELL, in proposing thanks to Mr. Naunton, and that he be re-elected auditor, said he recently had occasion to consult a good many of the State papers published by the Record Office. In the Shrewsbury Free Library they had got some, but they were very fragmentary. One hardly thought it consonant with the dignity of a borough like Shrewsbury that it should be served in that fashion, while the library at Stafford had a perfectly complete series given to them, and, as a quasi-Salopian, he supposed he ought to boil with indignation. (Laughter.) While at the Record Office last week he ventured to ask the reasons. One was that they had not quite sufficient push and did not badger the Office enough, and another was that the Archæological Society at Stafford had been able to publish a great deal more of original matter, and that was recognised by a correspondingly liberal donation from headquarters in London. If the Society could get additional members, they could have an additional output, and thus earn a more abundant shower of those documents.

Mr. SOUTHAM seconded, and said he would like to say, as Chairman of the Books Committee of the Free Library, that they had already approached the necessary people with regard to the State papers. (Hear, hear.) He thought he had a certain amount of push, and he would try to use it. (Laughter, and hear, hear.)

The motion was carried.

THE LAST STAND OF CARACTACUS.

The CHAIRMAN then read the following paper on "The Last Stand of Caractacus":—

I beg to ask for your kind indulgence whilst I bring a much-argued point before this Society, as I hope, from a new point of view; that is, not only from its archæological, but from its tactical and strategical side.

The old question I venture to resuscitate is this: where did Caractacus make his last stand against the Romans?

The Very Rev. Charles Merivale, late Dean of Ely, in his "History of the Romans under the Empire," writes in a note: "The spots which have been most confidently assigned for the last battle of Caractacus are Coxwall Knoll on the Teme, near Leintwardine (Roy); Cefn Carnedd, west of the Severn, near Llanidloes (Hartshorne *Salopia Antiq.* p. 63); Caer Caradoc, on the Clun, in Shropshire (*Gough's Camden*, iii., p. 3, 13); and the Breidden Hill, near Welshpool, on the Severn (*Archæol. Camb.*, April, 1851.) A Roman Camp, now called Castell Collen, may be traced as far west as the Ython, near Rhayader, and here, too, a suitable locality might be found. But all is misty conjecture. It would seem that Ostorius, intending to strike at the Silures in the centre of Siluria, was drawn northwards by the movements of Caractacus into the country of the Ordovices, along one of the lateral valleys that issue from the Welsh mountains. Tacitus says only] "Transfert bellum in Ordovices."

Thus far the Dean of Ely. Of these four spots, I think that the places usually accepted as the two most likely are the Breidden and Coxwall Knoll.

The history of the period preceding the battle was, briefly, as follows:—Claudius had returned to Rome after the defeat of the Trinobantes under Cunobelin, their King, at Camulodunum (Colchester), where lines can still be traced from the river Colne to a little wooded stream called the Roman river, indicating the ramparts of this British Oppidum. He had claimed and received the honour of a triumph, and had been given the appellation of Britannicus; he had left behind him in Britain Proprætor Plautius to secure the fruits of his success (though Suetonius declares that Claudius' conquest was bloodless.) Vespasianus was then sent in command of the second legion to reduce the Belgæ and the Damnonii, who occupied the country from the Isle of Wight to the Tamar; in this he succeeded.

Plautius was re-called to Rome in A.D. 47, and his successor, Publius Ostorius Scapula, appointed in A.D. 50, found himself being raided by the refractory Britons in various quarters. To confine the still unconquered tribes within the boundary of the Severn, he drew a double line

of posts along the course of that river and the Avon. These posts must have been at the fords, which must have been connected by a road with the base, for reliefs and supplies. This road is most probably the Watling Street from Colchester to Uriconium.

He established a base and a colony at Camulodunum as a stronghold of the Roman power in the island.

Though far from the Severn and the country of Silures, it was the nearer to Rome, and a good base for the Roman operations for the entire subjugation of the island. In the events that ensued, one is constantly reminded of the last frontier war with the Afridis, the Mohmands, and the other border tribes. First, the Icenians, a tribe inhabiting Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdonshire, were defeated in a battle in which Tacitus records that Marcus Ostorius, the son of the General, having saved the life of a Roman citizen, acquired the civic crown.

Then the Cangi, who inhabited Cheshire and part of Lancashire, were laid waste; then commotions amongst the Brigantes called for the Roman General's attention.

But neither threats nor promises could induce the Silures to abandon their hostile actions; nor could they be quelled but by encamping the legions among them. To facilitate this design a colony, consisting of a powerful body of veterans, was conveyed to Colchester to settle upon the conquered lands, as a resource against the rebels and for initiating the Allies in the requisitions of the Roman law.

Then Ostorius marched against the Silures, a people resolute and fierce by nature, and rendered confident by the valour of Caractacus, the son of Cunobelin, their leader.

Caractacus transferred his forces to the territory of the Ordovices, where he resolved to give battle, and chose a spot which was difficult for the enemy to attack, and easy for the Britons to defend and retreat from; or thus I understand Tacitus when he writes, "every way incommodious to our army, and every way favourable to his own." This post, continues Tacitus, "was upon the ridge of some lofty mountains; where their sides were gently inclining and approachable, he piled up stones for a rampart; his position was also skirted by a river difficult to be forded."

This position alarmed Ostorius, but the soldiers, demanding battle, he led them on, and, without much difficulty, cleared the river; many of the assailants fell at the stone ramparts, but, forming the military shell with their shields, they demolished the rough stone walls, and the Britons betook themselves to the ridges of the mountain where, being unprotected by helmets or breastplates, they were slaughtered by the swords and javelins of the Romans. The Britons were defeated, the wife and daughter of

Caractacus taken, and his brothers surrendered; the gallant chieftain himself escaped to Cartismandua, Queen of the Brigantes, who subsequently gave him up to the Romans, A.D. 51.

Now, looking at the site of the Breidden, I cannot see that it in any way answers to the description of this battle. The Severn is too far away from the foot of the hill to be any protection to men entrenched on the Breidden armed with bows and arrows and swords and javelins; it also must have been a much more formidable river to cross then than it is now, when the country is all drained.

In about 894 A.D. the Danes sailed their vessels—they may have been of light draught for sea-going vessels, but sea-going vessels they must have been—up the Thames, portaged them across to the mouth of the Severn, and navigated them up that river as far as Buttington, about two miles below Welshpool, where they were caught by the Saxons and utterly defeated.

Mr. Clark-Maxwell also tells me that Tacitus used the word "Amnis" for the stream crossed at Caradoc's defeat, whilst he calls the Severn "Fluvius," and we should remember that though Ostorius was alarmed at the sight of the river, his men "without much difficulty cleared it." The Breidden, though steep, might be assaulted on all sides except the precipitous slopes on the northern and western sides, and, if so carried, there would be no way of retreat for the defenders.

The camp at the Breidden has round its highest elevation an outer and an inner wall, and on a lower top one circumvallation. The apparent connecting works marked on the Survey Sheet are, I think, doubtful as to their antiquity, and are at best but very slightly indicated.

Coxwall Knoll, on the contrary, in my opinion, answers well to the description.

What I have said of the Severn (as far as regards the drainage of the land), equally applies to the Teme—it must have been a bigger river than it is now.

The stream runs at the very foot of the hill on which stands the camp; with stone walls erected along the bank on the camp side it would add much to the strength of the position of the defenders.

There is no trace that we could find of these stone walls. But, as the Roman soldiers could remove them under cover of the military shield, they could only have been piles of loose stones, what is called a Burr-wall in Shropshire still.

Its left flank is bounded by a brook called the Red Lake brook from its appearance, probably then bordered by marshes; nearing its summit are the surrounding walls of the British Camp, at its rear the way of retreat lies open

to the hills, through which Caractacus must have escaped (north, let it be remembered) to the Queen of the Brigantes, a tribe who inhabited Yorkshire, Durham, Cumberland, and Westmoreland.

Again, where had Caractacus withdrawn from to find a suitable position to defend? He had come from she country of the Silures, a people who occupied Herefordshire, Radnor, Brecknock, Monmouth, Glamorgan, and, in general, South Wales, and passed into the country of the Ordovices, the people of Shropshire and North Wales. In a note in the Dean of Ely's book I find: "From the distance marked in the XII. and XIII. Itinera of Antoninus it has been supposed Branogenium of the Ordovices, is at Leintwardine, on the Teme, and Magna Castra of the Silures, at Kentchester, a little north of the Wye. The boundary would, therefore, lie between these two rivers. It seems to me that Caractacus, a born hill fighter, would never have left his vantage ground in the Shropshire hills for the sake of the perhaps, imposing, but certainly weak, position, of the isolated Breidden. Nor can I imagine Ostorius advancing from Colchester, circling round in the plain country north of the Severn, aware, as he must have been, that before he could attack he would have to cross that then formidable river.

His probable line of advance from Camulodunum would be the line of Watling Street (though possibly that "street" did not yet exist) over the lowest ford on the Severn at Uriconium, which must have been a fortified post, and thence by the, perhaps, subsequent military road to Leintwardine.

Directly the Severn was crossed at Uriconium, the Breidden as the scene of a battle as described by Tacitus becomes impossible.

The association of the name Caer Caradoc with the camp on the hills behind Coxwall is, I believe, ancient, and, therefore, valuable, especially as Caractacus, son of Cunobelin, King of Trinobantes, except by his fierce resistance to the Romans and by this great fight, had no local connection with either the Silures or Ordovices.

Camden states that the battle was fought in Shropshire, where the Clun runs into the Teme, not far from a hill called Caer Caradoc. This answers exactly to Coxwall Knoll. It may be said that Camden had no more written authority to go on for this statement than we have. Yet, living as he did in 1586, when he published in what I read was "Elegant Latin, the history of the ancient inhabitants of Britain, when facile means of locomotion were not, races and families lived long in their Shropshire valleys, and the old tales and traditions would be told and re-told, and I

handed down in a way that is impossible to conceive now-a-days. Yet even so, I found two old residents who told me that the Red Lake Brook was so called because a great battle had been fought there, so that the brook ran red with blood!

I cannot finish this article without expressing my great indebtedness and grateful thanks to Mr. Clark-Maxwell, without whose help this article could not have been written, and in whose company so many delightful days have been spent visiting these and other British and Roman encampments in the neighbourhood.

We at any rate are quite convinced that at Coxwall Knoll we have the true scene of the last fight of the great British hero, Caractacus.

Mr. Melvill proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his interesting paper. He said he visited Coxwall Knoll last year, but he had always imagined until now that the popular idea that the Breidden was the place of the battle was the right one. Now, however, he saw, as Mr. Heber-Percy had pointed out, that the Severn flowed too far from the place to make it likely to be the site of Caractacus' last stand. He knew the Teme flowed close to Coxwall Knoll, and he imagined there must have been a marsh in the primeval times, and that it was quite likely the Knoll was the scene of the battle. He hoped to visit the place again, and, after the interesting arguments he had heard, he would look upon it with a different eye.

Mr. Peele, in seconding, said he knew the Breidden very well, and he agreed with the Chairman that it was not the place described by Tacitus, nor anything like it. The other place he had never seen, but he would follow Mr. Melvill's example and take an early opportunity of visiting it. He felt that Mr. Heber-Percy had really solved that question, which had engaged so much attention.

Prebendary Auden said he stood up to champion the Breidden as the site of the last stand. He was aware there was a good deal to be said for Coxwall Knoll, and he would like to give the fullest benefit to what could be said. It had the advantage of the old tradition which Mr. Heber-Percy had alluded to, and also it had the authority of Camden. He supposed it was known that Camden himself never visited the spot. The objection to the Knoll, in his mind, was that it first of all had no stone wall upon it, as Mr. Heber-Percy acknowledged, and, with regard to the marsh, he thought no doubt there was a marsh beyond the Severn as well as in most places; in fact, it was the rule for any river to have marshy ground around it, and he thought that would do away with one of the difficulties

that had been stated with regard to the course of the river being far away from the Breidden. He thought an argument in the Breidden's favour was its isolation; a force on the top of the hill could only be attacked from below. Then with regard to the river, it must be admitted that rivers in the time of Caractacus had a good deal more water in them than they had now, and also they would not be so confined in their channels; and he thought he was right in saying that, allowing for every change, the Severn must have been a bigger river at the Breidden than the Teme at Coxwall Knoll. He pinned his faith to the Breidden partly because of its position, its isolation, and partly because he thought it was more in the country of the Ordovices than the Knoll; also, it had a river which was in those days formidable, and a stone rampart. With reference to the Danes bringing vessels up the Severn, as a Salopian, he was prepared to stick to the fact that it was the Buttington, near Welshpool. But recently, while staying close to Chepstow, he was a little surprised to hear that there was a place close by called Boddington or Buttington, and the people who lived there took it as a matter of course that that was the Buttington referred to. Of course, being a good Salopian, he could not accept that, but they must not make too much of the ships. The other day he was talking to Archdeacon Thomas, who was an authority on the subject, and the Archdeacon told him that, had it been possible for him to be present, he would have done his utmost to support the view that the Breidden was the site of the last stand.

Mr. Clark-Maxwell supported the Chairman's view, and said it seemed to him the only weak point was the small size of the Knoll. It was a much smaller camp than the Breidden, but that might have been one reason why it was chosen, because of the small force. He pointed out that if Camden never saw the site, neither did Tacitus.

Miss Auden gave instances showing the unreliability of traditions.

Mr. Southam said from his little military knowledge he was bound to follow Mr. Heber-Percy's lead.

The vote was heartily carried.

The Chairman, in reply, said he maintained that the Breidden was not difficult to attack, and it was most difficult to defend and impossible to retreat from. With regard to Mr. Auden's contention that the Severn was the most formidable river, that was a point he made in his paper as proving that the Breidden was not the site. He had been interested in all that had been said against him, but he could not say that he was converted. (Laughter.)

ANNUAL EXCURSION.

The Annual Excursion of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society took place on August 28th, when a large party of Members and friends spent the day in studying some of the antiquities of Ludlow. The party included the Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., and Miss Auden, Rev. E. B. and Mrs. Bartleet, Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell, F.S.A., and Mrs. Clark-Maxwell, Rev. Prebendary and Mr. C. Moss, Mr. W. H. St. J. Hope, Assist. Sec. S.A., Mr. H. T. Weyman, F.S.A., Rev. E. H. Gilchrist de Castro, Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, Dr. Gepp, Mr. G. S. Gulston, Mr. H. Howard, Miss R. Humphreys, Miss Lloyd, Mr. J. Cosmo Melvill, Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Mr. J. Nurse, Mrs. Rocke, Mrs. Roughton, Mr. H. R. H. Southam, Mrs. J. D. Southam, Miss Ida Southam, Miss D. Owen, Miss Gladys Owen, Miss E. Greves, Rev. Father Fisher, Rev. J. G. Swainson, Mrs. Wright, Miss Lucy S. Wright, Mr. A. E. Cooper, Rev. C. and Mrs. Tudor, Rev. M. J. and Mrs. Ransome, Rev. J. W. and Mrs. Lee, Miss Chitty, etc. They met at the Church at 11-30, where the Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell kindly gave a resumé of the history of the building, and Mr. St. John Hope called attention to its architectural features. The plan of the Church was laid out on its present lines in the 12th century, probably at the time that the great castle founded by Roger de Lacy in his manor of Stanton had begun to attract considerable population under its protection. Modern research goes to show that Mr. Eyton's theory of a Saxon origin for Ludlow rests upon a very insecure basis. The coins stamped "Lude," which he supposed to have been minted at Ludlow, are now known to belong to the London Mint, and Mr. J. H. Round is of opinion that the manor of Lude, mentioned in the Domesday Book is that of Lye, in Herefordshire. In 1199 mention is made of the enlarging of Ludlow Church, and the 14th and 15th centuries brought many alterations and additions to it. The heraldry of the chancel roof points to the first half of the 15th century, and there is documentary evidence of the screen work being of that period. The Church is rich in old stained glass, and formerly possessed many chantry chapels, the sites of the altars of which were pointed out by Mr. H. T. Weyman. The tomb at the north-west end of the Church, popularly, but most incorrectly, associated with Prince Arthur, is shown to be probably that of Dr. Denton, master of St. John's Hospital, which is mentioned by Leland. St. John the Evangelist was the patron saint of the Palmers' Guild of Ludlow, the legend of which is given in the east window of their chapel at the end of the north aisle, as that of St.

Lawrence, the patron saint of the Church, is in the east window of the chancel. The Palmers' Chapel also, like Clun Church, possesses an oak canopy above the altar. Other unusual features are the mediæval lavatory near the south door, and the little chamber behind the altar at the east end of the chancel, with its inserted 12th century window. Stukeley considered the room to have been a treasure chamber, but this is clearly incorrect. Mr. St. John Hope was of opinion that it was built in order to make it possible to conform with the canon which ordered the ringing of a bell at a given point in the saying of the Mass, that the parishioners at their work outside might hear. He mentioned that this is probably the reason for the much-debated low-side windows, with their shuttered openings. In later mediæval times a bell in the steeple was rung instead of a hand-bell, and the sanctus bell-cote found in many churches marks an intermediate stage.

The monuments in Ludlow Church are many of them noteworthy, especially that to Sir John Bridgman and his wife. Sir John died in 1637, and his monument is probably the work of Francesco Fanelli, who was employed at Gloucester Cathedral about that date. Sir John was not popular, and Gough, in his history of Middle, records a rhyming Latin epitaph made on him by Ralph Gittins, one of the masters of Shrewsbury School, and its English translation.

After an interval for lunch, the party re-assembled at the Castle, where Mr. St. John Hope spoke first of the general history of the building. There is little documentary evidence as to its early history, as, not being a Royal Castle, the Pipe Rolls are silent as to expenditure upon it. The first Norman builders used the stone they took out of their moat to build a great gateway tower (as they did at Richmond in Yorkshire), instead of making the usual earthen mound. One side of the almond-shaped enclosure of the inner bailey was fortified by nature, and only required the addition of a wall, against which the later buildings now stand. The great tower was much altered about the 13th century, the entrance archway being taken away and built up, and the lowest storey made into a dungeon. The entrance was made beside at a different level, and the outer bailey was enclosed and used for various buildings. Of these, the porter's lodge is still standing, with the prison next to it, to which Sir John Bridgman, if tradition be true, was wont to send prisoners for very small faults. A single wall remains of the Chapel of St. Peter, which Sir Henry Sidney made into two storeys for use as a courthouse and muniment room.

The first building of note in coming into the inner court is the Judge's lodgings, built by Sir Henry Sidney.

with a picturesque newel staircase; but the round Norman Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene eclipses all the other buildings in interest. The excavations made a few years ago under the supervision of Mr. Hope showed that the original chancel was finished by an octagonal apse. This was removed by Sir Henry Sidney, and replaced by a longer chancel of timber work. He also brought corbels from various parts of the Castle, and inserted them in the nave walls as supports to a gallery or upper floor, where he and his family and guests heard the service, while the dependents occupied the ground floor. A covered way led from the state apartments to the chapel, with a passage below from the servants' quarters.

At this point a heavy shower made the party beat a retreat to the shelter still afforded by the great tower, where Mr. Hope pointed out the various alterations it had gone through, and showed that the curious short wall passage was a relic of the time when it was the great gateway. In troubled times, or at night, when the inner doors were closed, persons might be admitted one at a time through this passage, which in the daytime would be partially hidden by the open door against it. The arrangements of the great hall and the other buildings also showed many points of interest, and must have contained much that was noticeable before the Government, under George I., allowed everything to fall into irrevocable ruin at the beginning of the 18th century.

Leaving the Castle precincts, the party walked round the exterior, and then made their way to the little late 12th century Chapel of St. Thomas of Canterbury, now a furniture store, and so to the Grammar School, where the 13th century hall of Thomas Barneby now forms part of the school precincts. The Teme was crossed by the picturesque Ludford Bridge, near the site, in 1450, of camps of the rival forces of York and Lancaster.

Ludford House was visited, by the kind permission of Mr. A. C. Brown. This contains early work in its walls, for it was originally a Hospital of St. Giles, where beggars and poor strangers were entertained in mediæval times. The Ludford Hospital seems to have taken the form of almshouses, known as St. Giles' House, which were bought on the dissolution of the smaller religious foundations by William Foxe, Bailiff of Ludlow, the purchaser of St. John's Hospital in Ludlow. He seems to have adapted St. Giles House for the use of his son Edmund, and re-built the almshouses. Edmund Foxe was called of Ludford, on his death in 1551, four years before that of his father. William Foxe's grandson, Edward, conveyed Ludford to Bonham Norton, of Church Stretton, in 1607, and it passed, a few

years later, to the Charlton family, who first occur in connection with Ludford in 1632, and who seem to have been in full possession of the house in 1667. The Charltons, who were a branch of those at Apley, had been goldsmiths, or what would in modern days be called bankers, of London, and the negotiations of loans to the King passed through their hands. They bought property in their native county, and became owners of Whitton, near Ludlow. Richard Charlton, of Whitton, married Emma, daughter of Sir Job Harby, of Adston, in Northants, and their son, Job, became eminent in the law. He was born in 1614, and in 1662 was appointed Chief Justice of Chester, and in 1672 Speaker of the House of Commons. He was created a baronet in 1686. He lived at Ludford, and there entertained King James II. in 1687. The King's bed and his chair are still to be seen at Ludford, where the character of the house remains much as it was at that time, and to the casual observer little but the ground plan tells of its earlier date. Sir Job's grandson, Sir Francis, settled Ludford on the eldest son of his first marriage, and Park Hall, near Oswestry, which he bought in 1717, on that of his second; but the male line of both branches failed about the beginning of the 19th century, Ludford passing to the Lechmeres, and Park Hall to the Kinchants.

From the Hall the party went to Ludford Church, where, in the absence of the Vicar, the Rev. R. V. Tremills kindly met them, and pointed out the objects of interest. The north aisle, built by William Foxe in the 16th century, contains an interesting brass to his memory, and that of his wife. The inscription mentions that he built the aisle, and "re-edified" the almshouses. The date of his wife's death has not been filled in. She died March 11th, 1564, and her will carefully guards the rights of the poor to the almshouses at Ludford. Sir Job Charlton, who died in 1607, aged 83, is commemorated by a fine recumbent effigy in his Judge's robes, and the monument to his first wife, Dorothy Bunden, has a graceful portrait medallion. There is a tomb of curious design erected by Edward Fox, but no dates have been filled in upon it. Apparently it was erected before money difficulties obliged him to part with Ludford. Considerable interest was shown by the members in a vessel of stone built into the south wall of the interior, but it did not appear to be in situ, and various opinions were expressed as to whether it had originally been a font or a stoup.

From Ludford Church the party made their way back to the town in detachments, and at 6-2 the Shrewsbury contingent went on their homeward way after a most interesting day in the town that King James is said to have called (and rightly so) one of the fairest in his dominions.

MINUTES OF THE MONTHLY COUNCIL MEETINGS.

October 9th, 1907—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A. in the Chair.

Mr. George Whiteley, M.P. of Hawkstone Park, was elected a member of the Society.

In consideration of the valuable literary services rendered to the county by Miss Burne, the Council decided to present to her one volume and one odd part of the *Transactions* necessary to enable her to complete her set.

Mr. Southam reported that a sum slightly exceeding £25 had accumulated as interest on the amount which was deposited in the Salop Old Bank on behalf of the Uriconium Excavation Fund, when the work was discontinued in 1899. It was resolved that the sum of £25 of this interest be devoted towards liquidating the balance due for work done in excavating the ruins at Haughmond Abbey during the Spring of 1907.

November 13th, 1907—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

A letter was read from Miss Burne, thanking the Council for their gift of the parts of the *Transactions* which she wanted.

It was decided that two plates and one block be allowed to Mr. H. B. Walters for the next instalment of his paper on Church Bells; and that the question of the Illustrations for Mrs. Baldwyn-Childe's paper on Kinlet be referred to the Editorial Committee.

December 11th, 1907—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Mr. A. Middleton Rickards, of 21, Glenloch Road, Haverstock Hill, N.W., was elected a member of the Society.

The Chairman read a letter which he proposed should be printed and sent to all the subscribers to the Uriconium Excavation Fund, informing them that £25 of the interest accumulated on the deposit at the Salop Old Bank had been devoted towards

liquidating the balance due for work done in excavating the ruins at Haughmond Abbey in the Spring of 1907. The letter was approved, and the Assistant Secretary was instructed to send a copy to each of the subscribers to the Uriconium Fund.

January 8th, 1908—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The Assistant Secretary reported that he had sent by post to each subscriber to the Uriconium Excavation Fund a copy of the letter approved at the last Council Meeting, and that no replies had been received.

Miss Lucy S. Wright, of Grinshill Vicarage, was elected a member of the Society.

A letter was read from Mr. J. Cosmo Melvill, asking that his name should not appear, for the present, as Curator of Conchology.

A letter was read from Mrs. Baldwyn-Childe, offering £5 towards the cost of the Illustrations in the *Transactions* which she desired for Blakeway's Notes on Kinlet Church. Mrs. Baldwyn-Childe's offer was accepted with thanks, and the Council agreed to add a further sum for illustrations not exceeding £5.

February 12th, 1908—Rev. C. H. Drinkwater in the Chair.

The following new members of the Society were elected :— The Hon. W. Ormsby-Gore, Brogyntyn, Oswestry, and Mr. John Beacall, of Sorrento, Italy.

A Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1907 was laid on the table, showing a balance overdrawn at the end of the year of £28 7s. 10d.

It was resolved that if, in Mr. Adnitt's opinion, there is a sufficient number of surplus copies for future sales of Vol. I., 2nd Series, of the *Transactions*, a number of copies not exceeding ten might be broken up for the purpose of completing the "Lay Subsidy Roll of 1327" for the members of the Council, and of binding copies of the "History of Shrewsbury Liberties" for sale for the Society.

March 11th, 1908—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The following new members of the Society were elected :— Mr. G. S. Gulston, Moor Hall, Ludlow, Mr. Gerald G. P. Heywood, Tickwood Hall, Much Wenlock, and Mrs. F. R. Gamwell, Aber Artro, Llanbedr, Merioneth.

A letter read from Mr. Herbert Southam, enclosing a cheque for £1 1s., being a donation from himself and Mr. Adnitt to the Illustrations Fund.

The Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher and Mr. Adnitt were requested to draw up a circular postcard to be sent to the Clergy, Landowners, and others likely to be interested, calling attention to the fact that there were several copies of the "History of Shrewsbury Liberties" for sale.

April 8th, 1908—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The question of the Annual Excursion was discussed, and it was decided to make Ludlow the centre for the Excursion, provided that Mr. St. John Hope or Mr. Brakspear would be able to attend.

May 13th, 1908—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

It was reported that Mrs. Baldwyn-Childe had sent her promised subscription of £5 to the Illustrations Fund, and the Assistant Secretary was instructed to convey the thanks of the Council to Mrs. Baldwyn-Childe for her generous donation.

The Chairman was requested to convey to the relatives of the Right Rev. Bishop Allen the sympathy of the Council on the death of the Bishop.

It was decided that the Annual General Meeting be held in July, and that Major Heber-Percy be asked to take the Chair.

June 10th, 1908—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The printers' account for Part I., Vol. VIII., of the *Transactions* was laid on the table; and it was decided that enquiry be made as to some of the charges which appeared to the Council to be excessive.

July 1st, 1908—Rev. Prebendary Auden, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The question of the printers' charges was again discussed, but postponed to a future meeting.

The Rev. C. M. Tudor and Mrs. Tudor, of Pitchford Rectory, were elected members of the Society.

The Annual Excursion was fixed for August 28th.

September 9th, 1908—Colonel H. R. H. Southam, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The following new members of the Society were elected :—
Rev. Maurice J. Ransome, Pulverbatch Rectory.
Rev. G. R. Peak, Dinham, Ludlow.
Mrs. J. W. Lee, Cressage, Shrewsbury.

The Chairman having reported that the hedge at Uriconium required laying, it was decided that the matter be left in Mr. Southam's hands.

The Assistant Secretary was instructed to call the attention of the Churchwardens of St. Chad's to the fact that some little cleaning up was necessary at the Crypt.

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Bristol and Gloucester Archæological Society. Rev. W. Hazeley, Hasbrook Library, Gloucester.

Cambrian Archæological Association. C. J. Clarke, Esq., 63, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Cambridge Antiquarian Society, Little St Mary's Lane, Cambridge.

Cheshire and North Wales Archæological Society, Grosvenor Museum, Chester.

Cumberland and Westmorland Archæological and Antiquarian Society, Kendal.

Derbyshire Archæological Society. Percy H. Currey, Esq., 3, Market Place, Derby.

Essex Field Club. Springfield, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.

Glasgow Archæological Society, 83, West Regent Street, Glasgow.

Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. G. T. Shaw, Esq., The Athenæum, Church Street, Liverpool.

Kent Archæological Society. G. Payne, Esq., The Precincts, Rochester.

Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society. Colonel Fryer, F.S.A., 10, New Street, Leicester.

Powys Land Club, Welshpool. T. Simpson Jones, Esq.

Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 20, Hanover Square, W.

Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.

Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne. R. Blair, Esq., South Shields.

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.

Somerset Archæological Society. Taunton Castle, Somerset.

Surrey Archæological Society. Castle Arch, Guildford.

Sussex Archæological Society. The Castle, Lewes.

Thoresby Society, Leeds. S. Denison, Esq., 10, Park Street, Leeds.

Worcester Diocesan Archæological Society.
William Salt Archæological Society, Stafford.
Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association, 10 Park Street, Leeds.

Bodleian Library, Oxford.
British Museum (Copyright Office).

Natural History Department of British Museum. Cromwell, Road, S.W.

Shrewsbury Free Library.

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Statement of Accounts for the year 1907.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance in hands of Bankers, January 1st, 1907 ...	2	16	4
,, Members' Subscriptions	167	19	0
,, Sale of *Transactions*	3	3	0
,, Sale of *Guide to Uriconium*	6	12	0
,, Sir Offley Wakeman, Bart., Cost of printing the Middleton Pedigree	3	2	6
,, Mr. H. W. Adnitt, Donation to Illustration Fund ...	0	10	6
,, Mr. H. R. H. Southam, Donation to Illustration Fund	0	10	6
,, Balance due to Bankers	28	7	10
	£213	1	8

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
By Messrs. Woodall, Minshall, Thomas and Co., for Printing *Transactions*	121	18	10
,, Messrs. Adnitt and Naunton	35	17	1
,, Salary of Assistant Secretary	5	0	0
,, Wroxeter: Rent, Rates, Tithe, &c.	4	7	5
,, Editorial Committee, Postage Stamps and Carriage of Parcels	1	5	0
,, Postage Stamps, General Correspondence, Calling Meetings, Collecting Subscriptions, &c. ...	2	15	0
,, Railway Carriage and Postage of *Transactions* ...	6	13	9
,, Commission	8	8	0
,, Fee for Indexing Vol. VII., 3rd Series of the *Transactions*	2	2	0
,, Subscription to Congress of Archæological Societies	1	0	0
,, Engraving Blocks for History of Church Bells ...	2	16	0
,, Expenses in connection with Annual Excursion ...	0	7	10
,, Index of Archæological Papers (2 years)	2	11	3
,, Mr. W. K. Boyd, Copying MSS. at Record Office ...	5	0	0
,, Expenses of Annual General Meeting	2	19	6
,, Subscription to Haughmond Abbey Excavation Fund	10	0	0
	£213	1	8

16 March, 1908.

Examined and found correct,
(Signed) W. W. NAUNTON,
Auditor.

THE CHURCH BELLS OF SHROPSHIRE. VI.

By H. B. WALTERS, M.A., F.S.A.

DIOCESE OF LICHFIELD.

(ARCHDEACONRY OF SALOP).

Continued.

4. DEANERY OF EDGMOND.

BOLAS MAGNA. St. John Baptist — Two bells.

Both quite plain, the diameters 16½ in. and 19 in. respectively; the smaller has no inscription-band, and resembles the smaller bell at Preston (p. 11). The Rector (Rev. J. Miller) states that they were re-cast on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee, but they have no appearance of newness, and look more like eighteenth century bells. They are rung by levers.

Belfry dirty and neglected; timbers of frame worn.

[1549]: 'Bollas. ij bellis of oone accorde & a sack-ryng bell.'

1 May, 1553: 'Boolas. Two small bells.'

1740 and 1752: 'Bowlas Magna 2 Bells.'

CHETWYND. St. Michael. — Six bells.

1. PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD 1735 (*continuous*) (26 in.

2. FEAR GOD HONOUR THE KING 1735 (27 in.

3. PROSPERITY TO THIS PARISH 1735 (28 in.

4. WE ARE ALL THE GIFT OF ROBERT PIGOTT OF CHETWYND ESQ[R]:

Below:—1735 (*continuous*) (29 in.

5. WE WERE ALL CAST AT GLOCESTER BY A. RUDHALL 1735 (31 in.

6. I TO THE CHURCH THE LIVING CALL AND TO THE GRAVE DO SUMMON ALL A R 1735 (34½ in.

A very light ring (tenor 8 cwt., note A), like several others in the neighbourhood; all have ornamented cannons. Some primitive repairs to wheels and stocks; belfry very dirty, the jackdaw having made it "a house and a nest where she may lay her young," and bells in bad order.

One of the latest rings by Abraham Rudhall, who died Feb. 1735-6. The borders used are: on 1st and 4th, Fig. 2; on 2nd, Fig. 1; on 3rd and 5th, Fig. 5; on the 6th, a bit of Fig. 3 after date.

Robert Pigott (see 4th bell) also gave the tenor at Edgmond.

[1549]: 'ij bellis of oone accorde to be rogon together.'

4 May 1553: 'Two small bells and a sanctus bell.'

1740: '6 bells the gift of Rob[t] Piggot Esq[re].'

1752: '6 bells.'

In the ringing chamber, a set of old rules printed on a card:—

If that to ring you do come here
You must ring well with hand and ear;
And if a bell you overthrow
Sixpence must pay before you go;
And if you ring with spur or hat,
Sixpence also is due for that;
And if you either swear or curse,
Sixpence is due, pull out your purse.
These laws are old, they are not new,
Therefore the Clerk must have his due;
If to these laws you will consent
Then ring a Bell, we are content.

CUSTOMS:

Ringing and chiming at funerals.

Ringing for birthday of Squire and his heir; for weddings occasionally,

Morning bell rung daily (?). [No details given.]

Thanks to the late Rector, Rev. C. R. Gordon, D.D,

CHURCH ASTON. ST. ANDREW. Three bells.

The conditions here are peculiar and exasperating. The old church had three bells in a tower, but in the new one, built in 1867, the tower was dispensed with from motives of economy, and the bells were placed in a *flêche* or spirelet about one-third of the length of the nave from the West end. One hangs in the upper

6. WE WERE ALL CAST AT GLOCESTER BY
A RUDHALL 1786 ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ (3) 10.

6. I TO THE CHURCH THE LIVING CALL AND TO
THE GRAVE DO SUMMON ALL A R 1788 ✠

1344 in.

A very light ring (tenor 8 cwt., note A), like several others in the neighbourhood; all have ornamented canons. Some pointing remains to wheels and stocks; belfry very dusty, the jackdaw having made it "a house and a nest to rear his tiny brood," and bells in bad order.

One of the latest rings by Abraham Rudhall, who died Feb. 1735-6. The borders used are Lion 1st and 4th, Fig. 2; on 2nd, Fig. 1; on 3rd and 5th, Fig. 5; on the 6th, a bit of Fig. 3 after date.

Robert Digott (see 4th bell) also gave the tenor at Edgmond.

[1549]: "5 bells of note accorde to be rogen together."
4 May 1553: "Two small bells and a sanctus bell."
(1740: "6 bells the gift of Rob^t Pigott Esq^r."
1752: "6 bells."

In the ringing chamber, a set of old rules printed on a card:—

If that to ring you do come late
You must ring well with hand and ear;
And if a bell you overthrow
Sixpence must pay before you go;
And if you ring with spur or hat,
Sixpence also is due for that;
And if you either swear or curse,
Sixpence is due, pull out your purse.
These laws are old, they are not new,
Therefore the Clerk must have his due;
If to these laws you will consent
Then ring a Bell, we are content.

CUSTOMS:

Ringing and chiming at funerals.
Ringing for birthday of Squire and his heir; for weddings occasionally.
Morning bell rung daily (?). [No details given.]
Thanks to the late Rector, Rev. C. R. Cordon, D.D.

CHURCH ASTON. St. Andrew. Three bells.

The conditions here are peculiar and exasperating. The old church had three bells in a tower, but in the new one, built in 1886, the tower was disproportioned with from motives of economy, and the bells were placed in a ~~26~~ 36 or spirelet about one-third of the length of the nave from the West end. One hangs in the upper

part under the spire (as at Jackfield new church), the openings round it being firmly netted round to keep out birds, and below it is a solid leaden floor; it is therefore quite inaccessible. The other two hang below the level of the roof-ridge, boxed in above, but with a trap-door of very moderate dimensions in the roof of the church. Owing, however, to the exceeding loftiness of the roof, the difficulty of erecting a ladder of 40 or 50 rungs and the danger of the ascent from within are so great that the risk and expense involved hardly seemed justifiable, the more so as the upper bell cannot be seen in any case. There is an exactly parallel difficulty at St Laurence Newland in Essex.

Fortunately we are not in entire ignorance about the bells, thanks to the Rev. E. Williams, who has given the inscriptions in his MSS. (Brit. Mus. Add. 21236), and although he copied them a century ago, I cannot learn that any changes have been made since, at any rate during the incumbency of the late Rector, Rev. E. Ventris (1863-1905). They are as follows:—

1. SANCTA MARIA ORA PRO NOBIS
2. IOHN HATCHET WILLIAM WOOTTON C W
3. JESVS BEL

Dr. Williams' copies, experience tells me, are almost always to be trusted. It will be seen that two of the bells are medieval, which increases our regret that we cannot obtain further details of them.

[1549]: 'ASTON PARVA iij smale bellis of oone accorde to be Rogon togethur.'

1752: '3 Bells.'

DONNINGTON WOOD. ST. MATTHEW. One bell.

Bell perfectly plain, without inscription-band, about 18 in. diameter, hanging in an open gable-cot. Church built 1845, according to Mr. Cranage's account, but in the British Museum (Department of MSS., C. vi. 7) there is a document relating to the repair of the church here in 1825. It was then described as ruinous, but it can hardly have been in existence many years.

EDGMOND. ST. PETER. Six bells.

1. THE FREEHOLDERS OF EDGMOND BENEFACTORS ⚜ A R 1721 ⚜ (29½ in.

2. RECAST A.D. 1887. JUBILEE YEAR V.R. ET I.

On the waist (*on other side*): — (*Fig. 6*) (31 in.

3. GOD BLESS OVR NOBLE BENEFACTORS 1721 A R (32 in.

4. ROB^{T} MANSELL & IOHN IAMES CH-WARDENS A R 1721 (33 in.

5. DRYDEN PIGOTT RECTOR BENEFACTOR A R 1721 (36 in.

6. ROBERT PIGOTT ESQ^{R} PATRON AND BENEFACTOR A R 1721 (40 in.

A ring of six by Abraham Rudhall, the 2nd recast by Taylor of Loughborough (medallion Fig. 6 on waist). Its predecessor was inscribed :—

PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOVRHOOD 1721 (31 in.

The new 2nd has angular cannons; those of the others have all been removed. Belfry rather untidy; new stocks and wheels by Mears and Stainbank. The bells are said to go very well in ringing.

Weights :

	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	
(1)	5	3	3	(Mears: 4½ cwt., note E).
(2)	5	3	21	(Mears: 5 cwt. D). Old 2nd: 6 cwt. 11 lbs.
(3)				,, 6 cwt. C).
(4)				,, 6½ cwt. B
(5)				,, 8 cwt. A
(6)				,, 10 cwt. G

On the frame is cut **THOMAS: 1729 DAVIS: FECIT**

[1549] : 'EGEMONDON iij Bell' of oone accorde.'
1740 and 1752 : '6 Bells.'

See Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 21236 (inscriptions on 1st, old 2nd, 3rd and 6th given); *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, iii. p. 203, viii. p. 124.

Robert Pigott (see tenor) also gave the ring at Chetwynd in 1735.

CUSTOMS:

Curfew rung up to the date of the abolition of Church Rates.
Pancake Bell at 11 a.m. on Shrove Tuesday.
Bells chimed at funerals (known as the "joy-bells," as at Morville). See *Shropshire Folk-Lore*, pp. 301, 318, 602.

HINSTOCK. St. Oswald. Five bells.

1 THOMAS MEARS & SON OF LONDON FECIT 1808 (26½ in.

2. THOMAS MEARS & SON OF LONDON FECIT 1808 (*continuous*) (28 in.

3. *The same.* (29½ in.

4. *The same.* (31 in.

5. **MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON 1885.** (33 in.

A very light ring, tenor 7cwt., note A. Hung with new wheels, and in good going order. Belfry rather dark.

The tenor was given by P. Williams, Esq., of Hinstock Hall

3 May, 1553: 'Two great bells; one sanctus bell.'

1752: '3 Bells.'

There appear to be no other records relating to the history of these bells.

KINNERSLEY. St. Chad. Three bells

1. MNOPQRSMNOPQ RSSQRSMNOPQRS (26½ in.

2. THOMAS HANSON ALIAS HARPER WARDEN 1632 THOMAS BAKER (*2nd line*):—SIDEMAN (29½ in

3. *Above:—Border of arabesques.*

WILLIAM OWEN C W 16 7 4

MIS IANE BELL *Below*:— H C

Below again:—Running border. (32in.

1st: By Hugh Watts of Leicester, about 1620; similar bells at Child's Ercall and Norton-in-Hales. The lettering is illustrated on Plate XXII. The S's are all reversed, and the third one is placed lying on its side.

HINSTOCK.

1 THOMAS MEARS & SON OF LONDON FECIT 1808

2 THOMAS MEARS & SON OF LONDON FECIT 1808
(Quadrature)

3 The same.

4. The same.

5. MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON 1865.

A very light ring; tenor 7cwt., note A. Hung with new wheels, and in good going order. Belfry rather dirty.

The tenor was given by E. Williams, Esq., of Hinstock Hall.

3 May 1553: "Two great bells; one sanctus bell."

1753: "3 bells."

There appear to be no other records relating to the history of these bells.

KINNERSLEY. St. Chad. Three bells.

1. [illegible]

2. ✠ THOMAS HANSON ALIAS HARPER

WARDEN 1632 THOMAS BAKER

3. Plain.—Founder of uncertain date.

✠ WILLIAM ✠ OWEN G W 16 17 4

✠ MIS IANE BELL Medium: H 12 G

Below crown.—Running border.

2nd : By William Clibury ; initial cross Plate XII., fig. 1.

3rd : By Henry Clibury, type and crosses as at Ditton Priors, etc. ; between the initials H C is a small stamp of a bell. The borders are, above, Plate XIV., fig 6 ; below, Plate XIII., fig. 3.

Pits for four Bells ; new stocks and wheels ; belfry very dark. Edges of bells much chipped to tune them, especially the second.

[1549] : 'ij bell' of accord.'

4 May 1553 : 'KENERASSLEY. Two bells.'

1740 and 1752 : '3 Bells.'

Mr. Cranage, in his *Shropshire Churches* (vii., p. 593), has entered fully into the question of the double bell-cote on the east end of the nave here, and the difficulty of its reconciliation with the dates of the tower and bells. The tower he dates about 1700, and the bell-cote cannot be of great antiquity, still less an ancient sanctus-bell cot, being double. We know that there were two bells in 1553, and three by 1674 ; it may be that the two of 1553 (re cast about 1620 and in 1632) hung in the bell-cote, and the third was added when the tower was built, in 1674 ; Mr. Cranage tells me he is willing to admit the possibility of so early a date. It is true that the date 1723 is cut on one of the pinnacles, but this may only refer to some repairs. In any case, if the tower was not built until 1723, it is impossible to see how the three bells could have been hung for the fifty years previous. The present 1st and 2nd seem to me rather large bells to have hung in the bell-cote, and it is possible that careful measurement might prove the impossibility. I do not think the problem has yet been satisfactorily solved.[1]

LILLESHALL. ST. MICHAEL. (Six bells.

1. T· MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1825. (27 in.
2. T MEARS OF LONDON FECIT (28 in.
3. T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT. 1825 (29 in.
4. T. MEARS. OF. LONDON. FECIT 1825 (31 in.
5. T. MEARS. OF. LONDON. FECIT 1825 (34 in.

[1] Mr. William Pearce, F.S.A., who knows Kinnersley well, is strongly of opinion that the bell-cote is original, and of mediaeval date ; but I do not see that the question is nearer to solution even if that is the case, because the bell-cote must in any case be older than the tower.

and ; By William Chidley ; mutual cross Plate XLI. fig. 2.

3rd ; By Henry Chidley ; type and crosses as at Dutton Priors, etc ; between the initials H C is a small stamp of a bell. The borders are above, Plate XLV., fig. 6 ; below, Plate XLII, fig. 3.

Ellis for four Bells ; new stocks and wheels ; belfry very dark. Edges of bells much chipped by use then, especially the second [5+0] ; in bell of accord.

4 Alby 1553 ; "Kenningham." Two bells.

1746 and 1753 ; 3 Bells ;

Mr. Gunnee, in his *Shropshire* (Archæol. Journ., iv., 1913), has entered fully into the question of the double bell-cote on the east end of the nave here, and the ubiquity of its accordination with the dates of the tower and bells. The tower be dates about 1700, and the bell-cote cannot be of great antiquity, still less an ancient sanctus-bell cot being double. We know that there were two bells in 1553, and these by 1671 it may be that the two of 1553 (or case about 1670 and in 1693) hung in the bell-cote, and the third was added when the tower was built in 1704. Mr. Gunnee tells me he is writing to admit the possibility of so early a date. It is true that the date 1713 is cut on one of the pinnacles, but this may only refer to some repairs. In any case, if the tower was not built until 1713, it is impossible to see how the three bells could have been hung for the fifty years previous. The present rat and sexon to me rather large bells to have hung in the bell-cote, and it is possible that careful measurement might prove the impossibility. I do not think the problem has yet been satisfactorily solved.[1]

LILLESHALL. ST. MICHAEL. (Six bells.

1. T. Mears of London Foot 1855 (27 in.

2. T. Mears of London Foot (28 in.

3. T. Mears of London Foot 1855 (29 in.

4. T. Mears of London Foot 1855 (31 in.

5. T. Mears of London Foot 1855 (34 in.

[1] Mr. William Tearne, F.S.A., who knows Kinnersley well, is strongly of opinion that the bell-cote is original and of mediæval date; but I do not see that the question is open to debate even if that is the case, because the belfry must in any case be older than the tower.

6. Wm Henny. Joseph Boycott. Church Wardens T Mears. of. London. Fecit. 1825 (38 in.

All cannons off; bells re-hung in vertical or H-shaped iron frames in 1887, erected by Messrs. Muirhead, of Newport. The expense was defrayed by the Duke of Sutherland.

Weights and notes:

(1) 4 cwt. F. (4) 5½ cwt. C.
(2) 4½ cwt. E flat. (5) 7 cwt. B flat.
(3) 5 cwt. D flat. (6) 9 cwt. A flat.

[1549]: 'Lylleshyll. iij bell' of oone accorde.'
4 May, 1553: 'Lyllesoll.' Three great bells and one sanctus bell.
1740: '6 Bells, 1721.'
1752: '6 Bells.'

Also mentioned in George Morris' MSS. The previous ring of 1721 was by Abraham Rudhall (cf. Browne Willis' list in Brit. Mus.).

LONGFORD. St. Mary. Two bells.

1. CAST BY AB: RUDHALL 1737 (*continuous*). (21 in.

2. T. Mears of London Fecit 1812 (25½ in.

Border on smaller bell, fig 2.

[1549]: 'ij bell' of accorde.'
4 May, 1553: 'Two bells.'
1752: 'One bell' (obviously an error).

In 1803 there were three bells, the inscriptions on which were copied by the Rev. E. Williams, and are recorded by him in his MSS. (Brit. Mus. Add. 21236). They were as follows:

1. NICOLES DE RVGLEYN ME MEINESVS (?)
2. *Present 1st.*
3. No inscription.

In the early years of the nineteenth century the church was rebuilt, and at a meeting held 15th September, 1804, it was 'Resolved also that the churchwardens do dispose of the present Bells and procure one Bell, of a size larger than the largest old Bell, to be put up in the new church.' However, the middle bell was preserved, and, presumably, the other two, which must have

been very small, were alone sold, and probably melted down to provide metal for the present second. The disappearance of the old treble, with its interesting if somewhat unintelligible inscription, is much to be regretted.

The name Nicoles de Rugleyn on the old treble is evidently intended for Nicholas Ruggeley of Hawksheard, Staffordshire; there were two representatives of the name there in the 15th century, one about 1420, the other about 1445; we thus get an approximate date for the bell. See Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, ii. p. 934 (*s.v.* Curdworth); also the references given in Marshall's *Genealogist's Guide*, *s.v.*

The Churchwardens' Accounts are extant from 1724 to 1754. Mr. Cranage kindly sends me the following extracts from those of the year 1737:

Paid Mr Abel Rudhall Glour his Ballee of Accot for Casting the Bell 6 3 9
Pd for the Carriage of the Bell from Bridgnorth and housage 0 2 6

NEWPORT. ST. NICHOLAS. Eight bells.

1. THE REVD CHARLES BUCKERIDGE D.D. GAVE THIS BELL A.D. 1812.
   Below:—T.. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT (28¾ in.

2. THE SUBSCRIPTION BELL PROMOTED BY THOS BADDELY A.D. 1812.
   Below:—T.. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT (29¼ in.

3. T.. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1812 (30½ in.

4. *The same; pattern slightly longer.* (32½ in.

5. C & G MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1856 (34½ in.

6. T.. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1812 (36½ in.

7. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1812 (39¾ in.

8. THIS PARISH RECAST THESE 8 BELLS A.D. 1812 JOHN COOPER JOHN CHALLENOR CHURCH WARDENS. (*2nd line*):—T.. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT (43½ in.

Bells very grimy
Weights :

	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.		cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
(1)	5	0	5	(5)	7	2	3
(2)	5	1	23	(6)	9	2	13
(3)	5	3	9	(7)	11	0	22
(4)	6	2	26	(8)	13	2	16

[1549] : 'Itm iij grett belleis and to smalle belleys.'
27 July, 1552 : 'Ytt iiij grette belles and ij smale belles.'
24 May, 1553 : 'iiij grete and two smalle bellys.'
1752 : '6 bells.'

The former ring was by Rudhall, as may be gathered from extracts given below.

In the Register the following entries occur :

1662 Aug. Memorandum that y^e^ Bels off Newport new made to the gallery this month. T. M.

1663 Jan. This month was the loft built for ringing, or a Belfree.

1665 May. Memorandum that William Adams, citizen of London, gentle., nephew to the founder, gave the Market House Bell, with the effigy of a man to ringe it, Anno 1665, which was burnt when the Towne was consumed by fire, May 19, 1665.

1671 "It was ordered by the parish upon 20 of August 1671 that it be entered into the Parish Booke that five shillings be allowed for ever for ringing upon the 21 of August being Mr. William Adams' (Newport's great Benefactor) his anniversary, Thos. Murrell psh Clark."

1701 May 12^th^. Memorand. that on y^e^ 9^th^ of April last one John Belringer being accidentally killed by y^e^ 2^nd^ Bell, y^e^ said Bell became forfeited to y^e^ Earle of Bradford ; but upon y^e^ parishioners' acknowledgment, his Lordship as freely returned y^e^ bell being thus forfeited as his Grandfather[1] at first gave it when it was founded, and in acknowledgment of y^e^ favour we have hereunto set our names. Jn. Greenwood, Vica^r^ ; Richard fletcher, Robert Adderly Ch Wardens ; Walter Robertson, Richard Whitall, Overseers

The Rev. D H. S. Cranage also kindly sends the following extracts from the Churchwardens' Accounts :

1718 19 Mr. Rudhall's Bill 66 8 0
for weighing y^e^ Bells and laying them on y^e^ Key at Bridgnorth 0 7 6

[They had evidently been brought up the Severn from Gloucester as far as Bridgnorth.]

(Several other payments.)

1728-29 ringing y^e^ sermon bell (also in later years).

[1] Sir Richard Newport, created Baron Newport in 1642, died 1650.

1748	5th bell sent to Bridgnorth (and so to Gloucester?)				
1774	£60 paid for new bell-frames.				
1795	Carriage of old bell to Bridgnorth.				
1797	Do. do. from Bridgnorth.				
1812	Item for carriage of bells	16	4	6	
	Do. do.	4	0	0	
	Mr. Mears, London	25	0	0	
1813	Do. do.	212	6	2	
1814	Payment for ringing 8 o'clock Bell.				
1847	Do do. 6 o'clock do.				
1852	Do. do. morning do.				

There appear to have been six bells down to 1812, when two trebles were added, one by donation, one by subscription, one re-cast, and the other three, according to tradition, sent to Church Eaton, Staffordshire (*Salopian Shreds and Patches*, iii., p. 192), but as none of the bells there are by Rudhall, this was probably not the case.

The Rev. C. Buckeridge [see treble] was minister from 1790 to 1827; he was Archdeacon of Coventry and Canon Residentiary of Lichfield, and died at the age of 74.

CUSTOMS:

An Apprentice Bell is rung every morning, from March 25th to September 29th, at 5-30 a.m.; for the rest of the year at 6 a.m., its purpose being to call up apprentices. The tenor is used.

Curfew Bell rung (tenor) at 8 p.m., October 1st to March 24th.

Pancake Bell on Shrove Tuesday at 11 a.m, the 4th and 7th bells used (to imitate the sound of the word 'pān-cāke).

On Sundays ringing for Services on first in month, chiming on others; a bell at 8 a.m.

Ringing on Christmas Day, Easter Day, New Year's Day; a muffled peal on New Year's Eve.

Ringing at Weddings, when paid for; also on King's Birthday; Agricultural and Flower Show Days; September 1st (William Adams' Anniversary).

Muffled peals on day of Funeral of Church Officials and eminent persons of the nation or neighbourhood, also on the Sunday morning following.

A bell rung for Vestry Meetings at 12 noon.

See also *Shropshire Folk-Lore*, pp. 318, 602.

Very many thanks to Rev. W. Budgen, Rector.

In *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, v., p. 134 (14th March, 1883), mention is made of a mortar of bell-metal at Newport,[1] inscribed 'L . WRIGHT . MADE . ME . 1595.' It weighed 1½ cwt., and was ornamented round the middle. Lawrence Wright was a London founder of somewhat invidious reputation.

[1] Said to be now in the possession of Mr. Marston, a chemist at Stafford.

1734 5th bell sent to Hedgeworth (and so to Gloucester?)
1774 £60 paid for new bell-frames.
1795 Carriage of old bell to Hedgeworth.
1797 Do. do. from Hedgeworth.
1813 Item for carriage of bells 16 4 6
Do. do. 4 0 0
Mr. Mears, London 35 0 0
1814 Do. do. 213 6 3
1814 Payment for ringing 8 o'clock bell.
1817 Do. do. 8 o'clock do.
1852 Do. do. morning do.

There appear to have been six bells down to 1814, when two treble were added, one by donation, one by subscription, one to cast and the other three, according to tradition, sent to Church Eaton, Staffordshire (*Staffordshire Notes and Queries*, iii., p. 192), but as none of the bells there are by Rudhall, this was probably not the case.

The Rev. C. Bucknidge (see treble) was minister from 1795 to 1827; he was Archdeacon of Coventry and Canon Residentiary of Lichfield, and died at the age of 74.

Customs:

An Appropriate Bell is rung every morning from March 25th to September 29th, at 5-30 a.m.; for the rest of the year at 6 a.m., its purpose being to call up apprentices. The tenor is used.

Curfew Bell rung (tenor) at 8 p.m., October 1st to March 24th.

Pancake Bell on Shrove Tuesday at 11 a.m., the 4th and 5th bells used (to imitate the sound of the word "pan-cake").

On Sundays ringing for Services on first in month, chiming on other, a bell at 8 a.m.

Ringing on Christmas Day, Easter Day, New Year's Day; a muffled peal on New Year's Eve.

Ringing at Weddings, when paid for; also on King's Birthday; Agricultural and Flower Show Days; September 1st (William Adams' Anniversary).

Muffled peals on day of funeral of Church Officials and eminent persons of the nation or neighbourhood, also on the Sunday morning following.

A bell rung after Vestry Meetings at 12 noon.

See also *Worcestershire Notes and Queries*, pp. 215, 600.

Very many thanks to Rev. W. Rudgen, Rector.

In *Staffordshire Notes and Queries*, v., p. 133 (12th March, 1885), mention is made of a mortar of bell-metal at Newport[1] inscribed "I. WRIGHT . MADE . ME . 1595." It weighed 1½ cwt., and was ornamented round the middle. Lawrence Wright was a London founder of somewhat inferior reputation.

[1] Said to be now in the possession of Mr. Marston, a chemist at Stafford.

OAKENGATES. Holy Trinity. One bell.

Church built 1855. Bell in a central turret, quite inaccessible; supplied by Charles Carr, of Smethwick, some time since 1885.

PRESTON-ON-THE-WEALD-MOORS.

St. Lawrence. Two bells.

1. *No inscription.* (14 in.

2. PROSPERITY TO THIS PLACE : A : R 1713 (16¼ in.

The smaller bell exactly resembles the smaller at Great Bolas; it has angular cannons and three lines round the shoulder.

2nd by Abraham Rudhall; clapper tied.

New flooring and ladders, but old frames; a ring of six in prospect, for which preparations were being made in the tower in 1905.

[1549]: 'Preston-under-Wyldmore. ij smale bellis of oone accorde to be Rogon together.'

4 May, 1553. 'Two small bells.''

1740: '2 Bells.'

SAMBROOK. St. Luke. One bell.

1. **S. LUKE'S SAMBROOK. OCT. 2 1856.**

By John Warner and Sons; note, E; cost £36 1s. 6d.

Church built 1886; parish formed out of Chetwynd, Cheswardine and Edgmond

Thanks to Rev. W. D. Braginton, Vicar.

SHERIFF HALES. St. Mary the Virgin. 6 + 1 bells.

1. **JOHN CRITCHLEY WALTER JOHN SHUKER CHURCH-WARDENS**

On the waist:—(*a*) **ARTHUR TOMPSON MICHELL VICAR**

(*b*)

1894 (25¾ in.

2. *Above, border of arabesques.*

BE IT KNOWNE TO ALL ● THAT DOTH ME SEE ● THAT IOSEPH SMITH IN ● ●

(*2nd line*):—EDGBASTON ● MADE ALL THE REST AND ME

1722 ●

(27 in.

3. WILLIAM ● TAYLER ● ● BENEFACTOR 1722

Below, border and trade-mark as on last. (29 in.

4. ● WILLIAM ● PLAXSTON ● BENEFACTOR ●

Below, border and trade-mark as No. 3. (31 in.

5. M^R ROBERT ● FOWLER ● VICAR ● THOMAS ● WHITTLE ● ANDREW ● PENSON ● CHVRCH

(*2nd line*):—WARDENS 1722 (33½ in.

Above, row of arabesques.

6. THE WRIHT HONORABLE LORD IOHN GOWER BARON OF STEPNY BENEFACTOR 1722 ●

Below, border as before, with coins at intervals. (37 in.

S. *No inscription; unhung.*

Sheriff Hales Church was formerly in Staffordshire, but the whole parish was transferred to Shropshire in 1895. The inscriptions on all but the treble were given by Mr. Lynam in his *Church Bells of Staffordshire*, p. 25 and the lettering and stamps illustrated, *ibid.* plate 113. Up to 1894 there were only five bells, and the treble (by Barwell, of Birmingham, whose trade-mark[1] appears on the waist), is an addition due to the present Vicar, who has done much to rescue the tower from a condition of neglect. The new treble weighs 3cwt. 3qrs. 16lbs.

Fig. 10.

The borders on 2—6 are Plate VI., fig. 8 with arabesques, like Plate XIV., fig. 6 on the 2nd; the trade-mark on 2—4 is Plate XXIII., fig. 11; between the words are impressions of coins of the size of a penny.

I cannot trace the John Gower, Baron of Stepney, who gave the tenor; but he must have been one of the well-known Gower family.

The sanctus bell lies on the floor of the clock-chamber, with lever attached; it is said to be cracked. It has no band for an inscription, and does not look older than the eighteenth century.

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[1] I am indebted to the kindness of Messrs. Barwell for the electro-type of this mark, which is here reproduced.

Fig. 10.

[1] I am indebted to the kindness of Messrs. Barwell for the electrotype of this mark, which is here reproduced.

CUSTOMS :

Tolling at Funerals (chiming formerly).
Bells chimed on Sundays, or rung when possible. A bell at 8 a.m. every Sunday.
Ringing on Christmas eve and morning, and other great Festivals, also on New Year's eve and morning.

TIBBERTON. ALL SAINTS. Five bells.

1. **J. WARNER & SONS LONDON 1877** (22½ in.
2. *The same.* (24 in.
3. **CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1877** (25½ in.
4. *The same.* (27¾ in.
5. *The same*

On the waist :—**ALL SAINTS TIBBERTON 1877** (29 in.

Angular cannons ; clean and in good order. A very light ring, but quite enough for the narrow tower. Warner's Chiming Apparatus.

[1549]: 'TIBBERTON CHAPEL. iij bell' of a Corde and a Sackerynge bell'.'
4 May, 1553 : 'TYBERTON. Two bells.'
1752 : '3 Bells.'

Nothing appears to be known of the bells previous to 1877 except that Parkes (Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 21,013), gives a drawing of the church, made in 1819, showing a small turret which could hardly have held more than one bell. The present tower was built in 1842.

The customs here are more interesting than usual, several old ones being still kept up. There is a board in the tower which orders ringing on the following days :

Christmas Eve : 7—8 p.m. and 11—12 30 a.m.
Christmas Day, Easter, Whit-Sunday, and Harvest Festival : for Early Celebration and other Services.
New Year's Eve : 7—8 and 11 50—12 30. This is still kept up.
New Year's Day and Old Christmas Day : 7—9 p.m.
Good Friday : Muffled peals for Services ; still kept up.
All Saints' Day and November 5th : 7—9 p.m. Ringing on the latter day is still kept up.
On Sundays the bells are rung or chimed at the ringers' option.
On another board in the belfry is painted the following :

On Good Friday 1882
the first muffled peal
was rung on these Bells

J. A. Vickers Treble G. Evans 2nd
W. Podmore 3rd C. F. Vickers 4th
A. Norton Tenor.

WATERS UPTON. St. Michael. Two bells.

1. <R · D> C ✣ W 1700

I ✣ B (20½ in.

2. **CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1865**

On waist :— PATENT (22 in.

Hung in an angular open stone turret, the smaller one above the other. With the aid of three ladders and various members of the late Vicar's family, to whose friendly help and agility I am greatly indebted, the bells were reached and examined without great difficulty. They have no clappers, and are struck by outside hammers only, the larger one being used for the clock.

The smaller bell is an almost exact replica of that at Cardeston, with the addition of the initials I B, which enables us to connect it with the 2nd at Boningale, cast at Wellington in 1699. Were it not for the repetition of the initials R . D C . W at Cardeston, it would naturally be supposed that they indicated a churchwarden, and, indeed, it is still possible that they do, and that the repetition is only a coincidence. It has also been suggested that both were cast for one place and subsequently separated. (See under Cardeston.) For the ornament and date-figures see Plate XVI., figs. 4, 5.

The church was re-built in 1865, when the larger bell was re-cast

[1549] : 'ij smalle bellis of accorde.'
4 May, 1553 : 'Upton P'va. Two small bells.'
1740 : 'Upton p'ua al's Wat^rs Upton 2 Bells.'
1752 : 'Upton Parva 2 Bells.'

In 1817 the bells hung in a sort of cupola, as may be seen in a drawing in the Parkes MSS. (Brit. Mus. Add. 21,181.)

Many thanks to the late Vicar, Rev. J. B. Davies, and his family, especially Mr. Arthur Davies, R.N.

WOMBRIDGE. SS. Mary and Leonard. One bell.

1. *On waist :—(a)* **WOMBRIDGE. PARISH. CHURCH. 1899.**

E. P. CAREW BROWNE. VICAR.
J. B. DICKEN } CHURCHWARDENS
E. T. RETCHFORD }
E. KOARE CLERK
O WORSHIP THE LORD IN THE BEAUTY OF HOLINESS:
(*b*) CHARLES CARR LTD.
BELLFOUNDERS
SMETHWICK. (24 in.

Hung with lever; angular cannons; used for clock. The cost of this new bell was £40

The present church dates from 1869; for its previous history see Cranage's *Shropshire Churches*, Part vii., p. 637. A drawing of the old church, made in 1819, is given by Parkes. (Add. MSS. Brit. Mus., 21,013.)

Thanks to Rev. E. P. Carew Browne, formerly Vicar.

WOODCOTE. One bell.

1. JOSEPH SMITH MADE ME 1723 (13½ in.

Below, a band of ornament (*Plate* VI., *fig. 8*).

In an open wooden cupola or turret of modern date.

Inscription given by Lynam in *Church Bells of Staffordshire*, p. 37.

WROCKWARDINE WOOD HOLY TRINITY. One bell.

Church built 1833, the parish being formed out of Wrockwardine and Eyton-on-the-Weald-Moors. The tower contains one bell, by Taylor, of Loughborough, 1891; diameter 40½in, weight 12cwt. 2qrs. 7lbs.

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5. DEANERY OF SHIFNAL.

ALBRIGHTON. ST. MARY. Six Bells

1. *On the waist*:—THOMAS MEARS & SON OF LONDON FECIT 1806 (30 in.
2. W: TAYLOR OXFORD FECIT 1849. G: BUCKNALL G: AUSTIN CH: WARDENS. (31 in.

3. *On the waist:*—RECAST 1901
J. FORSHAW } WARDENS
A. C. LYON }
T. PRIESTLEY—VICAR
BARWELL FOUNDER BIRMINGHAM (32 in.

4. G. BUCKNALL G. AUSTIN CHURCHWARDENS
W. TAYLOR OXFORD FECIT 1849
On the waist, as No. 3, but on the other side from the upper inscription. (34½ in.

5. LESTER & PACK OF LONDON FECIT 1766
Below, a band of similar ornament all round. (35½ in.

6. ✠ REVD : G : W : WOODHOUSE VICAR G : BUCKNALL G : AUSTIN CH : WARDENS 1849.

In admirable order; new fittings throughout; all cannons off, and ugly cylindrical caps screwed to the head stocks, all of which have Barwell's name on them. Room for eight bells.

The old 3rd was inscribed like the present 5th, the old 4th like the present 2nd, as indicated by the reproduced inscription. The Oxford foundry was a predecessor of the well-known one at Loughborough, but did not last long, and has not left many bells. The 2nd is an ugly straight-shouldered bell.

Weights of new bells: (3rd) 7cwt. 1olbs.
(4th) 8cwt 4lbs.
Tenor about 12cwt.

2 June, [1549]: 'Foure bells of accord.'
1740: 'Four bells and a St^s bell.'
1752: '5 Bells.'

The ring appears to have been increased to six by Lester and Pack in 1766, but of these six, only one now remains.

Bells rung or chimed for Sunday Services; one bell at 8 a.m. on 2nd and 4th Sundays.

Ringing on Christmas Day, Easter Day, and New Year's Eve; weekly practice from November to Easter

Weddings and Muffled peals by request

A good set of Ringers' Rules, but not much regularity about ringing.

A local rhyme (for which I am indebted to the Vicar of Tong), runs:

"We have much good roast beef,
Say the bells of Albrighton;
We have none,

Say Boningale;
Nor we.
Say Donington."

The number of words in each case corresponds to the number of bells in each tower (Donington only had two down to 1879).

BONINGALE. ST. CHAD. Three bells.

1 J: TAYLOR & Cº FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1891 (26½ in.

2. laudate Dominum 1699

On waist (I B) (27¼ in

3. ✠ GOD SAVE HIS CHVRCH

1|6|1|1

(R ✠ O) (30½ in

The 1st is hung above the other two; the words are widely spaced. It replaces a bell inscribed exactly like the present 2nd, with the addition of a fleur-de-lys surrounded by scrolls which followed the date (see Plate XVI., fig. 7). The diameter was 24 inches.

These two bells are by an unknown founder, whose initials are I. B., as the medallion on the waist shews (Fig. 11); he also cast

Fig. 11 (two-thirds of original).

Fig. 11 (two thirds of original).

bells for Cardeston, Knockin, Kenley, and Waters Upton (*q.v.*). That he was working at Wellington is shewn by the Churchwardens' Accounts (see below). The use of black letter with old English capitals at this date is very unusual.

3rd by R. Oldfield ; cf. Munslow and Plate XIV., fig 2.

A new frame for the treble and new fittings were supplied in 1891 at a cost of £46.

1740 and 1752 : '3 Bells.'

Tolling for funerals.

On Sundays, chiming for services, followed by one bell tolled.

Ringing on New Year's Eve

Best thanks to Rev. C. P. Isaac, Rector.

In the Churchwardens' Accounts for the year 1699 are the following entries (published in these *Transactions*, Vol. VII., 1884, p. 134) :

	£	s.	d.
Paid at William Marsons when the Bellfounder met y^e^ parishioners	0	1	6
Paid for Casting the Bells...	7	0	0
Paid for Mettle put into the Bells	2	0	0
Paid for Articles and a Bond	0	7	2
Paid for Waying the Bells	0	1	8
For taking and fetching the Bells	0	10	0
Spent at Wellington	0	2	0

The transcriber of these entries states that the bond alluded to is still in existence. The Rector, however, informs me that he can discover no traces of it among the parish documents. This is much to be regretted, as it would have revealed the name of the founder who, so far, has remained an enigma.

See also under ALBRIGHTON and DONINGTON for traditions in connection with these bells.

BOSCOBEL.

The Rev. J. E. Auden kindly contributes the following note :

"The ruins of the Church of St. Leonard, belonging to the Convent of White Ladies, are now in the 'extra-parochial' parish of Boscobel. In the inventory taken on its dissolution occurs the entry : 'Bells in the Stepull. Ther Remeyneth unsolde in the Stepul 3 Bells.'"

DAWLEY MAGNA. HOLY TRINITY. Five bells.

1. WHEN I RING ILE SWEE[T]LY SING

A : R 1716 ⚜ (25 in

Above the inscription, Fig. 2 all round.

2. PROSPERITY TO ALL OVR BENEFACTORS
A R 1716 (26½ in.

3. PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOVRHOOD
A R (28 in.

4. ABR: RVDHALL BELLFOVNDER
1716 (29¾ in.

5. RALFE LITTLEHALSE & IEFFERY WIER
CHVRCHWARDENS 1716 (32½ in.

A light ring by Abraham Rudhall; border on 1st, 3rd, and 4th, Fig. 1; on 1st, 2nd, and 5th the ornament Plate XXIV., fig. 3; cabled cannons to all. On the 1st the T of SWEETLY has been omitted, and is incised above the line.

In very good order.

[1549]: 'DAVLEY. iij Belles of oone accorde.'

4 May, 1553: 'Three bells.'

1740 and 1752: '5 bells.'

Chiming at Funerals; muffled peals occasionally; death-knell tolled when requested.

On Sundays chiming for services.

Ringing at Christmas and Easter, on New Year's Eve and special occasions, and for Weddings.

I was told in 1905 that there was not much ringing, a new band of ringers having been just constituted.

DAWLEY PARVA. ST. LUKE.

One modern bell in a turret; church built 1845.

DONINGTON. ST. CUTHBERT. Three bells

1 *On the waist, low down:*

THIS BELL WAS CAST IN 1732 RECAST IN 1848 AT THE EXPENSE OF GEORGE JONES ESQ OF SHACKERLEY

2nd line:—JOHN JELLICORSE JOHN BOULTON CHURCHWARDENS J SPENCER CASTER BILSTON FOUNDRY

(24¼ in.

2. **MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON 1882.** (28 in.

3. *The same, but no stops.* (34 in.

Weights: (1) 3½ cwt. Note E flat.
(2) 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 6 lbs. B flat.
(3) 7 cwt. 0 qrs. 17 lbs.

The treble has angular cannons, and is a good casting, but poor in tone; there is an inscription-band round the shoulder. It is, so far as I know, the only church bell that has ever been produced by this firm, who were well-known ironfounders in that district of Staffordshire.

The 2nd and 3rd replace two bells destroyed by the fall of the tower, in 1879.

17 May, 1553. 'The churchwardens 'do bind o'selves by these p'sentes to save keep unstollen unsold unembesellyed . . . . ij smale bell[s] nowe remaynynge within the church and steple of Donygto' as we will answere therefor' (Griffith's *History of Tong*, p. 224.)

1740: 'DONNINGTON 2 bells.'

1752: 'Donnington 5 bells.' (*Sic*.)

Parkes (Brit. Mus. Add. MSS., 21,010-16), gives two bells in 1819.

A bell is rung at Funerals after the service.

There is a tradition that a bell intended for Donington was once intercepted on its way from the foundry by the people of Boningale and (presumably) placed in their steeple.

See also under ALBRIGHTON.

The Churchwardens' Accounts extend from 1629 to 1811, but I cannot gather that they contain anything of interest relating to the bells.

KEMBERTON. SS. JOHN BAPTIST AND ANDREW.

Four bells.

1. ✠ WILL WHISTONS THO WIKS CW 1671

Below:— T C (26½ in.

2. PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD A R 1735 (28 in.

3. ✠ IHESVS BE OVR SPEDE K Q 1596 (30 in.

4. GOD ++++++++++ SAVE ++++++++++ OVR ++++++++++ KING 1621

On the waist: O (33 in.

1st: By Thomas Clibury; fleur-de-lys Plate XII., fig 4; foundry shield Plate V., fig. 2.

3rd : From the Nottingham foundry ; by Henry Oldfield. Lettering as at Stirchley (see Plate XXIV., figs 6, 7) ; the cross is that formerly belonging to the Worcester 'Royal Head' founder, as at Bitterley (Plate IX., fig. 1), and the stops before the date are the King and Queen stamps (Plate III., figs. 1. 3), which also came into Oldfield's possession. Note the form of the D, which resembles that used on the Royal Head bell at Bitterley (Plate IX., fig. 4)

4th : By William Chbury ; cross Plate XII., fig. 1 ; borders between words, Plate XIII., fig. 2 ; on the waist, the large medallion Plate XI., fig 1, as at Clunbury.

Belfry rather dirty. The 2nd bell has cabled cannons.

1740 : [MSS. torn]. 1752 : '4 bells.'

It is stated that there was formerly a fifth bell, which was exchanged to Sutton Maddock for the clock now at Kemberton, the place for the clock being still visible at Sutton.

CUSTOMS :

'Mattins bell' (*i.e.* the old Mass Bell), rung at 9 a.m. on Sundays. For services, the tenor is tolled for five minutes, followed by chiming for five minutes, and 'tolling in' on the small bell for the last five.

At Funerals the sex and age of the deceased are indicated by the method of tolling

Ringing on Easter Day, Whit-Sunday, and Christmas Day ; also on New Year's Eve : for Weddings and on secular occasions, for payment.

The tenor is tolled for Vestry Meetings.

Thanks to Rev. W. G. Blaby, Vicar.

MALINSLEE. ST. LEONARD. 6 bells.

1. **GOOD WILL TOWARDS MEN**
2. **GLORIA**
3. **WE BLESS THEE**
4. **WE GIVE THANKS TO THEE**
5. **WE PRAISE THEE**
6. **ON EARTH PEACE** Diam 34½in.

Total weight of ring, 31½ cwt ; tenor, 8¼ cwt. ; a maiden peal.

On a tablet fixed to the bell-frame :

Laus Deo
This peal of six bells
was erected in the tower of

MALINSLEE. ST. LEONARD. 6 bells

1. GOOD WILL TOWARDS MEN

2. GLORIA

3. WE BLESS THEE

4. WE GIVE THANKS TO THEE

5. WE PRAISE THEE

6. ON EARTH PEACE Diam. 71½in.

Total weight of ring, 31¼ cwt.; tenor, 8¼ cwt.; a maiden peal.

On a tablet fixed to the bell-frame :

Laus Deo

This peal of six bells

was erected in the tower of

St Leonard's Church,
Malinslee, Dawley
by Charles Carr
of the Woodlands bell-foundry
Smethwick
in the Jubilee Year of
Queen Victoria's reign
June 21st 1887
Rev[d] Richard Woods Vicar
F. Howard Davis } Churchwardens
George Robinson }
Thomas Jones Vicar's Sidesman
Owen H. Harries—Chairman of the bell fund committee

The old bells were given, in 1839, by Mr. W. Botfield, of Decker Hill, Shifnal. The new ring was inaugurated on June 26th, 1887, with services and a peal by the Coalbrookdale ringers. The total cost was £245. (See *Church Bells*, 1st July, 1887.)

PRIORSLEE. ST. PETER. 1 + 1 bells.

1. 7473

Clock Bell. *No inscription.*

A steel bell cast by Naylor, Vickers and Co., of Sheffield, about 1890 (cf. Halford and St. George); very much corroded, and thoroughly in keeping with the church!

The clock-bell is c[o]eval with the church (about 1840).

The old church had a wooden turret (see Parkes' MSS., Brit. Mus. Add. 21,180).

Thanks to Rev. J. P. Stephenson, Vicar.

RYTON. Dedication Unknown. Five bells.

1. *On the waist, low down*:—✠ VICTORIA · REGINA · ET · IMPERATRIX · ANNO · IVBILAEI · PERFECTO · GRATES AGIT · SIT · GLORIA · DEO · REGINAE · SALVS

(23¾ in.

2. *On the waist, low down*:—✠GILLETT · DE · CROYDON · NOS · DUAS · MINIMAS · FECIT ✠ IACOBO · CLARKE · ROBERTS · RECTORE · ROBERTO · BRADLEY · GARDIANO · MDCCC LXXXVII (25 in.

3. ✠ IESVS BEE OVR SPEED 1620

(25¾ in.

4. ✠ GLORIA DEO IN EXCVLSVS 1620

W D (28 in.

5. IOHN ADAMS CHVRCH WARDEN 1680 (30½ in.

Treble and 2nd by Gillett and Co., of Croydon, Jubilee bells. It will be noted that the inscription on the treble contains a chronogram (MDCCLLLXVIIIIIIIIIII = 1887), indicated by the larger-sized letters. There is a similar chronogram on one of their bells at Folke, Dorset. See *Church Bells*, 18th November, 1887.

3rd and 4th by William Clibury; good sprigged letters; initial cross Plate XIII., Fig. 3.

Tenor by Thomas Roberts (see under Badger); a coarsely-moulded and ugly bell, with heavy mouldings on the rim; inscription placed lower down than usual on the waist. For date figures, cf. Plate V., Fig. 8.

All in good order; clock with quarter-chimes.

The two smallest bells are new; there were only three previous to 1887. Browne Willis (1740) says: '3 Bells, tenor Rudhall.' It is not often that he is guilty of an inaccuracy.

The Churchwardens' Accounts only begin in 1692, and would, therefore, throw no light on the history of the bells. There appear to be no Edwardian Inventories.

1740: 'Ryton al's Ruyton by Brocton 3 Bells.'

1752: '5 bells' (*sic*).

Chiming at funerals; the passing-bell has fallen into disuse.

On Sundays bells rung or chimed for 15 minutes, followed by tolling on one bell.

Ringing early on Great Festivals and for Harvest Thanksgiving and on New Year's Eve.

Thanks to Rev. H. P. Fraser, Rector.

ST. GEORGE. One bell.

1. *No inscription.* (30 in

A steel bell like those at Knowbury and Priorslee, hanging (without cannons) in the upper part of the incomplete tower; metal much corroded and honey-combed.

Church first built 1806; also known as Painslane Chapel.

SHIFNAL. St. Andrew. Eight bells.

1. LAUDATE DEUM SANCTUM OMNIPOTENTEM 1770

PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT

(29 in.

2 LAUDATE DOMINUM SECUNDUM AMPLITUDINEM EGUS 1770 PACK, *etc.* (*as No. 1*). (29½ in.

3. LAUDATE DEUM CLANGORE BUCCINÆ PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT 1770 (32 in.

4. LAUDATE DEUM NABLIO ET CITHARA PACK *etc.* (*as No. 3*). (34¼ in.

5. LAUDATE DEUM TYMPANO ET TIBIA PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT 1770 (36½ in.

6. LAUDATE DEUM HYDRAULIS ET ORGANO PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT 1770 (39 in.

7. LAUDATE DEUM CYMBALIS ET CAMPANIS CAST IN THE YEAR 1770 BY PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON (44 in.

8. SINGULI SONENT LAUDATIONEM DEI. JNO BROOKE VICAR R. SLANEY H. BROOKE CH: WARDENS 1770 PACK *etc.* (*as on No. 1*).
Below, loop-pattern as before all round. (48 in.

All in excellent order; re-hung by Carr, of Smethwick. A model ringing chamber. Chiming Apparatus used.

The inscriptions are adapted from the Vulgate of Ps 150; NABLIO corresponds to the A.V. 'psaltery.' Note EGUS for EIUS on the 2nd; also the use of a singular verb FECIT with the plural name of the firm.

The Rev. John Brooke (tenor) was Vicar 1754—1772.

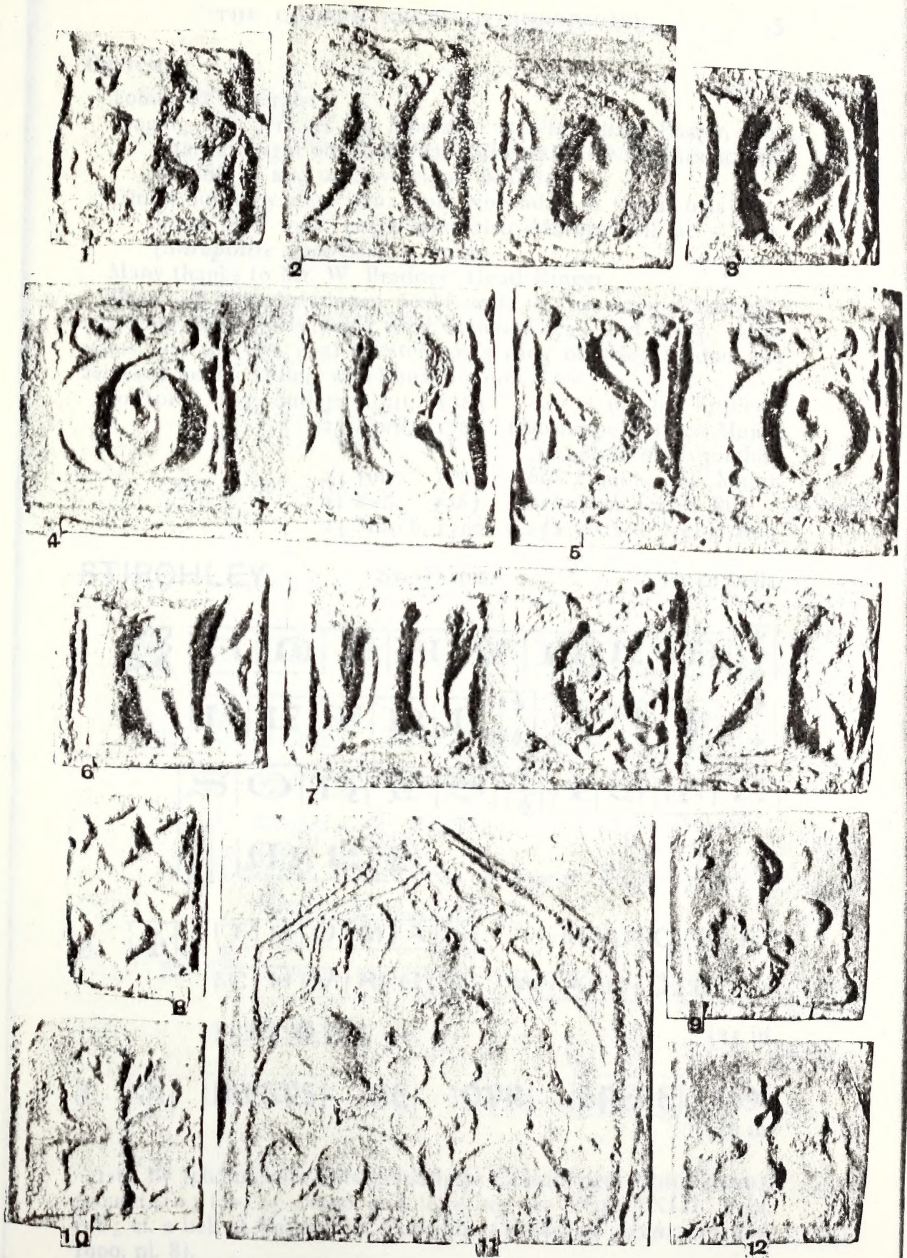
Mr. E. Weatherby, of Market Drayton, has kindly supplied the weights (as also a list of the peal-boards in the ringing-chamber):

(1)	5 : 2 : 3	(5)	8 : 1 : 26		
(2)	5 : 3 : 20	(6)	10 : 0 : 4		
(3)	6 : 1 : 10	(7)	13 : 0 : 18		
(4)	7 : 1 : 21	(8)	18 : 3 : 9	Note E flat.	

No Inventories.

1740: 'Shiffnall 5 bells.' 1752: 'Idsall 6 bells.'

See also *Transactions*, i., p. 450; *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, ix., p. 230; *Church Bells*, 6th February, 1875.



Figs. 1–8. STIRCHLEY (JOHANNES DE COLSALE, 1410).
igs. 9, 12. TONG SANCTUS. Fig. 10. STIRCHLEY (NOTTINGHAM CROSS)
Fig. 11. SHERRIFF HALES (JOSEPH SMITH).

CUSTOMS :

Tolling at Funerals.

Ringing for Services on Sundays; at Christmas, Easter, and after midnight on New Year's Eve; also for Confirmations, Weddings, and on Sovereign's Birthday.

Curfew, formerly at 11 p.m., from November to Candlemas (*i.e.*, while fires were necessary); also Matins bell at 5 a.m. (*Shropshire Folk-Lore*, p. 602).

Many thanks to Mr. W. Bradney, Head Ringer.

There are some half-dozen peal-boards in the ringing-chamber, recording some thirty peals rung between 1774 and 1845. One states that the first peal of Stedman's rung outside London was achieved here. Others which may be noted are :

30 April, 1774 and 30 April, 1783 : 5,040 Grandsire Triples.
23 April, 1785 : Quarter-peal of Bob Major, 10,080 in 6hrs. 30min.
23 July, 1786 : 6,608 Double Bob Major.
24 Feb. 1787 : 6,016 New Treble Bob.
23 March, 1790 : 6,272 Oxford Treble Bob.

STIRCHLEY. ST. JAMES. Three bells.

1. A O E A V O E Ω
P E H R I E I E
S O Ω W S I S H E
M E I (23½ in.

2. THOMAS MOORE
CHVRCH WARDEN
1164 (25 in.

3. IHESVS BE OVR SPEDE 1594 (28 in.

1st : By Johannes de Colsale (perhaps Cossall, near Nottingham), about 1410; for cross, stop, and lettering, see Plate XXIII., Figs. 1–8; cf. a bell at Kellington, Yorkshire (*Yorkshire Arch. Journal*, 1900, pl. 8).

2nd : By Thomas Clibury ; for the cross, cf. Astley Abbotts and Stockton (Plate V., Fig. 3).

3rd : By Henry Oldfield, of Nottingham ; cf. Kemberton, and for the cross and lettering Plate XXIII., Fig. 10, Plate XXIV., Figs. 6, 7.

Belfry very dark.

[1549] : 'Styrscheley ij bells of oone accorde.'

1752 : '3 Bells.'

See also Hare, p. 260.

Customs :

Ringing formerly on 5th November.

Tolling for one hour at Funerals, if paid for.

Bells on Sundays for half-an-hour before Services (use not specified).

A bell rung for Vestry Meetings.

Best thanks to Rev. W. H. Painter, Rector.

STOCKTON. St. Chad. Six bells.

1. D + D + Thomas Whitmore Armig An. Dom 1803 Æt Svæ Vices Primo
Below :—Motto Tho Least I Lead The Pleasing Sound That Joy Bespeaks to some Around Thomas Mears of London Fecit (33 in.

2. DANIELL BLACKSHAWE THOMAS NOCK WARDENS 1685 (34 in.

3. I. RUDHALL FEC^{T} [*the rest filed away*] (36 in.

4. Thomas Mears of London Fecit 1812 (39 in.

5. ✠ THIS ✠ IS ✠ THE ✠ GIFTER ✠ OF ✠ SVR WILLIAM ✠ WHITMORE 1687 (41 in.

6. ✠ GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO PATRI ET FILIO ET SPIRITVI SANTO IOHN LEE THO FARMER WAR 1651

On sound-bow :— [✠] GVLIELMVS WHITMORE MILES HVIVS ECCLESIAE PATRONVS ET INSTAVRATOR ✝✝✝✝✝✝✝✝

[✠] IPSE IN ECCLESIAM TRIVMPHANTEM ADSCITVS ME ECCLESIAM MILITANTIS AD[1] VSVM VOVIT ET DESIGNAVIT (45 in.

2nd : A rough casting ; by Ellis Hughes of Shrewsbury ; similar bells at Shipton, Tugford, and Kinnersley. See *Bye-Gones*, 8 Jan., 1908.

3rd : Type as at Chetton and Sutton Maddock.

5th : By William Clibury ; cross Plate XII., Fig. 1 ; borders Plate V., Fig. 5 ; the 4 of the date is reversed.

6th : A beautiful bell and beautiful inscription, remarkable at this date, and also of historical interest as throwing light on the date of the church (see Cranage's *Shropshire Churches*, pt. 1, p. 39). The initial cross is Plate V., Fig. 3 ; the border, Plate XIII., Fig. 2; the lettering like that at Acton Burnell, but thinner and smaller.

1740 : '5 bells c. 1585' *(sic)* ; 1752 : '5 bells.'

The Churchwardens' Accounts cover the period 1598—1677, but those for the years 1634 and 1651 are, unfortunately, missing; though of great interest, they do not appear to have much relating to the bells.

Sir William Whitmore, whose memory is so gracefully perpetuated on the tenor bell, was born in 1572, and died December, 1648. He purchased Apley Park, and was High Sheriff of the County in 1620.

His descendant Thomas Whitmore, who gave the treble, was born in 1782, and owner of Apley 1796—1846. He was M.P. for Bridgnorth, and High Sheriff in 1805. He died in 1846, and his son, the Rev. George Whitmore, was Rector of Stockton for many years previous to his death in 1900.

At APLEY PARK, which is in this parish, there was formerly a dinner-bell, inscribed COME AWAY MAKE NO DELAY A R, weighing 80lbs. Being cracked, it was removed some thirty years ago. *(Salopian Shreds and Patches*, iii., p. 158.*)*

[1] The reading here is uncertain, as it is just where the clock hammer strikes, and inaccessible for rubbing. The word may be IN or AD, or there may be no preposition at all.

SUTTON MADDOCK. St. Mary. Five bells.

1. ... IOHN RUDHALL GLOCESTER FEC^{T} 1810 (27 in.

2. *The same.* (29 in.

3. A : R 1700 *(followed by border composed of the ornament* Plate XXIV., Fig. 3, *repeated all round*). (31½ in.

4. *Above the inscription, Fig. 2 all round.*

HVMPHREY GRENOWS G^{T} A : R 1700

(continuous pattern as on 3rd.) (33 in.

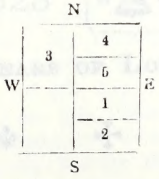
5. DANIEL BAYLY VICAR *(continuous).*

(2nd line) :—FRANCIS RODEN W^{M} DUNCALFE

CHVRCHWARDENS A : R 1700 (36 in.

Originally all five by Abraham Rudhall; on the three larger bells the bell stamp is of the archaic form (Plate XXI., Fig. 12). Borders: on 1st and 2nd, Fig. 1; on 3rd, a continuous row of bits of pattern as at Dawley (Plate XXIV., Fig 3; cf. Fig. 3); on 4th, the same and Fig. 2; on 5th, Fig. 2 and one bit of pattern as before. Type on 1st and 2nd as on Stockton 3rd.

Belfry dirty; new head-stocks; cannons off 3rd. Bells hung



1740: '5 bells 1700.'
1750: '5 bells.'

At funerals the bells are chimed as the procession approaches.

On Sundays before the services the bells are chimed for ten minutes, followed by 'tolling in' for five.

See also under Kemberton for tradition of an exchange of bells and clock.

Thanks to Rev. W. G. R. Blaby, Vicar.

TONG. St. Bartholomew. 6+2 bells.

1. PEACE AND GOOD NEIGHBOVRHOOD A R 1719 (30¼ in.

2. GLORIA IN EXCELSVS DEO 1636 (31 in

3. PRAISE THE LORD 1593 (33 in

4. I sweetly toling men do call to taste on meate that feedt the foole 1605 (35 in.

5. GLORIA IN EXCELSVS DEO 1623 W C (38 in

6. Thos Meaks of London Fecit 1810 (43 in.

S. (14 in.

GREAT BELL.

HENRICVS VERNON MILES ISTAM CAMPANAM FIERI FECIT 1518 AD LAVDEM DEI OMNIPOTENTIS BEATÆ MARIÆ & STI BARTHOLOMÆI

Below : fleur-de-lys border like Fig. 5.

On waist :—(a) EANDEM VETUSTATE IAM FATISCENTEM DENUO

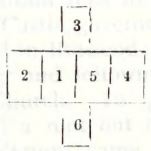
CONFLANDAM ET REPONENDAM CURAVIT
ORLANDO
GEORGIUS CAROLUS COMES DE BRADFORD
VICARIO JOANNE COURTNEY CLARKE
MDCCCXCII.

(*b*) JOHN TAYLOR AND Cº.
BELLFOUNDERS
LOUGHBOROUGH

On sound-bow: Above, running scroll-pattern, with bell at intervals.

Below:—QVAM PERDVELLIONVM RABIE FRACTAM SVMPTIBVS PAROCHIÆ REFVDIT ABR: RVDHALL GLOCESTER: ANNO 1720 L: PIETIER MIN: T. WOODSHAW T: PEYNTON ÆDITVIS

(*Border like* Fig. 3 *for several inches*). (5ft. 2¼in.



Bells hung 1895), but not ; in good order (re-hung by Barwell, easy to ring; cannons off treble.

Sanctus hung on one of the uprights; rung with lever.

Great bell hung in the lower storey of the tower in iron frame, with wheel; no cannons; clapper tied for safety's sake. Weight, 2 tons 10 cwt.; that of its predecessor is variously given as 2 tons 1 cwt. 2 qrs. and 2 tons 8 cwt.

Treble: By Abraham Rudhall; borders. Fig. 3.

2nd and 5th: By William Clibury; cross on 2nd, Plate XII., Fig. 2; on 5th, Fig. 7 (as at Stokesay); borders on 2nd, Plate 5, Fig. 5; on 5th, Plate XIII., Fig. 1; shield on 5th, Plate XXIV., Fig. 2 (also found at Blymhill, Staffordshire).

3rd: By Robert Newcombe, of Leicester; cross Plate XXIV., Fig. 1; quasi-Gothic letters, as on the 7th bell at Bushbury, Staffordshire (Lynam, Plate 42*a*); see Plate XXIV., Figs. 4, 5.

4th: By Henry Oldfield, of Nottingham (cf. Adderley 3rd); initial letter Plate XXI., Fig. 13; founder's stamp Plate XXI., Fig. 14.

Sanctus: By one of the Newcombes, of Leicester; cross Plate XXIII., Fig. 12 (occurring also at Upton Magna); fleur-de-lys, Plate XXIII., Fig. 9. Date about 1600; the bell at Upton Magna is dated 1605, and there is a bell with similar marks at Kingscliffe, Northants, dated 1592.

A torn fragment of a newspaper article[1] in the church chest has (probably quoting from some history of Shropshire): "Tong, There are six bells in the tower. The old sixth bore the inscription. 'Virgo regina coelorum funde preces ad filium pro salutate fidelium William Fitzherbert." This old tenor was sold in 1810 for the present bell. A William Fitzherbert was a benefactor to the church in 1451-2, but his will, dated January 26th of that year, and proved May 12th, 1452, makes no mention of the bell. If he was the donor, it must have been during his lifetime.

In the Inventory of [1549] we read, 'Three bells of accord.' In that of 25 May, 1553:—'Tongge. This byll Indentyd made the xxv^th^ of Maie in the vij^th^ yere of the reygne of oure moste dreade soveraygne lorde kyng Edward the syxte betwyxt Andrewe Corbett Rychard Cornewaylle and Rychard Newport on thone partyee And Robert Foster Roger Wysstone and Henrye Harryson on thother partyee Wytnessythe that wee the seyde Robert Roger and Henrye do by theese presentes confesse and bynd oureselvys to saive and keepe unstollen unsolde and unembesellyd three bellys att these presens remeynynge wythin the steeple of Tongge and in wytnes hereoff wee have putte oure handes the yeere and day above seyd.'

In 1740 and 1752: '6 bells.'

The Great Bell, tradition tells us, was originally given by Sir Harry Vernon of Tong Castle, governor to Arthur, Prince of Wales, who was once benighted in Brewood Forest, lost his way, and only recovered it by hearing and following the sound of the bell for evensong at Tong Church. In gratitude he presented the great bell and assigned a rent out of his manor of Norton for tolling it when any Vernon came to Tong. Again following tradition we are told,—"This old bell lost its voice in the Civil Wars, it being then cracked by the Cromwellian artillery, that left such tell-tale traces on the Church's outer walls" (*sic*). It was re-cast at Gloucester in 1720, and continued to hang, sound and whole, though rung only on rare and special occasions, until 1848, when once again it was cracked [see below]. In 1892 it was again re-cast by Taylor of Loughborough, and now occupies its old place in the tower.

The Vicar, Rev. J. E. Auden, adds—"But when the Vernons ceased to own Tong, and the rent was lost, the rule for ringing was altered to "whenever Royalty or Vernon came to Tong" (see below), and subsequently it was rung at other times for service, as in 1848, on Ash Wednesday, when it was broken in consequence of a defective clapper striking the rim too near the edge.

The inscription on the present bell is practically a reproduction of those on its two predecessors, as we learn from several sources. In Elias Ashmole's Collections (Ashmole MS. 854, p. 109; a copy

[1] Possibly from *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, vol. ii. (see references given below).

A torn fragment of a newspaper article[1] in the church chest has (probably quoting from some history of Shropshire) a "Tone. There are six bells in the tower. The old sixth bore the inscription, 'Virgo regina coelorum laude precea ad filium pro salute fidelium William Fisherden.' This old tenor was sold in 1810 for the present bell. A William Fisherden was a benefactor to the church in 1431-2, but his will, dated January 30th of that year, and proved May 19th, 1432, makes no mention of the bell. If he was the donor, it must have been during his lifetime.

In the Inventory of [1540] we read, "Three belles & a cord." In that of 25 May, 1553:—"Item. This bell hanging unde the xxx^th of Maie in the vth yere of the reigne of oure moste dreade sovereigne lorde king Edward the sixte betwyxt Andrewe Corbett Rychard Comewayle and Rychard Newport on thone partye And Robert Foster Roger Wyatone and Henrye Harryson on thother partye Wytnesse this wee the sayde Robert Roger and Henrye do by these presentes confesse and bynd ourselves to save and keepe unstaith unsaide and unmolested three bellys at the present tenement[2] wythin the steeple of Tonge and in wytnes hereof wee have putte ourre handes the yeere and day above sayd."

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[1] Possibly from Salopian Shreds and Patches, vol. ii (see references given below).

in Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 30331, fol. 134) the original bell is described as follows:—"A bell in Tonge church weighing aboue 4200lb. The diameter a Yard ¾." Then follows a drawing of the bell; on the sound-bow is seen:

HENRICVS VERNON

AD LAVDEM · DEI · PATRIS
OMNIPOTENTIS · BEATE
MARIE · ET · SANCTI
BARTHOLOMEI

"Underneath this Inscrip', in the same character"—

HENRICVS VERNON MI=
LES ISTAM CAMPANAM
FIERI FECIT · FOUNDERS
BELL 1518.

The same is given by Parkes (Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 21012, fol. 60) *in black letter.*

The inscription on Rudhall's re-casting, as shown in a rubbing preserved in Mr. North's collection,[1] is as follows:—

HENRICVS VERNON MILES ISTAM CAMPANAM FIERI FECIT 1518 AD LAVDEM DEI OMNIPOTENTIS BEATÆ MARIÆ & BARTHOLOMÆI SANCTI. [*Border Fig. 2.*]

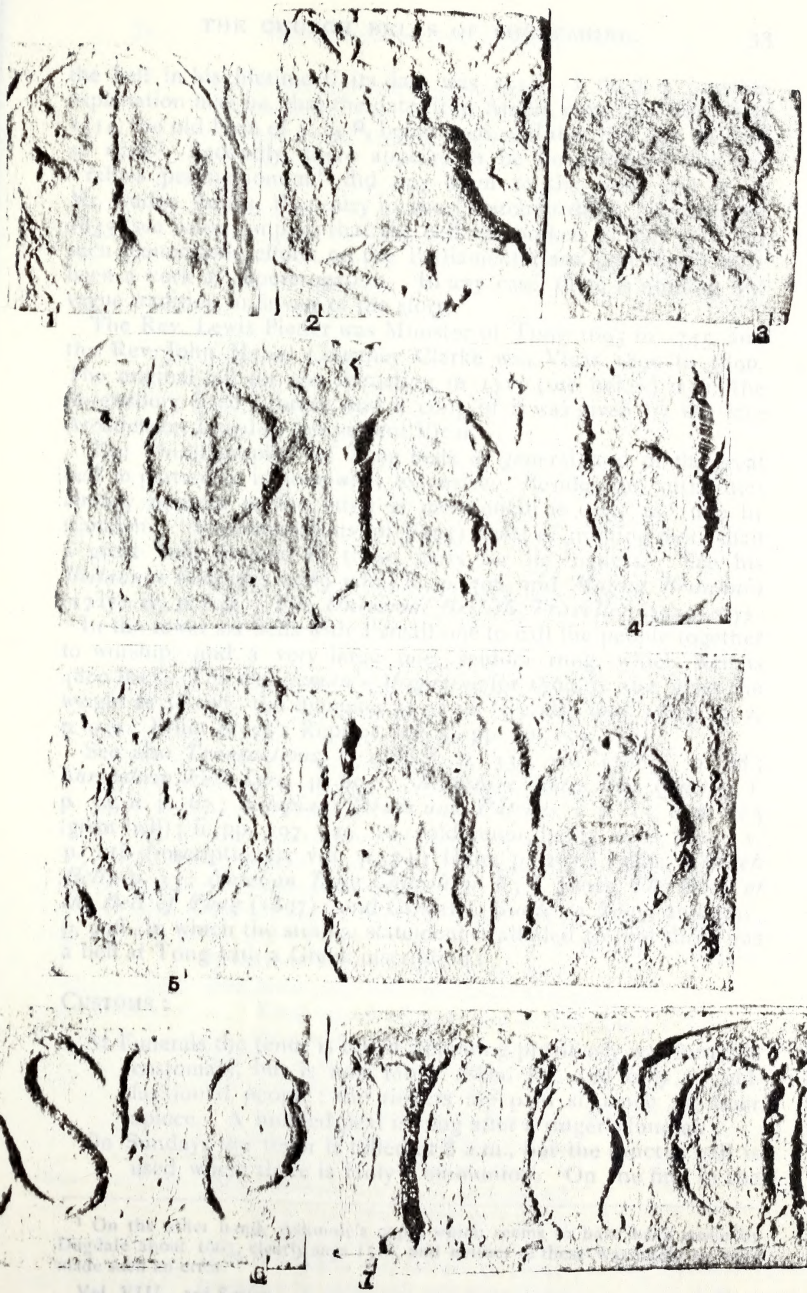
Below—Border Fig. 5 all round.

On the sound-bow:—QUAM PERDVELLIONVM RABIE FRACTAM SVMPTIBVS PAROCHIÆ REFVDIT ABR: RVDHALL GLOVCEST^R ANNO 1720 L PIETIER MIN: T: WOODSHAW & T: PEYNTON ÆDITVIS [*Border, Fig. 3.*]

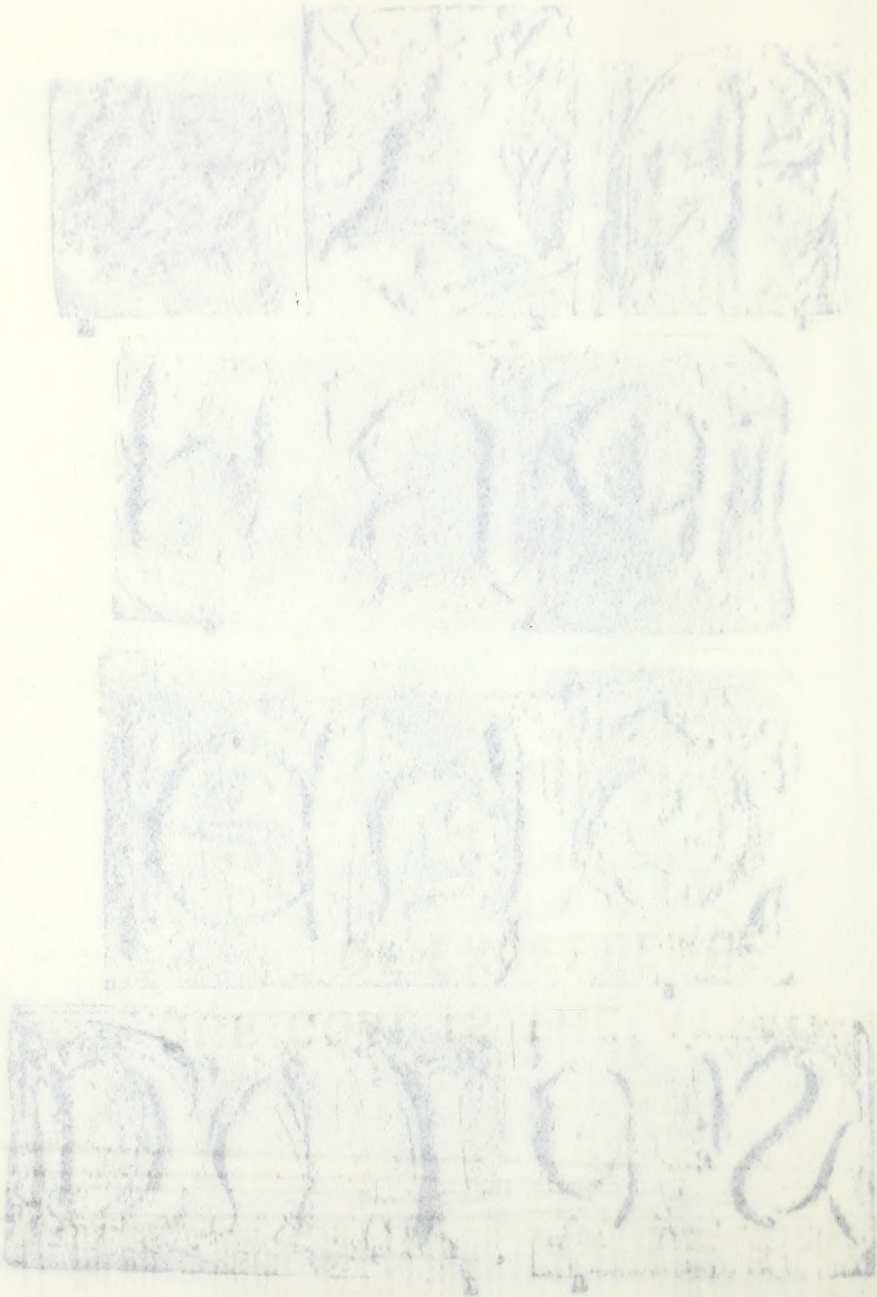
Mr. Auden has pointed out to me that the inscription of 1720 and its successor contain two probable inaccuracies. In the first place, Sir H. Vernon died in 1515,[2] so that he could not have given

[1] The rubbing is incomplete, but I have fortunately been able to fill in the gap from a copy of the inscription made by the late Mr. C. A. Edgell of Shrewsbury in 1890.

[2] His Will was proved on May 5 in that year; it contains no mention of the bell or any provision of money for it.



Figs. 1, 4, 5. TONG (NEWCOMBE). Fig. 2. TONG (W. CLIBURY).
Fig. 3. RUDHALL'S ORNAMENT. Figs. 6, 7. KEMBERTON & STIRCHLEY.



the bell in his lifetime if its date was 1518. I think a possible explanation may be, that the date, if in Arabic numerals, was really 1514, the old form of 4, or 8, being used, and that this was misread as 1518.[1] Secondly, there appears to be no evidence that the "rabies perduellionum" did any harm to the bell; and if, as Mr. Auden thinks, the entry in the Churchwardens' Accounts for 1635 (see below) implies that the bell was broken in that year, any such iconoclastic efforts on the Parliamentarians' part would have been a work of supererogation. In any case, there is nothing but vague tradition in favour of the story.

The Rev. Lewis Pietier was Minister of Tong 1695 to 1745, and the Rev. John Henry Courtney Clarke was Vicar 1890 to 1896. The original bill for the re-casting in 1720 (see below) is in the Shrewsbury Free Library, and a copy of it was given by the late Archdeacon Lloyd to the present Vicar.

The "bibliography" of Tong bells in general, and of the great bell in particular, is somewhat extensive. Besides the authorities already referred to, the latter is mentioned as early as 1600 by Camden: "The inhabitants (of Tong) boast of nothing more than a great bell, famous in those parts for its bigness." See his *Britannia* (Gough's 1789 edn.) ii., p. 398, and *Magna Britannia* (1727), iv., p. 642. The *Universal British Traveller* (1779) says: "In the tower six bells with a small one to call the people together to worship, and a very large one, seldom rung, which weighs 4800 lbs." The *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1763, p. 162, gives the weight as 48 cwt., the diameter as 72 in. (see also *ibid.* 1800, pt. 2, p. 934; Elliot Stock's Reprint, vol. x., pp. 20, 152, 154).

See also *Transactions*, v. (1882), p. 332, viii. (1885), p. 88; *Shropshire Folk-Lore*, p. 602; *Shropshire Notes and Queries*, i. p. 54, ii. p. 67; *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, i. p. 15, ii. p. 103 (great bell); ii. pp. 107, 129, 160 (old tenor, belfry rules, etc.); v. p. 216 (inscriptions); viii. p. 74; Hare, p. 267; Lukis, *Church Bells*, p. 33; *Notes on Tong Church*, p. 6; J. Jones, *The Story of the Bell of Tong* (1897); and Griffiths' *Guide to Tong*, 2nd edn., p. 99ff., in which the strange statement is alluded to that there was a bell at Tong with a Greek inscription!

CUSTOMS:

At Funerals the tenor is tolled; chiming previously was formerly customary, but is now rarely asked for, and only by old-fashioned people; the ringers are paid sixpence an hour apiece. A muffled peal is rung after a ringer's funeral.

On Sundays the tenor is tolled at 8 a.m., but the sanctus bell is used where there is Holy Communion. On the first in the

[1] On the other hand, Ashmole's copy, which seems to have been made by Dugdale about 1663, clearly says 1518, and neither of these was likely to have made such an error.

month the bells are rung for Morning and Evening services (practising on the previous Friday); at other times they are chimed. The Sanctus is used as a "ting-tang" for the last five minutes.

Ringing also on Christmas Day (6 30 a.m.), Easter Day, Whit-Sunday, St Bartholomew's Day (Patronal Festival; see below, rules for ringing Great Bell); on New Year's Eve the old year is tolled out on the Great Bell, the new one rung in on the other six. Ringing for Weddings by request.

Sanctus bell rung for Vestry meetings; treble to call ringers together on practice nights.

The bells are rung from the floor of the church; there are six ringers and two probationers, the latter to be elected by the ringers and approved by the Vicar, being promoted by seniority on the occurrence of a vacancy. About forty years ago there was a set of ringers all named John (as were the then Vicar and Clerk), who had a great reputation.

Until 45 years ago the Churchwardens always paid 5s. per annum to the Ringers for ringing on November 5. Then one was appointed who refused, and it has never been done since, ringing on that occasion having also ceased.

In the statutes of Tong College, drawn up 9 March, 1410-11, there are references to the ringing of the bells to this effect:—

(1) Each of the two clerks shall swear to ring for mass as often as required and at other times to be appointed by the warden.

(2) Every day just after sunrise (a bell) shall be rung for matins, single or double (*simpliciter vel dupliciter, sc.* one or two bells?) according to the custom of the College, and then by tolling (*pulsationibus*) according to local custom and as is appropriate to the solemnity of the day.

(3) Similar regulations for ringing at Vespers and Compline.

It would appear that there were only two ringers who were in minor orders (*prima tonsura*).

The following set of Ringers' Rules is now hung at the bottom of the belfry stairs (placed there by order of Bishop Lonsdale):—

If that to Ring you doe come here
You must ring well with hand and eare.
Keep stroak of time and goe not out;
Or else you forfeit out of doubt.
Our law is so concluded here;
For every fault a jugg of beer,
If that you Ring with Spurr or Hat
a jugg of beer must pay for that.
If that you take a Rope in hand,
These forfeits you must understand.
Or if that you a Bell ov'r-throw
It must cost Sixpence e're you goe.
If in this place you sweare or curse;
Sixpence to pay, pull out your purse.

Come pay the Clerk it is his fee;
For one (that Swears) shall not goe free.
These laws are Old, and are not new;
Therefore the Clerk must have his due.

Geo. Harrison. 1694.

It will be seen that, though the general tenour is the same, these lines vary considerably from others already given.

The Rules for ringing the great bell are as follows:—

THE GREAT BELL.

The Great Bell shall be Rung on the following occasions—
On Christmas Day, Easter Day, Whit-Sunday, St. Bartholomew's Day.
On the birth of a child to the Sovereign.
On the birth of an heir to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
On the birth of an heir to the Earl of Bradford.
Whenever a member of the Royal Family visits Tong.
Whenever the head of the Vernon family visits Tong.
On the institution of a new Vicar.

1905011

The Bell shall be Tolled
On Good Friday, New Year's Eve.
On the Death of the Sovereign, Heir Apparent, or any child of the Sovereign or Prince of Wales.
On the Death of the Earl or Countess of Bradford, Viscount Newport or his heir, the Bishop of the Diocese, or the Vicar of Tong.

J. H. COURTNEY CLARKE Vicar.
THOS. MILNER
THOS. W. TIMMIS } Churchwardens.

1892.

The old rule was merely a rhymed couplet: "the Great Bel. shall be rung when Royalty or Vernon comes to Tong"; Henry Vernon's traditional direction even more brief: "when any Vernon comes to Tong."

The Churchwardens' Accounts extend from 1630—1690, and from 1810 onwards. I am greatly indebted to the Vicar, Rev. J. E. Auden, for the following extracts:—

1630. Paid for casting a bell brasse & putting it in & a plate ... ... iiij^{li}
Paid for a tugge[1] for the greate Bell ... ij^{d}
Paid to the Ringers on the Kinges holye Day[2]... iiij^{s}
1631. Payd for a bell roape ... ... iij^{s}

[1] Probably = the modern "sally."
[2] An annual entry, except that the sum rises to 5s. It is "5 Nov." during the Commonwealth, and "Gunpowder Plot" after the Restoration. [J. E. A.]

1635.	Paid for a rope for the greate bell	4s	6d
	Paid Whitmore for hanging the greate bell a new	15	4
	Paid for mendinge a bell clapper and the Clocke	2	0
	Receaued for a peese of mettle wch was broken of the greate bell[1]	1 12	8
1636.	[It is curious that there is no mention of the second bell, re-cast in this year.]		
1637.	Paid to the Ringers at Joane Sutton's buriall ...	2	0
	To the Ringers at Blakemores wifes buriall ...	2	0
1638.	For beare for the Ringers when my Lord Bishop came to Tonge...		6
1639.	Paid for iron and workmanship for the greate bell & Claper	5	0
	Paid for mending the bells	2	6
1640.	Paid for a rope for the fift bell	2	6
	Paid the Ropier of Upton for peecing the bell ropes		6
	Paid the Clarke for Ringing Curffew & day bell in p'te	5	0
1641.	Given the Carter that fetcht the stocke for the greate bell	1	0
	Spent in beare at the same time		6
	Paid Thomas Meare for Ringing curffew & day bell	5	0
	Paid for mending the greate bell Rope		3
1644.	Paid to the Cananeere[2] for the redeeming of the litle bell...	6	0
1645.	Paid for a rope for the litle bell	1	6
1647.	Paid for a Tugg for a bell rope		4
1650.	Paid for a rope for the least bell...		10
1651.	For 2 brases for ye Sance bell		6
	For mending ye third & forth bel	1	
1652.	Pd. for mending ye forth Bell wheele	2	2
1655.	Payd for a rope for the little bell		6
	Payd for a bell rope	2	8
	Payd for peesing 3 bell rops		8
1656.	To Willia: Sterrington for ringing		6
	For two new bell ropes & mending the ropes twice	6	0

[1] This implies that the bell was not broken *rabie perduellionum*, as stated in the inscription; it is, of course, possible that "greate bell" here only means (as so often elsewhere) the tenor, but in that case, we have no mention of its re-casting, which would have been indispensable. Mr. Auden also points out that such a pre-Reformation inscription as we know was on the old tenor till 1810 would not have been reproduced in 1635, in which year the patron was a strong Puritan, who would not have tolerated anything "Popish."

[2] Canoneer. By the laws of war, the bells of any place captured after the refusal of a summons were forfeited to the Master of Artiliery. But the Churchwardens and parishioners were permitted to redeem them. Such a claim was made at the siege of Copenhagen in 1807 (see Harl. MSS. 6842). I owe this note to the Rev. J. E. Auden.

1632. Paid for a rope for the greate bell 4 6
Paid Whitmore for hanging the greate bell a new 1 4
Paid for mending a bell clapper and the Clocke 2 0
Recovered for a peece of mettle w^ch was broken
of the greate bell 1 12 8

1635. [It is curious that there is no mention of the second bell, present in this year.]

1637. Paid to the Ringers at Justine Sutton's buriall ... 2 0

To the Ringers at Blakemores wifes buriall ... 2 0

1638. For beare for the Ringers when my Lord Bishop came to Longe 6

1639. Paid for iron and workmanship for the greate bell
& Clapper 5 0
Paid for mending the bells 2 6

1640. Paid for a rope for the 5th bell 2 6
Paid the Ropier of Upton for peecing the bell
rope 6
Paid the Clarke for Ringing Curfew & day bell
in 5^e 5 0

1641. Given the Carter that fetch the stocke for the
greate bell 1 0
Spent in beare at the same time 6
Paid 7 burgs Meare for Ringing curfew & day
bell 5 0
Paid for mending the greate bell Rope ... 3
1642. Paid to the Chancellor[1] for the redeeming of the
litle bell 6 0

1643. Paid for a rope for the litle bell 1 6
1647. Paid for a Tugg for a bell rope 4
1650. Paid for a rope for the least bell 10
1651. For a brass for y^e Sanctv bell 6
For mending y^e third & forth bel 1
1652. Pd. for mending y^e forth Bell wheele 2
1655. Payd for a rope for the litle bell 6
Payd for a bell rope 2 8
Payd for peesing 3 bell rope 8
1656. To Willis Sherington for ringing 6
For two new bell ropes & mending the ropes twice 6 0

[1] This implies that the bell was not broken 'aside Zeerbellowing', as stated in the inscription; it is, of course, possible that 'greate bell' here only means (as so often elsewhere) the tenor, but in that case, we have no mention of its re-casting, which would have been indispensable. Mr. Arden also points out that such a pre-Reformation inscription as we know was on the old tenor till 1870 would not have been reproduced in 1635, in which year the patron was a strong Puritan, who would not have tolerated anything "Popish."

[2] Cancover. By the laws of war, the bells of any place captured after the refusal of a summons were forfeited to the Master of Artillery. But the Church-wardens and parishioners were permitted to redeem them. Such a claim was made at the siege of Copenhagen in 1807 (see Hall MSS. 08/9). I owe this note to the late J. S. Arden.

1657.	Pide for making A belrope for the ffifte bell ...		3	0
	Pide for pisesing[1] the bell ropes in six plaseayes		1	0
	Pide for making A rope for the therd bell ...		3	0
	Pide to the Ropier for the pissing of thriee Ropes		0	4
1658.	For mending the Clapp' of the 4th bell		2	0
	For worke about the bells		4	0
1660.	Paid for a Rope for the great bell and tags ...		5	0
1662.	Paid for a rope for the little bell		1	0
1663.	For a 5 belroape		2	10
	For the treble belroape		2	4
	For peeceing 4 belroapes			6
	For a tugge for a belroape			8
	For a roape for the Snts bell		1	0
1664.	Wm Blakeman for a locker for the fift bell ...		0	6
	Arden for a bell rope & peecing a rope... ...		2	6
1665.	For a new bel rope and peeceing 4 with newe Tuges & mending the grete bel rope... ...		8	0
1666.	For mending one of ye bells			6
	More to John Badeley for mending ye other bells		4	0
	For a New roape for ye fift bell		3	8
	More to John Badeley for mending ye bells ...		7	7
	For New tugging & pec : ye Roapes		1	6
1667.	To Dosi : Twigg for mending two bell wheeles ...		6	6
	For two new bell ropes for ye two lest bells ...		3	0
1668.	For a Rope for the greate peease[2]		2	8
1669.	Payd William Arden for mending the bell ropes			8
1674.	For mending the trebbell bell wheele		3	0
	For a Bell rope for the fift Bell and mending the other belropes		3	4
1675.	John Baddeley for a plate & neales for the forth bell wheele		1	6
1679.	ffor stocking of ye Treble Bell		6	8
	ffor mending ye Tenor Bell stock		5	0
	ffor Iron work for ye Trebel Bell...		2	11
1691.	For a rope for ye first Bell		1	10

Bill for re casting Sir Henry Vernon's Bell 1720 (original in the Shrewsbury Free Library).

Mr Tho: Woodshaw & Mr Tho: Painton Churchwardens of ye Parish of Tong are debtors to Abr: Rudhall Junr the 30 of July 1720 for casting 41e 00qr 15li of old mettle which I recd in May last past, ye sum of forty pounds ... £40 . 00 . 00

ffor 05e 03qr 14li of new mettle at fourteen pence pr pound yt comes to .. .. 38 . 07 . 08

ffor ye mettle being four pounds weight allowed to each hundred weight for what ye old mettle weighed at fourteen pence pr pound... ... 09 . 11 . 04

[1] Piecing.

[2] *I.e.*, "poise" = weight of the clock.

1637. Pide for making A belrope for the little bell ... 3 0
Pide for piecing[1] the bell ropes in six places ... 1 0
Pide for making A rope for the third bell ... 3 0
Pide to the Ropier for the piecing of three Ropes ... 0 4
1638. For mending the Clapp of the 3rd bell ... 2 0
For worke about the bells 4 0
1660. Paid for a Rope for the great bell and tags ... 5 0
1664. Paid for a rope for the little bell 1 0
1665. For a 5 belroape 2 10
For the treble belroape 2 4
For peecing 4 belropes 6
For a ropp for a belroape 8
For a ronpe for the Sixts bell 1 0
1664. Wm Blackmun for a locker for the 4th bell ... 0 6
Mden to a bell rope & peecing a rope ... 2 6
1665. For a new bel rope and peecing 4 with newe ...
Ropes & mending the grete bel rope 8 0
1656. For mending one of y^e^ bells 6
More to John Hadeley for mending y^e^ other bells ... 4 0
For a New ronpe for y^e^ fift bell 3 8
More to John Hadeley for mending y^e^ bells ... 7 7
For New ringing & pec: y^e^ Ropes 1 6
1657. To Dost: Twigg for mending two bell wheeles ... 6
For two new bell ropes for y^e^ two last bells ... 3 0
1658. For a Rope for the grete peece[2] 2 8
1659. Payd William Mden for mending the bell ropes 8
1671. For mending the trebell bell wheele 1 0
For a Bell rope for the fift bell and mending the
other belropes 3 4
1673. John Hadeley for a plate & neales for the forth
bell where 1 6
1679. For stocking of y^e^ Treble Bell 6 8
for mending y^e^ Tenor Bell stock 3 0
for Iron work for y^e^ Trebel Bell 2 11
1691. For a rope for y^e^ first Bell 1 10

Bill for re-casting Sir Henry Vernon's Bell 1710 (original in the Shrewsbury Free Library).

Mr Tho: Woodshaw & Mr Tho: Pattison Churchwardens of y^e^ Parish of Tong are debtors to Abr: Rudhall Junr the 30 of July 1720 for casting 41^c^ 00^q^ 15^li^ of old mettle which I rec^d^ in May last past, y^e^ sum of forty pounds ... £40 . 00 . 00
for 03^q^ 01^c^ 14^li^ of new mettle at fourteen pence
p^r^ pound y^t^ comes to ... ... 38 . 07 . 08
for y^e^ mettle being four pounds weight allowed to
each hundred weight for wast y^e^ old mettle
weighed at fourteen pence p^r^ pound ... ... 09 . 11 . 04

[1] Piecing.
[2] I.e., "poise" = weight of the clock.

pd. for new working y^e clapper		01 . 09 . 00
pd. for y^e balding y^e pins staples &c.		00 . 05 . 00
in all Fact		89 . 13 . 00

1810. Dec. 8. Mr. Underhill for the Tenor Bell Sold the Old Bell for £66 14^s 0^d	£137 . 11 . 0	
1813. April 29. M^r Dovey for giving assistance to procure the new Bell in tune by a Vestry order		1 . 1 . 0
1814. Oct. 2. Mr. Benjamin Thomas for four new wheels to the bells, &c.		10 . 10 . 0
Nov. 4. Paid William Woolley for Brass gudgeons		3 0 0
1831. Ale for the ringers (this item occurs in other years)		12 . 0
1892. April 7. Great Bell lowered Height of Bell 4ft. 6⅛in. Width at mouth 5ft. 2¼in.		
April 26. It was settled to increase the weight of the Great Bell from 2 tons 1 cwt. 1 qr. to 50 cwt., at Mr. Taylor's recommendation.		
1892. June 21. The Earl of Bradford paid for re-casting Great Bell, iron frame, and girders	230 . 0 . 0	
1895. July 1. The Churchwardens wrote to accept Messrs. Barwells' tender for re-hanging the Bells of £84 . 10s.		

INSTITUTIONS OF SHROPSHIRE INCUMBENTS.

(Continued from 3rd Series, Volume V., page 376).

We have already printed in the *Transactions* (3rd Series, Vol. I. 257-266, and Vol. V. 349-376), the Bishop of Lichfield's Certificates of the induction of Incumbents to benefices in his diocese from 1563 to 1634, extracts from the Libri Institutionum for the Diocese of Lichfield from 1615 to 1648, and extracts from the same Libri Institutionum for the Dioceses of Lichfield and Hereford from 1556 to 1680.

We now print the Bishop of Hereford's Certificates of the induction of Incumbents to benefices in the Diocese of Hereford from 1589 to 1634. These Certificates are addressed to the Barons of the Exchequer, and certify the induction of the clergy to benefices, with a view to the First-Fruits, or first year's profits of the benefice after a vacancy, going to the Crown. They have been, as before, extracted by Mr. W. K. Boyd, for the Society, from the originals in the Public Record Office.

W. G. D. F.

FIRST FRUITS. BISHOPS' CERTIFICATES.

Hereford.

File 1. January 1589—April 1595.

Co. Salop.

Deanery of Burford.—Francis Kerry, Master of Arts and priest, 6th May, 1590, was admitted to the first portion in the church of Burford.

Deanery of Clune.—Roger Greene, Master of Arts and priest, 8th Dec., 1590, was admitted to the vicarage of Downton.

31 Elizabeth.

Deanery of Clune.—Thomas Ellis, clerk, 11th Jan., 1590 [-1], was admitted to the church of Bedston.

35 Elizabeth.

Deanery of Burford.—Josias Pope, clerk, Master of Arts, 31st May [1593] was admitted to the Rectory of Coreley.

36 Elizabeth.

Deanery of Pontisbury.—Owen Davies, clerk, Master of Arts, 17th Oct. [1594] was admitted to the second portion in the parish church of Pontisbury.

37 Elizabeth.

Deanery of Ludlowe.—Richard Willcox, clerk, 24th Jan., 1593[-4] was admitted to the rectory of Silvington, otherwise Silkton.

Deanery of Wenlock.—Evan Davies, Master of Arts, on the 27th of Feb., 1593[-4] was admitted to the vicarage of Great Wenlock.

Deanery of Burford.—William Rogers, clerk, on the 1st of June, 1594, was admitted to the rectory of Dowles.

Deanery of Clune.—Thomas Peate, clerk, on the 26th of June, 1594, was admitted to the vicarage of Stowe.

Deanery of Burford.—Francis Kerrie, Master of Arts, 30th June, 1594, was admitted to the second portion in the parish church of Burforde.

Deanery of Clune.—Humphrey Owens, clerk. on the 20th day of Nov., 1594, was admitted to the rectory of Brompton Brian.

Deanery of Ludlowe.—Edmund Alred, clerk, on the 20th of Jan., 1594[-5] was admitted to the rectory of Hopebaggard.

File 2. April, 1595—Oct., 1599.

38 Elizabeth.

Deanery of Pontesbury.—Richard Betchefielde, Master of Arts, 12 Sept., 1595, was admitted to the vicarage of Chirbury.

Deanery of Wenlock.—Thomas Dowghtie, clerk, on the 27th day of Sept. [1595] was admitted to the church of Willey.

Deanery of Burford.—John Cleburie, clerk, on the 21st of January [1595-6] was admitted to the church of Coreley.

39 Elizabeth.

Deanery of Clun.—Erasmus Powell, Bachelor of Arts, clerk, on the 19th of June, 1596, was admitted to the vicarage of Clun.

Deanery of Wenlock.—William Griffithes, clerk, on the 28th of July, in the year aforesaid, was admitted to the rectory of Wystanstowe.

Deanery of Pontesbury.—Richard Harrison, Master of Arts, on the 4th day of August, in year abovesaid, was admitted to the rectory of Shrewardin.

Deanery of Ludlowe.—Robert Horne, Master of Arts, on the 17th of Nov., 1596, was admitted to the parish church of Ludlowe.

Deanery of Wenlock.—Richard Vaughan, Master of Arts, on the 30th of Dec., 1596, was admitted to the rectory of Actonscott, otherwise Acton super Montem.

40 Elizabeth.

Deanery of Pontesbury.—Richard Madok, clerk, on the 17th of May, 1597, was admitted to the first portion in the church of Ponsburie.

Deanery of Pontesbury.—Morgan Evans, clerk, on the 6th of August, 1597, was admitted to the rectory of Hanwoode.

Deanery of Ludlowe.—William Reighnaldes, clerk, on the 18th of August, in the year aforesaid, was admitted to the vicarage of Bromfild.

Deanery of Stottesden.—Thomas Acton, Master of Arts, on the 8th of September, in the same year, was admitted to the vicarage of Chelmershe.

40 Elizabeth.

Deanery of Wenlock.—Richard Davies, Bachelor in Arts, on the 28th of September, 1598, was admitted to the rectory of Acton Scot, otherwise Acton super Montem.

41 Elizabeth.

Deanery of Pontesbury.—Moses Powell, Master of Arts, on the 16th of December, 1598, was admitted to the first portion of the parish church of Pontesburie.

Same deanery.—Hugh Morries, Bachelor in Arts, on the 14th of Feb., 1598[-9], was admitted to the vicarage of the parish church of Abberburie.

to Elizabeth.

Deanery of Clun.—Erasmus Powell, Bachelor of Arts, clerk, on the 10th of June, 1596, was admitted to the vicarage of Clun.

Deanery of Wenlock.—William Griffiths, clerk, on the 25th of July, in the year aforesaid, was admitted to the rectory of Wistanstowe.

Deanery of Pontesbury.—Richard Harrison, Master of Arts, on the 4th day of August, in year aforesaid, was admitted to the rectory of Shrawardin.

Deanery of Ludlowe.—Robert Horne, Master of Arts, on the 17th of Nov., 1596, was admitted to the parish church of Ludlowe.

Deanery of Wenlock.—Richard Vaughan, Master of Arts, on the 30th of Dec., 1596, was admitted to the rectory of Actonscott, otherwise Acton super Mortem.

to Elizabeth.

Deanery of Pontesbury.—Richard Madoll, clerk, on the 15th of May, 1597, was admitted to the first portion in the church of Pontesbury.

Deanery of Pontesbury.—Morgan Evans, clerk, on the 6th of August, 1597, was admitted to the rectory of Hanwood.

Deanery of Ludlowe.—William Leighnalles, clerk, on the 18th of August, in the year aforesaid, was admitted to the vicarage of Stanwith.

Deanery of Stottesden.—Thomas Acton, Master of Arts, on the 8th of September, in the same year, was admitted to the vicarage of Chelmarsh.

to Elizabeth.

Deanery of Wenlock.—Richard Davies, Bachelor in Arts, on the 25th of December, 1598, was admitted to the rectory of Acton Scott, otherwise Acton super Mortem.

to Elizabeth.

Deanery of Pontesbury.—Moses Powell, Master of Arts, on the 16th of December, 1598, was admitted to the first portion of the parish church of Pontesbury.

Same deanery.—Hugh Morris, Bachelor in Arts, on the 14th of Feb., 1598-9, was admitted to the vicarage of the parish church of Alberbury.

Deanery of Ludlowe.—Thomas Habberley, Master of Arts, on the 9th of June, 1599, was admitted to the rectory of the parish church of Didleburie.

FILE 3. Oct., 1599—April, 1605.

42 Elizabeth.

Deanery of Stotesden.—On the 23rd of June, 42 Elizabeth [1600] Peter Barret, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Glaceley cum Deuxhill.

43 Elizabeth.

Deanery of Stottesdon.—Peter Barret, clerk, on the 23rd of June, 1600, was admitted to the rectory of Glaceley cum Dewxhill.

44 Elizabeth.

Deanery of Clun.—Ambrose Cooke, clerk, on the second of October in the same year [1601] was admitted to the vicarage of Bucknoll, otherwise Buckenhill.

Deanery of Wenlock.—Silvanus Griffithes, Master of Arts, clerk, on the 24th of November [1601] was collated to the rectory of Holgate, otherwise Howgate.

45 Elizabeth—1 May, 1 James I.

Deanery of Ludlow.—William Huttchinson, clerk, Bachelor in Arts, on the 16th of March 1602[-3], was admitted to the rectory of Hopebagar, otherwise Hopebagard.

1 James I.

Deanery of Ludlowe.—Richard Churchman, clerk, on the 8th of May, 1603, was admitted to the rectory of Onyburie.

Deanery of Stotesden.—Andrew Adney, Bachelor in Arts, on the 29th of May [1603], was admitted to the rectory of Chelton.

Deanery of Wenlock.—William Normcok, Bachelor in Arts, on the 7th of November, in the year abovesaid, was collated to the diaconal portion in the church of Holgat ("Non in decanatu").

Deanery of Pontesburye.—Thomas Higgins, Master of Arts, on the 2nd of March in the same year [1603-4], was admitted to the first portion in the church of Pontesburye.

Deanery of Ludlow.—Thomas Hebblethwaite, Master of Arts, on the 9th of June, 1590, was admitted to the rectory of the parish church of Diddlebury.

Date 3rd Oct., 1590—April, 1605.

42 Elizabeth.

Deanery of Stottesdon.—On the 23rd of June, 42 Elizabeth [1600] Peter Barret, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Glaseley cum Dunkhill.

43 Elizabeth.

Deanery of Stottesdon.—Peter Barret, clerk, on the 23rd of June, 1600, was admitted to the rectory of Glaseley cum Dunkhill.

44 Elizabeth.

Deanery of Clun.—Ambrose Cooke, clerk, on the second of October in the same year [1601] was admitted to the vicarage of Bucknell, otherwise Bucknell.

Deanery of Wenlock.—Sylvanus Griffithes, Master of Arts, clerk, on the 24th of November [1601] was collated to the rectory of Holgate, otherwise Hopgate.

45 Elizabeth.—1 May, 1 James I.

Deanery of Ludlow.—William Hutchinson, clerk, Bachelor in Arts, on the 16th of March 160[4-5], was admitted to the rectory of Hopchapel, otherwise Hopchapel.

1 James I.

Deanery of Ludlowe.—Richard Churchman, clerk, on the 8th of May, 1603, was admitted to the rectory of Onybarie.

Deanery of Stottesdon.—Andrew Abney, Bachelor in Arts, on the 25th of May [1603], was admitted to the rectory of Chelton.

Deanery of Wenlock.—William Norrock, Bachelor in Arts, on the 7th of November, in the year aforesaid, was collated to the diaconal portion in the church of Holgat (" Non in decenatu ").

Deanery of Pontesbury.—Thomas Higgins, Master of Arts, on the 2nd of March in the same year [1603-4], was admitted to the first portion in the church of Pontesbury.

Same deanery.—Ambrose Cooke, clerk, on the same day was admitted to the second portion in the church of Westburye.

2 James I.

Deanery of Stottesden.—5 July, 1604, George Bott was admitted to the rectory of Tasheley.

Deanery of Burford.—25 July [1604] Richard Edgbury, Bachelor in Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Greete.

Deanery of Ludlow.—5th December, 1604, James Crowther. Master of Arts, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Ludlowe.

Deanery of Ludlow.—18th March, 1604[-5], George Jukes was admitted to the rectory of Hope Baggott.

File 4. April, 1605—Oct., 1609.

3 James I.

Deanery of Pontesburye.—Lawrence Jones, clerk, 15th January, 1605[-6], was admitted to the vicarage of Chirburye.

4 James I.

Thomas Flaskett, clerk, Master of Arts, instituted to the rectory of Burwarden, co. Salop, 15th May, 1606.

Charles Hall, clerk, instituted to the rectory of Greete, co. Salop, 16th May, 1606.

Nicholas Keysell, clerk, instituted to the rectory of Myndtowne, co. Salop, 16th July [1606].

Richard Cornewall, Master in Arts, instituted to the first portion of the parish church of Burford, co. Salop, 6th June, 1607.

John Barker, clerk, instituted to the rectory of Silvington, otherwise Silton, co. Salop, 23rd October, 1607.

William Clemson, clerk, instituted to the vicarage of Madeley, co. Salop, 17th December, 1607.

5 James I.

[Admissions of Thomas Flaskett, Charles Hall, and Nicholas Keysell as in 4 James I.]

6 James I.

Edward Froysell, clerk, instituted to the vicarage of Downton co. Salop, 3rd July, 1608.

George Baxter, Master in Arts, instituted to the rectory of Little Wenlock, co. Salop, 27th August, 1608.

Charlos Hall, clerk, instituted to the vicarage of Cayneham, co. Salop, 6th December, 1608.

7 James I.

Henry Gosden, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Hopton, co. Salop, deanery of Clunn, 17th March, 1608[-9].

John Tyler, clerk, was admitted to the rectory of Greete, co. Salop, deanery of Burforde, 1st April, 1609.

Thomas Griffithes, Master in Arts, archdeacon of Hereford, was instituted to the rectory of Hopesaye, co. Salop, deanery of Leompster, 14th June, 1609.

Thomas Heapye, Master in Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Riccardes Castell, co. Salop, deanery of Ludlowe, 24th June, 1609.

File 5. Oct., 1609—Oct., 1614.

8 James I.

Adam Griffithes, clerk, instituted to the vicarage of Cardington, co. Salop, 15th November, 1610.

William Normecott, clerk, Bachelor in Arts, instituted to the rectory of Olburye, co. Salop, 10th January, 1610.

9 James I.

Nicholas Vescy, clerk, was instituted to the rectory of Sutton, near Shrewsbury, 22nd February, 1610[-11].

William Hughes, clerk, instituted to the rectory of the second portion in the parish church of Burford, co. Salop, 22nd April, 1611.

John Gawen, clerk, was instituted to the second portion of the rectory of the parish church of Burford, co. Salop, 25th April, 1611.

John James, Master in Arts, instituted to the rectory of Broburye, co. Salop, 2nd July, 1611.

10 James I.

Adam Griffithes, Bachelor in Arts, was instituted to the rectory of Bushburie, co. Salop, 9th December, 1212.

John Davies, clerk, instituted to the vicarage of Churburye, co. Salop, 12th December, 1612.

James Crowther, Bachelor of Sacred Theology, instituted to the second portion of the rectory of Westburie, co. Salop, 16th February, 1612[-13].

John James, Master in Arts, instituted to the rectory of Hollgate, co. Salop, 20th February, 1612[-13].

William Underhill, clerk, Bachelor in Arts, instituted to the rectory of Neenton, co. Salop, 7th April, 1613.

11 James I.

John Freemantell, Master in Arts, instituted to the vicarage of Bucknill, co. Salop, 22nd July, 1613.

Richard Tayler, Bachelor in Arts, instituted to the rectory of Burwarden, co. Salop, 22nd September, 1613.

Robert Gregorie, Bachelor in Arts, instituted to the rectory of Upton Cresset, 2nd October, 1613.

Adam Griffithes, Master in Arts, instituted to the rectory of Wistanstowe, co. Salop, 13th November, 1613.

Edward Wotton, Bachelor in Arts, admitted to the vicarage of Cardington, co. Salop, 13th November, 1613.

Jonas Chaloner, Master in Arts, instituted to the vicarage of Great Wenlock, co. Salop, 22nd December, 1613.

FILE 6. Oct., 1614—April, 1619.

12 James I.

Francis Gibbons, Master in Arts, instituted to the first portion in the church of Pontesbury, 28th November, 1614. Patron, Sir Roger Owen, knight.

Richard Luce, Bachelor in Arts, instituted to the rectory of Coreley, co. Salop, 2nd March, 1614[-15]. Patron, Thomas Otteley, esquire.

Thomas Wilkes, Bachelor in Arts, instituted to the rectory of Neenton, co. Salop, 3rd March, 1614[-15]. Patron, the King by lapse of time.

William Lea, clerk, instituted to the rectory of Shelve, co. Salop, 28th March, 1615. Patron, Edward Lingen, esquire.

William Biggs, Master in Arts, instituted to the rectory of Moore, co. Salop, 4th April, 1615. Patron, Richard Moore, gentleman

13 James I.

Rectory of the church of Upton Cresset, in the deanery of Stotesden, co. Salop. Francis Smaleman, clerk, was admitted to the said church 25th February in the year abovesaid [1615-16]. Patron, Peter Smaleman, gentleman, by reason of the advowson granted by Edward Cresset.

Vicarage of Chellmarshe, same deanery, &c. Thomas Nicolles, clerk, was admitted to the said vicarage on the 2nd day of March in the year abovesaid. Patron, Thomas Nicolles for this turn by reason of the advowson granted by Rowland Lawe, esquire

Perpetual vicarage of Great Wenlock, co. Salop. George Adeney, clerk, was admitted to the said vicarage on the 14th day of March in the year abovesaid. Patron, Thomas Lawley, gentleman.

14 James I.

Richard Wrednall, clerk, was admitted to the church of Rushebury, deanery of Wenlock, co. Salop, 27th May in the year abovesaid [1616]. Patron, Edward Cresset, esquire.

Luke Whelar, clerk, was admitted to the parish church of Hopton Wafers, deanery of Burford, co. Salop, on the 14th of June in the year abovesaid. Patron, Humphrey Hide, gentleman.

Thomas Swetnam, clerk, was admitted to the perpetual vicarage of the parish church of Alberburie, Deanery of Pontesburie, co. Salop, on the 3rd of July in the year abovesaid. Patrons, the Warden and Fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford.

15 James I.

John James, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Tugford, co. Salop, deanery of Wenlock, on the 18th of August in the year abovesaid.

16 James I.

John Barker, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was instituted to the vicarage of Stoterton, co. Salop, deanery of Stottesden, on the 26th of March, 1618. "Presentatus per Amicium [ ] ratione dimissionis per annos aliquot duraturæ."

Deanery of Pontesbury, Co. Salop. Richard Poole, Bachelor in Arts, was admitted to the perpetual vicarage of

the parish church of Moolebrace on the 7th day of May, 1618.

Co. Salop, Deanery of Clun. Edward Smyth, clerk, Bachelor of Sacred Theology, was admitted to the rectory of Hopton, 31st July, 1618.

Co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow. John Barker, Bachelor in Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Silvington, otherwise Silton, 8th July, 1618.

FILE 7. April, 1619—April, 1625.

17 James I.

Co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesden. Thomas Jenkes, clerk, admitted to the rectory of Upton Cresset on the 25th day of December, 1620, at the presentation of Edward Cresset, esquire, patron.

Co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlowe.—John Conney, clerk, Master in Arts, was admitted to the perpetual vicarage of Stokesay, in the county and deanery aforesaid, on the 10th day of the month of May, 1621, by the presentation of Thomas Hibbins, gentleman, patron.

Co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock.—Anthony Hawke, clerk, Master in Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Stretton on the 20th of June, 1621. Sir Thomas Thynne, knight, patron.

Co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock.—George Littleton, clerk, Bachelor in Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Long Staunton on the 23rd of September, 1621. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford.

19 James I.

Co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlocke.—Gilbert Cole, Bachelor in Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Huley, otherwise Hughley, on the 23rd of December, 1621.

Co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlocke.—John London, Master in Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Bagsor on the 18th of March, 1621[-2].

20 James I.

Co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury.—Thomas Swetnam, clerk, was admitted to the first portion in the church of Westbury on the 11th of December, 1621, by the presentation of the Lord the King.

Co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlocke.—Gilbert Cole was admitted to the rectory of Hughly, otherwise Huly, on the 23rd of December, 1621.

Co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock.—John London was admitted lo the rectory of Bagsore, 11th March, 1621[-2].

Co. Salop, Deanery of Clun.—Thomas Doughty, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Leintwardine by the presentation of Sir Robert Harley, of Brompton Brian, co. Hereford, Knight of the Bath, on the 28th of May, 1622.

Co. Salop, Deanery of Clune.—George Lloyd, Master in Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Bedston on the 22nd of September, 1622, by the presentation of Thomas Ireland, esquire.

21 James I.

Vicarage of Ditton Priors, in the deanery of Stotesden, co. Salop.—Thomas Jenkes, clerk, was admitted on the 17th day of April, 1623. Patron, Arthur Manwaring, of the city of Westminster, esquire.

Vicarage of Stotesden with the chapel of Farlow annexed, in the deanery of Stotesden, co. Salop,—Thomas Amyas, clerk, was admitted on the 15th of June, 1623. Patron, Bonham Norton, esquire.

Rectory of Upton Cresset, in the deanery of Stotesden, co. Salop.—Richard Gregorie, clerk, was admitted on the 25th of July, 1623. Patron, Edward Cresset, esquire.

Rectory of Burford, in the deanery of Burford, co. Salop.—James Rawlins, clerk, was admitted to the third portion of the said rectory on the 6th of December, 1623. Patron, Sir Thomas Cornwall, knight.

Rectory of Hopesay, in the deanery of Clun, co. Salop.—Richard Awnsham, clerk, was admitted on the 9th of December, 1623. Patron, Sir Robert Howard, knight.

Vicarage of Alberburie, in the deanery of Pontesbury, co. Salop.—Thomas Clarke, clerk, was admitted on the 20th of December, 1623. Patrons, the Warden and Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford.

Rectory of Eastop, in the deanery of Wenlocke, co. Salop.—Richard Wrednall, clerk, was admitted on the 5th of March, 1623[-4]. Patron, George Ludlow, of Moorehouse, co. Salop, esquire.

Rectory of Billingestie, in the deanery of Stotesden, co. Salop.—Ralph Hyde, clerk, was admitted on the 19th of March, 1623[-4]. Patron, Bonham Norton, esquire.

22 James I.

Vicarage of Cardington, co. Salop, deanery of Wenlocke.—Robert Browne, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted on the 19th of May, 1624, as well at the presentation of the Lord the King as of Harcourt Leighton, esquire, "originalis, ut dicitur, patroni."

Vicarage of Stotesden, in the deanery of Stotesden, co. Salop.—Thomas Amias, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted on the 13th of June, 1624, at the presentation of the Lord the King.

Rectory of Haberly, in the deanery of Pontesbury, co. Salop.—Richard Norgrove, clerk, was admitted on the 25th of June, 1624, at the presentation of Richard Mitton, esquire, patron.

Rectory of Mindtowne, in the deanery of Clun, co. Salop.—Richard Dicklegge, Master of Arts, clerk, was admitted on the 1st of July, 1624, at the presentation of Edmund Weston, gentleman, by virtue of a grant of George Myn, esquire, patron.

Vicarage of Cleoburie Mortimer, in the deanery of Burford, co. Salop.—John Barker, clerk, Bachelor in Arts, was admitted on the 12th of August, 1624, at the presentation of Sir Francis Lacon, knight, patron.

Vicarage of Lidbury, in the deanery of Clun, co. Salop.—John Ambler, clerk, Master of Arts, was admitted on the 22nd of October, 1624, at the presentation of Charles Moore, patron.

Rectory of Whethill, in the deanery of Stotesden, co. Salop.—John London, clerk, was admitted on the 21st of July, 1624, at the presentation of the Lord the King.

22 James I.

Wolstaston Rectory, Deanery of Wenlocke, co. Salop.—William Colebarne, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted on the 3rd of March, 1624[-5]. Roger Pope, patron.

FILE 8. April, 1625, to Oct., 1629.

1 Charles I.

Ludlow Rectory, in the deanery of Ludlow, co. Salop.—Thomas Colbach, Master of Arts, admitted 14th July, 1625. Patron, the King.

Cold Weston Rectory, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow.—Simon Cotton, clerk, admitted 4th November, 1625, at the presentation of George Hopton, esquire.

Cleoburie North Rectory, Co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesden.—William Millichop, clerk, was admitted 21st of December, 1625, at the presentation of the King.

Third portion of the Rectory of Burford, co. Salop, Deanery of Burford.—James Herring, clerk, was admitted 16th of March, 1625[-6], at the presentation of Sir Thomas Cornwall, knight.

2 Charles I.

The first or right portion in the church of Westburie, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesburie.—Ambrose Phillips, Master of Arts, was admitted 20th June, 1626.

Madely Vicarage, Co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlocke.—Richard Phillips, clerk, was admitted 28th June, 1626.

Midleton Scriven Rectory, Co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesden.—William Childe, Bachelor in Arts, was admitted 3rd July, 1626, at the presentation of Richard Barker, patron for this turn.

First portion in the church of Burford, co. Salop, Deanery of Burford.—Thomas Bannister, Master of Arts, was admitted 20th August, 1626.

Co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesden.—Robert Ovington, clerk, Master in Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Higley, on the last day of January, 1626[-7], at the presentation of Meriel Littleton, of Hagley, co. Worcester, widow, patron.

3 Charles I.

Co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury.—Samuel Greaves, Master in Arts, was admitted to the rectory or third portion in the church of Pontesbury, 18th May, 1627, at the presentation of Sir William Owen, knight.

From 8. April, 1625, to Oct., 1629.

1 Charles I.

Ludlow Rectory, in the deanery of Ludlow, co. Salop,—Thomas Colbach, Master of Arts, admitted 14th July, 1625, Patron, the King.

Cold Weston Rectory, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow,—Simon Cotton, clerk, admitted 4th November, 1625, at the presentation of George Horton, esquire.

Cleobury North Rectory, Co. Salop, Deanery of Stoke-den,—William Millichop, clerk, was admitted 21st of December, 1625, at the presentation of the King.

Third portion of the Rectory of Burford, co. Salop, Deanery of Burford.—James Herring, clerk, was admitted 16th of March, 1625[-6], at the presentation of Sir Thomas Cornwall, knight.

2 Charles I.

The first or right portion in the church of Westhirle, co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbirie.—Ambrose Phillips, Master of Arts, was admitted 20th June, 1626.

Madely Vicarage, Co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlocke,—Richard Phillips, clerk, was admitted 25th June, 1626.

Middleton Scriven Rectory, Co. Salop, Deanery of Stoke-den.—William Childe, Bachelor in Arts, was admitted 3rd July, 1626, at the presentation of Richard Barker, patron for this turn.

First portion in the church of Burford, co. Salop, Deanery of Burford.—Thomas Bannister, Master of Arts, was admitted 20th August, 1626.

Co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesden.—Robert Ovington, clerk, Master in Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Higley, on the last day of January, 1626[-7], at the presentation of Meriel Littleton, of Higley, co. Worcester, widow, patron.

3 Charles I.

Co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury.—Samuel Greaves, Master in Arts, was admitted to the rectory or third portion in the church of Pontesbury, 18th May, 1627, at the presentation of Sir William Owen, knight.

Co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow.—Robert Browne, Master in Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Wistanstow 5th October, 1627, by the presentation of Sir William Owen, Baron of Hamsted Marshall.

Co. Salop, and deanery of Pontesbury.—Richard Poole, Master in Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Hanwood, 25th October, 1627, by the presentation of Arthur Jeffes, of Edgbold, co. Salop, yeoman.

4 Charles I.

Co, Salop, and deanery of Pontesbury.—Joseph Downing, Master in Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Worthin, 11th May, 1628, by the presentation of the Lord the King.

Co. Salop and Deanery of Pontesbury.—Edward Lewes, Bachelor in Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Cherbury, 7th October, 1628, by the presentation of the Schoolmaster and Bailiffs of the town of Shrewsbury.

5 Charles I.

Clungunford Rectory, co. Salop, Deanery of Clun.—Thomas Swift, Master in Arts, was admitted 3rd June, 1629. Sir Henry Wallop, Knight, patron.

Dowles Rectory, co. Salop, Deanery of Burford.—Nathaniel Eston, Bachelor in Arts, was admitted 7th July, 1629, at the presentation of Sir Richard Newport, knight, patron.

Bitterly Rectory, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow.—Matthew Clarke, Bachelor of Sacred Theology, was admitted 20th June, 1629, at tho presentation of Sir Richard Anderson, knight, patron.

File 9. Oct., 1629, to Oct., 1634.

6 Charles I.

Hopton Rectory, co. Salop, Deanery of Clun.—Luke Sutton, clerk, was admitted to the same 13th Dec., 1629, at the presentation of Sir Henry Wallop, knight, patron.

Bishop's Castle, co. Salop, Deanery of Clun, Vicarage.—Gervase Needham was admitted to the same 29 Dec., 1629, at the presentation of Walter Waring, esquire, patron.

Stoke Milborow Vicarage, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow.—John Malden, clerk, was admitted to the same 5th March,

1629[-3c], at the presentation of Jane Dockwra, widow, patron.

Munslow Rectory, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow.—George Litleton, clerk, was admitted to the same 5th March, 1629 [-30], at the presentation of Adam Litleton, esquire, patron.

Long Staunton Vicarage, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlocke. —Edward James, clerk, was admitted to the same 24th March, 1629[-30].

Clungunford Rectory, co. Salop, Deanery of Clun.—Samuel Barkley, clerk, wae admitted to the same 13th May, 1630, at the presentation of Francis Barkley, esquire, patron.

Neenesèllers and Milson Rectory, co. Salop, Deanery of Burford.—Edward Pitt, clerk, was admitted to the same 20th June, 1630, at the presentation of Fitz William Conyngesby, esquire, patron.

Francis Farmer, clerk, Master in Arts, was admitted to the Rectory of Easthope, Deanery of Wenlocke, co. Salop, 19th Feb., 1630[-1], by the presentation of George Ludlowe, of Moorehowse, co. Salop, esquire.

Ralph Hyde, clerk, Master in Arts, was admitted to the Rectory of Sidburie, co. Salop, 2nd Feb., 1630[-1], by the presentation of John, Earl of Shrewsbury.

7 Charles I.

Richard Detton, clerk, was admitted to the church of Acton Scott, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlocke, 13th May, 1631, at the presentation of Walter Acton, esquire.

George Peat, clerk, was admitted to the church of Cardeston, co. Salop, and Deanery of Pontesbury, 5th July, 1631.

Peter Mease, clerk, was admitted to the church of Culmington, co. Salop, and Deanery of Ludlow, 9th August, 1631.

Worthen Rectory, in the Deanery of Pontesbury, co. Salop.—Lawrence Seddon, Master in Arts, was admitted to the said rectory 21st October, 1631, at the King's presentation under the seal of his Court of Wards and Liveries.

Kinlet, in the Deanery of Stotesden, and co. Salop.—John Bent, clerk, was admitted to the perpetual vicarage of Kinlet, 12th Dec., 1631, at the presentation of Joyce Bent, widow.

Stokesay, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow.—Francis Boughey, clerk, was admitted to the perpetual vicarage of Stokesay, 24th Jan., 1631[-2], at the presentation of Thomas Hibbins, gentleman.

8 Charles I.

Upton Cresset, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesden.—John Dodd, Master in Arts, was admitted to the rectory or church of Upton aforesaid 2nd May, 1632, at the presentation of Edward Cresset, esquire.

Coldweston, co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlowe.—Thomas Atchelley, Master of Arts, was admitted to the Rectory of Coldweston, 22nd May, 1632, at the presentation of George Hopton, esquire.

The second or diaconal portion in the church of Holgat, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock.—Edward James, Bachelor in Arts, was admitted to the said second portion, 25th May, in the year abovesaid at our [the Bishop's] collation.

Clebury North, co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesden.—John Smaleman was admitted to the Rectory of Clebury North, 1st August, in the year abovesaid, at the presentation of Richard Browne.

Esthope, co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock.—John Jones, Master of Arts, was admitted to the Rectory of Esthope, 31st August, in the year abovesaid, at the presentation of Edward Jones, esquire.

10 Charles I.

Co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock.—Richard Fletcher, Bachelor in Arts, was admitted to the parish church of Tugford, 18th Dec., 1632, at the collation of the Bishop, and to the diaconal partion in the church of Holgate at the collation of the said Bishop.

Co. Salop, Deanery of Pontesbury.—Thomas Wall was admitted to the left portion of the Rectory of Westbury, 6th March, 1632[-3], at the presentation of Sir William Owen, knight.

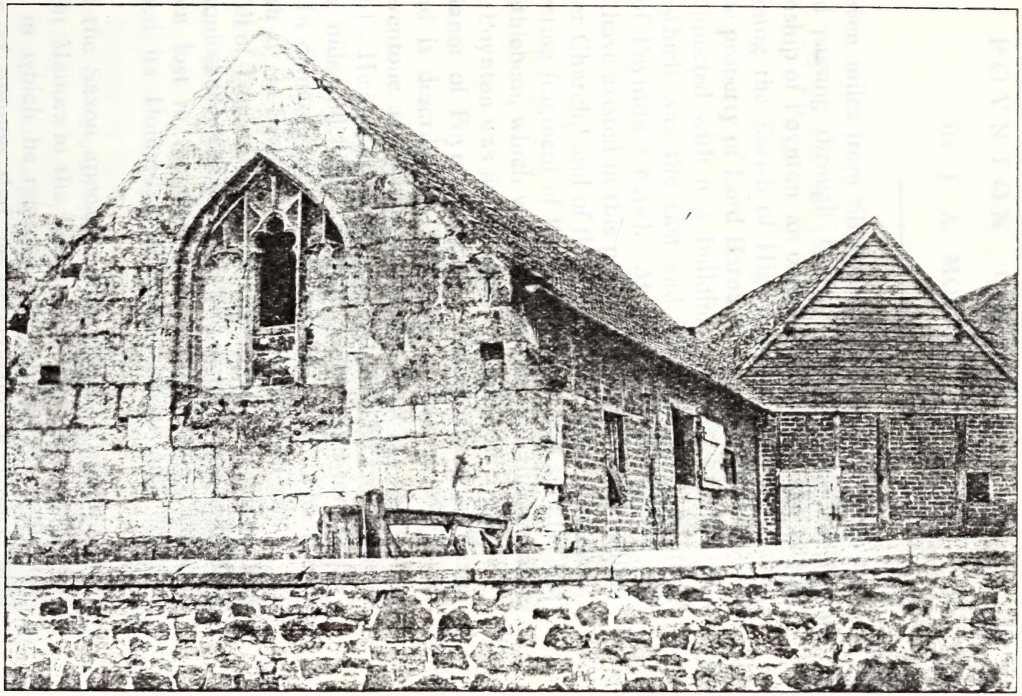
Co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow.—Thomas Atchley, Master of Arts, was admitted to the parish church of Coldweston at the presentation of George Hopton, esquire, 22nd March, 1633[-4].

Co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesden.—6th May, 1634, Thomas White, Master of Arts, was admitted to the vicarage of Higley, at the presentation of George Pearson, gentleman, patron.

Co. Salop, Deanery of Stotesden.—29th May, 1634, Richard Detton, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Aston Botrell at the presentation of Walter Acton, esquire, and Edward Acton, gentleman, patrons.

Co. Salop, Deanery of Wenlock.—23rd August, 1634, Thomas Bayly, Master of Arts, was admitted to the rectory of Holgate at the collation or donation of the Lord Bishop of Hereford, in right of his bishopric.

Co. Salop, Deanery of Ludlow.—23rd Sept., 1634, Ralph Clayton, Professor of Sacred Theology, was admitted to the vicarage of Staunton Lacy at the presentation of William, Lord Craven, patron.



REMAINS OF POYNTON CHAPEL.

REMAINS OF ROMAN CHALET

POYNTON CHAPEL.

By J. A. MORRIS.

About seven miles from Shrewsbury, and a mile from the main road passing through Roden to High Ercall, is the little township of Poynton, an outlying portion of the 12,000 acres forming the Parish of High Ercall. The old Manor House, the property of Lord Barnard, is now a Farm house, having connected with it a building used as a stable, the gable of which was the east end, and which is all that remains of Poynton Chapel. At least seven Chapels are known to have existed in this parish, owning High Ercall as the Mother Church,[1] and of these four have been destroyed the interesting fragment of Poynton Chapel still stands,[2] but unlike Bethlehem, which was first a stable and then became a Shrine, Poynton was first a Shrine, and is now a Stable.

The Manor of Poynton seems to have existed in Saxon times, and is described in *Domesday* as follows:—"Uluiet holds Peventone and Tunestan of the Earl [In Recordine Hundred.] He also held it (in Saxon times) for two Manors. Here is a hide and half. There is arable land for III Ox-teams. In demesne are 1 team and II Serfs. The Manor was worth xi^{s} (in Saxon times). Now it is worth xii^{s}."[3]

The Vill of Tunestan cannot be identified with any modern locality (unless it is Osbaston). The name seems, indeed, to have been lost in the thirteenth century, when Poynton maintained its Domesday hideage, without any declared adjunct.

Uluiet the Saxon appears to have had an interest in at least eight Manors in the Confessor's time; and yet this is the first in which he retained any interest at Domesday. Eyton is of opinion that no descendant of Uluiet held

[1] Eyton's *Antiquities*, vol. ix., page 113.
[2] Ercall Parish Book: Rev. the Hon. G. H. F. Vane.
[3] Domesday, folio 259, b. 2. Eyton, vol. ix., page 1.

Poynton, but that the Manor was probably annexed to the Honour of Montgomery, as early as the reign of Henry I.[1]

Under the Lords of Montgomery, Poynton was held by a race of feoffees, who took their name from the place; and the Hundred Roll states that the family of de Peninton held Peventon in the time of Henry III., by payment of an annual rent of a pair of gilt spurs. The earliest mentions of the family are as follows:—Roger de Peninton, who attests a deed of the Lord of High Ercall at the very close of the 12th century. Phillip de Peninton is found attesting several local deeds between the years 1200 and 1212. In two instances Hamo de Peninton (probably his brother) is his fellow witness. Matilda, widow of Roger de Peninton, is found suing Philip de Peninton for her dower, after an interval of at least 15 years from what may be taken to have been the period of her husband's decease; she sued him at the Assizes of November, 1221, for thirds of one carucate and 1½ virgates, 2 gardens and a fishery in Peninton.

Amongst a number of deeds in the possession of the Churchwardens of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, are the following:—

Grant of brotherhood from the Chamberlain, Keeper and Proctor of the Hospital of the Holy Trinity at Rome, to Thomas Peynton, dated 1448.

Release of actions from Thomas Comyng to Thomas Peynton, Chaplain, dated 1 Edward IV. (1461).

Will of Thomas Peynton of Shrewsbury, Chaplain, dated 1466. There is a reference in the Haughmond Chartulary:—*Tit.* Peynton. In June, 1327, the Abbot demises these meadows "on the river Roden" to John and Richard, sons of William Brid, for their lives, at a rent of 6s. 8d.[2]

In a rental of Shrewsbury Abbey (about 1490) the following item refers to Ercall Rectory:—Tithes of Pevynton (farmed apparently by one Collay) 13s. 4d.

The Terrier of Ercall Magna, dated 1612, contains this:—Item, fferington's tenement of Painton—which pays no tithes, only two pence at Easter for every communicant.

Item, The farm of Painton pays yearly five shillings in lieu of all tithes.

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[1] Eyton's *Antiquities*, vol. ix., page 1.
[2] Eyton, vol. ix., p. 3, note 2.

The early history of Poynton Chapel is confined to the names of a few Incumbents and Patrons, which have been collected by a former Vicar, the Hon. and Rev. G. H. F. Vane.

INCUMBENTS OF POYNTON CHAPEL.

Date of Institution.	Name, &c.	Patron.	Authority.
	John, Rector, died 7 March, 1328.		Eyton ix. 4.
22 April, 1329	Richard de Brewood, Chaplain, died about Aug. 10, 1349, probably of plague.	Philip, Lord of Penynton.	do.
16 Jan., 1350	John de Upton, priest.	Philip de Penynton.	do.
	Roger, Rector, resigned 1370.		
29 May, 1370	Hamund de la More, resigned in 1388.	Dame Isolda, Lady of Pevynton.	do.
25 May, 1388	John de Byriton, priest.	Philip de Willley.	do.
	William florster, died 1468.		Lichfield
28 August, 1468	Dominus Walter Whorton, Capellanus.	Abbey of St. Peter, Salop.	do.

The Register of High Ercall Parish contains a few references to Poynton[1]:—

1561, 17 August. Marg., d, of Thos. Garmeston, of Peynton, baptized. Mr. Edmunde Nuport, Mrs. Cath. Nuport, and Mrs. Elinor Macwood, sponsors.

1574. Mrs. Margaret Corbet, of Peinton, sponsor at a baptism.

In 1590,[2] there was a wedding at Poynton. In 1607, a baptism is recorded.

In 1611, another baptism "in the newe fonte of Poynton Chapple." After this date I do not find any further reference to the use of the Chapel for religious services, although it would probably be used for worship for some years afterwards, by the household of the distinguished families that occupied Poynton Hall in the earlier portion of the 17th century.

In the Register are entries, in 1606 and 1639, relating to Sir Henrie Wallop of Farleigh-Wallop, Hampshire, who resided for some years at Poynton Hall. He became con-

[1] *Transactions*, Vol. VII., p. 309.
[2] Parish Book.

The early history of Poynton Chapel is confined to the names of a few Incumbents and Patrons, which have been collected by a former Vicar, the Hon. and Rev. G. H. F. Vane.

INCUMBENTS OF POYNTON CHAPEL.

Date of Institution.	Name, &c.	Patron.	Authority.
22 April, 1259	John, Rector, died 7 March, 1338.		
	Richard de Ireswood, Chaplain, died about Aug. 30, 1349; probably of plague.	Philip, Lord of Poynton.	Eyton iv. 4. do.
16 Jan., 1350	John de Upton, priest.	Philip de	do.
	Roger, Rector, resigned 1370.	Poynton.	
29 May, 1370	Hamond de la More, resigned	Dame Isolda, Lady of Poynton.	do.
	... 1385.		
25 May, 1385	John de Hyrton, priest.	Philip de	do.
	William Horter, died 1408.	Whilley.	Dreisfield
25 August, 1408	Dominus Walter Wharton, Capellanus.	Abbey of St. Peter, Salop.	do.

The Register of High Lane Parish contains a few references to Poynton[1]:—

1587, 27 August. Marg. d. of Thos. Germeston, of Poynton, baptized. Mr. Edmunde Nuport, Mrs. Cath. Nuport, and Mrs. Elinor Blacwood, sponsors.

1594. Mrs. Margaret Carbet, of Peiston, sponsor at a baptism.

In 1596[2] there was a wedding at Poynton. In 1607, a baptism is recorded.

In 1611, another baptism "in the newe lonte of Poynton Chapple." After this date I do not find any further reference to the use of the Chapel for religious services, although it would probably be used for worship, for some years afterwards, by the household of the distinguished families that occupied Poynton Hall in the earlier portion of the 17th century.

In the Registers are entries, in 1606 and 1639, relating to Sir Henrie Walley of Farleigh Walley, Hampshire, who resided for some years at Poynton Hall. He became con-

[1] Transcriptions, Vol. VII., p. 109.
[2] Parish Book.

nected with Shropshire by his marriage[1] with one of the daughters and co-heirs of Robert Corbet, of Moreton Corbet. He was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1605, and one of the Council the Lords of the Marches of Wales in 1617.

Later on, Poynton was occupied by Humphrey Walcot of Walcot, who was receiver of the County of Salop in 1625, and High Sheriff in 1631. He was greatly distinguished for his loyalty to Charles I., and made many sacrifices in the royal cause. The list of Shropshire Compounders includes[2] the name of Humphrey Walcot of Poynton, with an estate valued at £80 per annum, and £500 settled. He was buried at Lydbury North in 1650. A Roll[3] of the Guilds of Shrewsbury contains the name of Thomas Powis, sonne of Richard Powis, of Paynton, Co. Salop, Gent., Apprentice to Richard Plimley, Mercer, for 8 years, date 1669.

There is no further record of the occupation of the Manor house by any family of importance, and it is probable that the Chapel ceasing to be used after the Civil War was allowed to fall into decay and then converted into a farm building, much as it is to-day. The present building, in all likelihood, covers the exact area of the Chapel. Its east gable has a three light window, partly blocked up, of late 15th century detail; on the inner side, and across the width of the building, are sunk quatre-foil panels of the same date, just below the window sill, and above the level of the Altar. Standing at an angle, and adjoining the west end of the stable, is an ancient barn, now used as a cow-house, the roof of which is supported by massive framework of oak, springing from the ground level; each pair of principals, forming a rudely pointed arch, apparently cut from a naturally curved tree, sawn into two pieces. This construction suggests that the building was in existence long before the destruction of the adjoining Chapel.

The Manor House, a timber framed building, dating at least from the 16th century, has been added to in adapting it for its present purpose, and the old windows have been removed, but the great Hall, now divided so as to make a parlour and

[1] *Dict. National Biography*, vol. lix., p. 156 and 10. Blakeway's *Sheriffs*.
[2] *Transactions*, 3rd Series, Vol IV., p. 158.
[3] *Transactions*,, 1st Series, Vol. VIII., p. 348.

nected with Shropshire by his marriage,[1] with one of the daughters and co-heirs of Robert Cordel, of Moreton Cordel. He was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1769, and one of the Council for the Lords of the Marches of Wales in 1787.

Later on, Poynton was occupied by Humphrey Walcot of Walcot, who was receiver of the County of Salop in 1623, and High Sheriff in 1631. He was greatly distinguished for his loyalty to Charles I., and made many sacrifices in the royal cause. The list of Shropshire Compounders includes[2] the name of Humphrey Walcot of Poynton, with an estate valued at £80 per annum, and £500 sterling. He was buried at Lydbury North in 1650. A Knoll[3] of the Guilds of Shrewsbury contains the name of Thomas Powis, sonne of Richard Powis, of Poynton, Co. Salop, Gent., Apprentice to Richard Pilnley, Mercer, for 8 years, date 1580.

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[1] Dict. National Biography, vol. lix., p. 150 and 151. Blakeway's Sheriffs.
[2] Transactions, 3rd Series, Vol. IV., p. 158.
[3] Transactions, 1st Series, Vol. VIII., p. 315.

dairy; and the kitchen, with its broad Ingle fire-place, remain very much as they were built. Leading from the parlour is a small room with a separate doorway into the garden, and over this is a bedroom of the same size; these might have served for the accommodation of the priest serving the Chapel. The parlour and several of the bedrooms are panelled with oak wainscotting of Jacobean date, and in an excellent state of preservation; and the Upper Staircase has steps of solid oak.

I am much indebted to the Rev. W. H. Philpott, Vicar of High Ercall, for the assistance he has given me in examining the documents in his possession, relating to the parish: and for extracts from them, with which he has supplied me.

I have also to thank the tenant, Mr. Morgan, and Miss Morgan, who kindly accompanied me over the house, and gave me much interesting information.

I have been able to do little more than arrange consecutively a series of incidents relating to the history of the Manor House and Chapel; but enough, I hope, to show that the subject is worthy of the attention of more capable and experienced archæologists.

THREE EARLY SHROPSHIRE CHARTERS.

THE following early charters are amongst the documents transcribed by Mr. W. K. Boyd for the Society. The first is preserved in the British Museum, and is a grant by Robert de Budellers (or Bollers),[1] lord of Montgomery and founder of the convent of Austin Canons at Snead in Churchstoke, to the canons of Snead of his mill of Churchstoke. The grant is of especial value, as it names so many of his deceased relations. His wife was Hillaria, one of the three sisters and coheirs of Robert Trusbut. He died about 1202-3, and was buried in Lilleshall Abbey. The convent at Snead very soon migrated to Chirbury.[2] In 1536-7, among the assets of the late Priory of Chirbury was the "Ferm of a Mill at Churchstoke, £2."[3] Robert de Bollers was succeeded by his brother Baldwin, who witnessed this charter, as also did his brother Walter. His mother Mary and brother Walter are not mentioned by Eyton.

The other two charters are preserved amongst the "Ancient Deeds" in the Public Record Office. One is a grant, undated but about 1280, from Alice de Bruges to Nicholas Quarel and Alice his wife of all her land in Bridgnorth, Cheleton, and Pereton. The other is a grant, dated 29 August, 8 Edward II., 1314, from Robert the Chaplain, son of Adam Tandy of Newton, to William the porter, son of Ithel the Clerk, of a messuage in Chirbury which he bought of Robert, son of John de Wittrue. Sir Richard, Vicar of Chirbury, one of the witnesses to this charter, was presented to the Vicarage, March 6, 1308, and died, probably of the pestilence, in 1349. Robert de Wittrue (or Witingtre) occurs as a juror for Chirbury Hundred in 1290, 1301, and 1316.[4]

W. G. D. F.

I.

GRANT BY ROBERT DE BOLLERS TO THE AUSTIN CANONS OF SNEAD OF THE MILL OF CHURCHSTOKE. CIRCA 1190.

(Additional Charters 20,220. British Museum).

[1] See Eyton's *Antiquities*, xi., 122-123, for notice of Robert de Bollers.
[2] *Transactions*, 3rd Series, VI., 242. Eyton xi. 58.
[3] Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vi. 580. Eyton xi. 71.
[4] Eyton xi., 67, 70.

THREE EARLY SHROPSHIRE CHARTERS.

The following early charters are amongst the documents transcribed by Mr. W. K. Boyd for the Society. The first is preserved in the British Museum, and is a grant by Robert de Stadeleye (or Stalleia?) lord of Montgomery and founder of the convent of Austin Canons at Sinead in Churchstoke, to the canons of Sinead of his mill of Churchstoke. The grant is of especial value, as it names so many of his deceased relations. His wife was Hillaria, one of the three sisters and coheirs of Robert Trusbut. He died about 1202-3, and was buried in Lilleshall Abbey. The convent at Sinead very soon migrated to Chirbury. In 1239-7, among the assets of the late Priory of Chirbury was the "Ferm of a Mill at Churchstoke, £2."[1] Robert de Stalera was succeeded by his brother Hadelwin, who witnessed this charter, as also did his brother Walter. His mother Mary and brother Walter are not mentioned by Eyton.

The other *two* charters are preserved amongst the "Ancient Deeds" in the Public Record Office. One is a grant, undated but about 1250, from Alice de Rouges to Nicholas Quarel and Alice his wife of all her land in Denbynorth, Chelerton, and Preston. The other is a grant, dated 29 August, 8 Edward II., 1314, from Robert the Chaplain, son of Adam Tandy of Newton, to William the porter, son of Ithel the Clerk, of a messuage in Chirbury which he bought of Robert, son of John de Wittune. Sir Richard, Vicar of Chirbury, one of the witnesses to this charter, was presented to the Vicarage, March 6, 1305, and died, probably of the pestilence, in 1349. Robert de Wittune (or Wittingtre) occurs as a juror for Chirbury Hundred in 1290, 1301, and 1319.[2]

W. C. B. E.

I.

GRANT BY ROBERT DE STALERA TO THE AUSTIN CANONS OF SINEAD OF THE MILL OF CHURCHSTOKE. CIRCA 1190.

(Additional Charters 20,220. British Museum).

[1] See Eyton's *Antiquities*, xi., 122-123, for notice of Robert de Stalera.
[2] *Parliamentary and Council*, VI., 242. Eyton xii. 58.
[3] *Ingulph's Chronicle*, vi. 380. Eyton xi. 71.
[4] Eyton xi., 67, 70.

Know all, as well present as to come, that I, Robert de Budellers, for the love of God and for the health of the souls of my ancestors, that is to say, Baldwin de Budellers, Stephen, Aylmer, Ingram, Osbert, William, Margaret de Limesi, Mary, my mother, and of all my other ancestors and successors, living and deceased, have given and granted to God and the Blessed Mary and to St. John the Evangelist, of Esned (del Esned) and to the brethren there serving God, the Mill of Chirstoke with all things pertaining to it, that is to say, both banks, with the pond and all liberties and customs which used to be done to me therefor. And because I will that the aforesaid brethren may hold the aforesaid mill in perpetual alms as I ever more freely and quietly held it, that this my donation may continue firm and stable, I strengthen and confirm it as well by the annotation of my seal as by the attestation of many men. These being witnesses. Baldwin and Walter, my brothers; Richard de Hidesland; Stephen; Hugh Fitz Robert; Malcolm; Walter de Huechilton; Philip de Stapelton; Roger de Peninton; Frederick; Robert de Merton; Walter Flemming; Roger, my son; Richard [and] Baldwin, sons of Robert Basset; Richard Briton; Mabel, and many others.

II.

GRANT FROM ALICE DE BRUGES TO NICHOLAS QUAREL AND ALICE HIS WIFE OF LAND IN BRUGES (BRIDGNORTH), CHELETON, AND PERETON. CIRCA 1280.

(Ancient Deeds B. 561. P.R.O.

Know present and to come that I, Alice de Bruges, have given, granted, and by this my present charter have confirmed to Nicholas Quarel and Alice, his wife, all my land of Bruges, Cheleton, and Pereton, with all their appurtenances, and all other rights which could fall to me and to my heirs by reason of the said lands or in whatsoever other manner. To have and to hold to the aforesaid Nicholas and Alice, his wife, and to their heirs and assigns freely, quietly, peaceably and entirely, without any withholding, by hereditary right, for ever. Saving the rights of the chief lords. And if the abovesaid Alice shall die without heir begotten by the said Nicholas, the said Nicholas and his heirs, or his assigns, shall possess the aforesaid lands, with all their appurtenances by hereditary right, entirely and peaceably, for ever, without

challenge or hindrance of me or of my heirs henceforth to be made in the aforesaid lands. And that this, my gift, grant, and confirmation may remain firm and stable to the aforesaid Nicholas and Alice, and to their heirs and assigns for ever, I have strengthened the present charter with the impression of my seal. These being witnesses. Sir Nicholas de Bolevill, Sir William de Bolevill, Sir William Everard, William de Engelby, Gellinus de Molendino, John Loue, Nicholas de la Burgh, William de la Lade, Richard Carbec, Henry de la Broke, Geoffrey de Tintehull, Walter Archdeacon (Archid') Thomas Archdeacon, and many others.

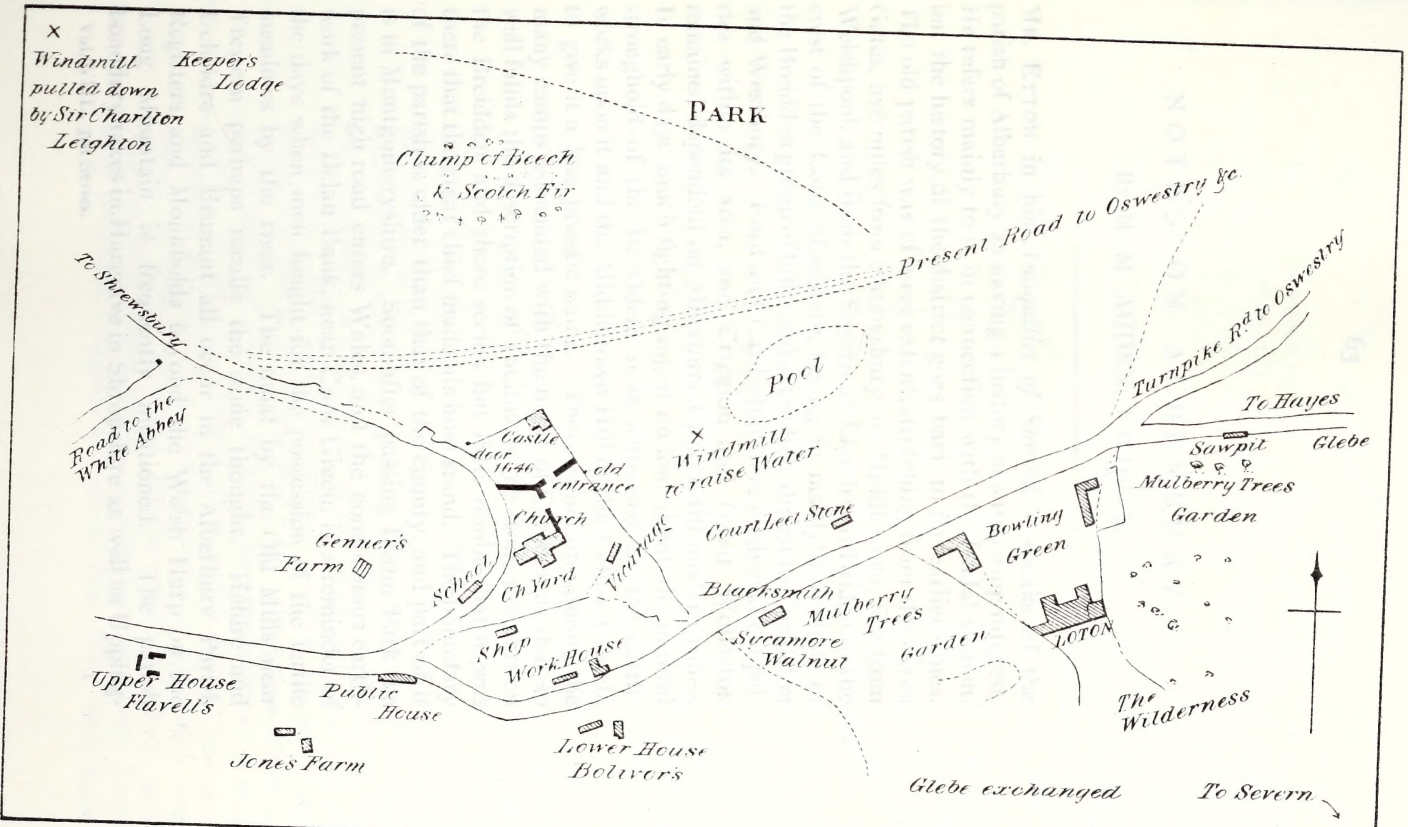
III.

GRANT FROM ROBERT THE CHAPLAIN, SON OF ADAM TANDY OF NEUTON, TO WILLIAM THE PORTER OF CHIRBURY, OF A MESSUAGE IN CHIRBURY, 29 AUGUST, 1314.

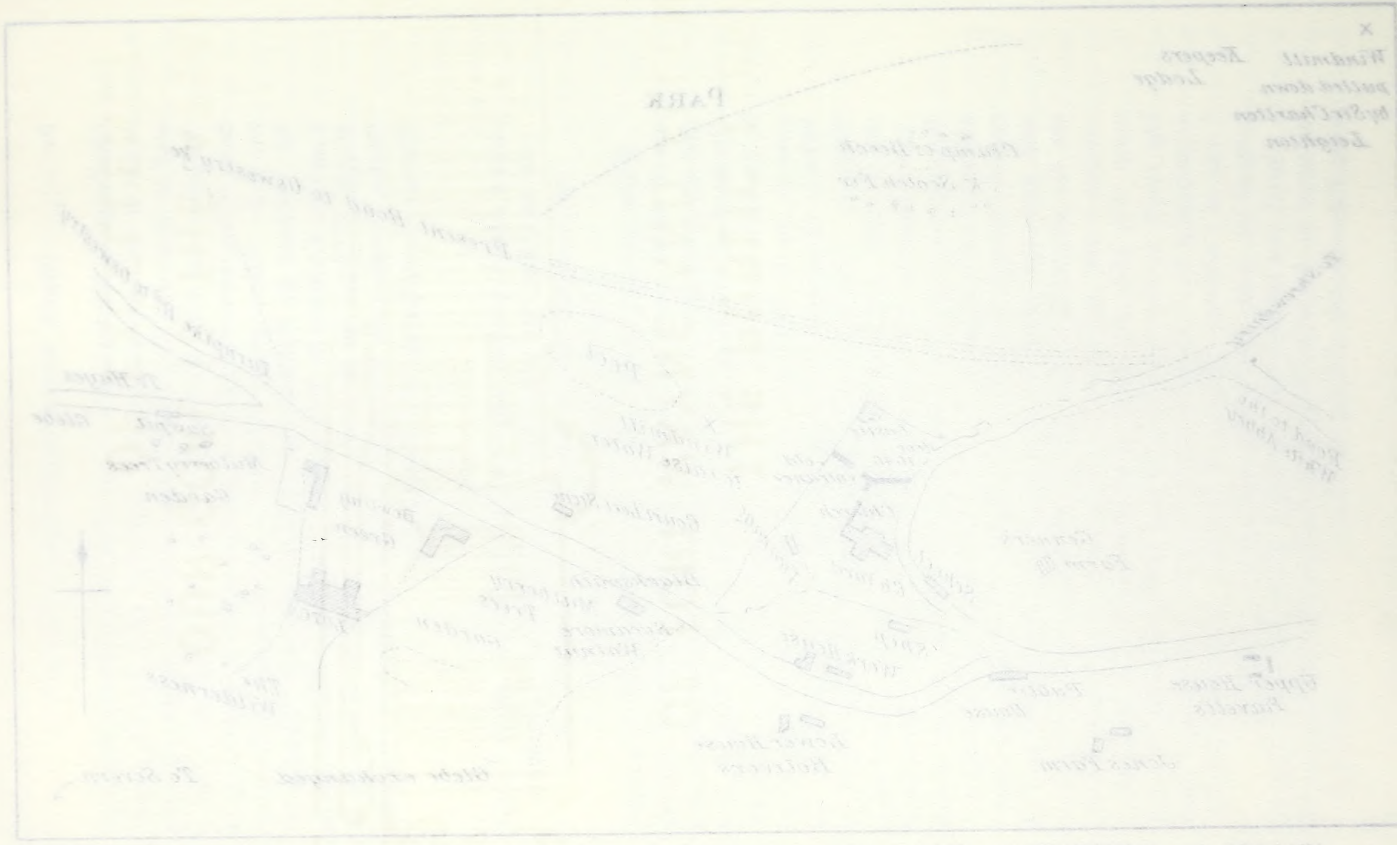
(Ancient Deeds B. 929. P.R.O.)

Know present and to come that I, Robert the Chaplain, son of Adam Tandy, of Neuton, have given, granted, and by this my present charter have confirmed to William the Porter (Janitor) of Chirbury, son of Ithel the Clerk (Clericus), and to his heirs or assigns, for a certain sum of money which he gave to me in hand, one messuage in the vill of Chirbury. Which messuage I bought of Robert, son of John de Wittrue. And it lies between the land of Richard Hord on the one side, and the land of John Floc, on the other [side]. And it extends in length from the highway which leads from Montgomery towards Shrewsbury through the middle of the aforesaid vill of Chirbury as far as a certain garden which is called "Kynges Orchard." To have and to hold the aforesaid messuage, with the appurtenances, of the chief lord of the fee aforesaid, to the aforesaid William and his heirs or assigns, freely, quietly, well and in peace, in fee and inheritance. The aforesaid William and his heirs or assigns rendering yearly to the chief lord all the services thereof due and accustomed &c. These being witnesses. Sir Richard then Vicar of Chirbury, Robert de Wittrue, David de Stocton, John of the same, William de Hokelton, and others.

Dated at Chirbury, on Thursday the Feast of the Decollation of St. John the Baptist in the 8th year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward. [SEAL.]



VILLAGE OF ALBERBURY IN 1780. *Altered by Sir Charlton Leighton (FCBC 1968 from an old Map)*



NOTES ON ALBERBURY.

By H. M. AUDEN, F.R.Hist.S.

Mr. Eyton in his *Antiquities of Shropshire* speaks of the parish of Alberbury as having a history of surpassing interest. He refers mainly to it in connection with the feudal system, but the history of the district goes back to far earlier times. The old parish was of huge extent, stretching from the Cross Gates, five miles from Shrewsbury, to Middletown, five from Welshpool, and from the Severn at Llandrinio Bridge to the crest of the Long Mountain, taking in nearly the whole of the Breidden group of hills, and extending almost to Yockleton and Westbury. Ford and Cardeston were mediæval chapelries within its area, and Criggion and Great Wollaston remained dependent on Alberbury Church till modern times. In early days much fighting raged on and about the natural stronghold of the Breidden, as is witnessed by the earthworks upon it and the Middletown Hill or the Cefn-y-Castell, to give it a less prosaic name. There is no site among the many camps associated with the name of Caractacus that so well fulfils the description of Tacitus as the stone rampart on the Breidden, and there seems but little doubt that it was there that the great chief made his final stand. The boundary of the parish is older than that of the county, and part of it is in Montgomeryshire. Soon after passing Loton Park the present high road enters Wales, and the conspicuous earthwork of the Belan Bank, near Crew Green, is a reminder of the days when men fought for the possession of the fertile meadows by the river. The moat by the Old Mills near Trewern perhaps recalls the same thought. Heldre and Ucheldre and Brunant all occur in the Alberbury Parish Registers, and Monkfields beyond the Welsh Harp on the Long Mountain is frequently mentioned. The parish boundary takes in Hargrave in Shropshire as well as Upping-

ton in Montgomeryshire, and joins the parish of Cardeston on Wattlesborough Heath. The manor of Alberbury has the custom of Borough English, in common with those of Ford, Condover and Edgmond, and perhaps five other Shropshire manors. This custom, by which land, unless otherwise willed, passed to the youngest son, has been very variously interpreted. It may mark the settlements of some particular Saxon tribe, who maintained in their new country the customs of their old, or it may be a trace of specially troublous neighbourhoods where the elder sons went out in turn to fight and the youngest remained to guard the family homestead and the old people. The English part of the parish lies in the present day within the Hundred of Ford, which under Henry I. succeeded the earlier Hundred of Ruesset, of which Alberbury was originally the head. When Ford became a manor of the Norman Earl of Shrewsbury it was probably considered politic to increase its status at the expense of the more remote and perhaps more independent manor, and it was possibly with this aim that Benthall, in Alberbury parish, was made a berewick of Ford. Before the Conquest, when Edwin, Earl of Mercia held Ford, and King Edward the Confessor held Alberbury, the position was reversed.

The hamlet of Eyton, in Alberbury parish, was an independent manor, as were also Great Wollaston, Benthall, Rowton, Amaston, Winnington, Bausley, Loton, and perhaps Little Shrawardine, but of this last there is no history. If only we could learn the story of its past, we should possibly find that the look-out mound at Little Shrawardine was the predecessor of the castle at Great Shrawardine, and that the connection between the two caused the latter parish to be, like Alberbury, in the Diocese of Hereford, instead of that of Lichfield. The Montgomeryshire portion of Alberbury parish was part of the lordship of Caus. Hargrave, Bulthey, Winnington and Trefnant undoubtedly were members of that manor. In the 13th century there was a dispute between Alberbury and Pool (i.e., Welshpool) as to the parish and diocese to which belonged Bausley (with Stanford and Shotton), Bragginton, Berley, Wilmington, Hargrave, Trefnant, Whitfield, Criggion, and seven other vills. They were

adjudged finally to belong to Alberbury and the Diocese of Hereford, in which they remain to this day.

We know nothing of the Saxon Alberic, who left his name to the parish, nor of the founder of the Church. This last was one of the Saxon collegiate foundations, charged with the care of a wide district. There were at least two Prebends there when Ralph the Fat in the reign of King Stephen gave the advowson to Shrewsbury Abbey, and they were still there in the time of Henry II. when the Abbey gave up the Church to Fulk fitz Warin II. Soon after the Conquest came the building of the stronghold of Wattlesborough Castle, which was held under the Corbets, Barons of Caus, by a younger branch of that family. Wattlesborourgh is in the parish of Cardeston, but the Corbets also possessed the manor of Loton and the Hayes, which like Wattlesborough, was a distinct manor in Norman times, and thus were nearly connected with Alberbury itself, though even in the 19th century the Hayes was accounted as in the parish of Cardeston. The border fortress at Alberbury probably dates from much the same period as Wattlesborough. It was held under the Barons of Caus by the Fitz Warins, who were among the most notable men of their day.

One of them, Fulk fitz Warin III., founded the Priory of the monks of Grandmont, which we now call the White Abbey, at the beginning of the 13th century, and endowed it with land at Pecknall and Bausley and rights of pasture at Alberbury and Whittington. Bausley is mentioned as a separate manor in *Domesday* book, but it was held by the Fitz-Warins till they gave it up, probably by sale, to the Corbets of Wattlesborough. The manors of Rowton, Amaston, and half that of Eyton were made by Henry I. part of the honour of Montgomery, and were held by service at Montgomery Castle. In the 13th century, Bishop Burnell held part of Rowton by the service of providing two archers at Montgomery in time of war. After the conquest of Wales the border castles became of less importance, and the interest of the Barons of Caus (which had passed to the Lords Stafford) over their once wide territory became little more than nominal. The Fitz-Warin family ended with an heiress, who married into the family of Eyton, who lived in the neigh-

bouring hamlet of Eyton, till John, the son of William Eyton, and grandson of Fulk fitz Warin, married Alice Marsh, the heiress of the estate of March, near Westbury. John and Alice Eyton left their lands to three daughters, one of whom married John Purslow of Sidbury, near Bridgnorth, and another William Acton of Acton Scott, while the eldest married Roger Cleyton and inherited the March. Their heiress took Eyton and the March to the family of Gough, who were related to another family in the parish, the Williamses of Wollaston. The Corbets of Wattlesborough and Loton also ended in an heiress, who married John, lord of Dinas Mawddwy, and their daughter took the estates to Sir Hugh Burgh, whose four grand-daughters in turn became great heiresses. They married into the Lingen, Newport, Mytton and Leighton families, Loton and Wattlesborough falling to the share of Anchoret, wife of John Leighton of Stretton-in-the-Dale, who was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1468. Their son Thomas, who was Sheriff in 1425, lived at Wattlesborough, which continued the family house till the beginning of the 18th century, when Edward Leighton moved to Loton, which seems to have been the home of younger members of the Leighton family.

The parish still bears marks of other changes that came in the 15th century. The black monks of Grandmont were dispossessed during the wars with France, as a foreign order, and in 1441, Alberbury Priory was granted by King Henry VI. at the request of Archbishop Chichele, to his foundation of All Souls' College, Oxford, which still holds it and the advowson of the Church of Alberbury. The College was required to maintain a priest for service in the chapel of the White Abbey, and to yearly distribute 10s. among the poor on All Souls' Day. In the 16th century the family of Wood of Sheinwood held the White Abbey under the College. Alexander Wood was living there in 1575. His wife's brother, William Jennins of Wallibourne in Pontesbury parish, had married Cecilia, daughter of John Leighton of Wattlesborough, so possibly a family connection brought him into the neighbourhood. His descendants continued at the White Abbey (or Black Abbey as it is often called) till the beginning of the 18th century,

when Basil Wood moved to Shrewsbury, but his body was brought to Alberbury for burial in 1714. He had a very large family by his wife Abigail, daughter of Robert Leighton of Wattlesborough, but none settled near their old home. Mr. John Griffiths was living at the "Black Abbey" in 1672, and was there for some years.

The Lister family of Rowton came there in the 15th century, when William Lister bought that estate. He is said to have been of a Derbyshire family, but in 1451 he became a burgess of Shrewsbury. Tradition says that the influence of Sir John Burgh brought him to Shropshire, and it was probably his marriage with Elizabeth Leighton of Stretton, Sir John's grand-daughter, that led him to choose Rowton. The Listers had a house in Shrewsbury, and spent a considerable portion of their time there. In the troubles of the Civil War, they took the Royalist side, and Rowton Castle is said to have been besieged by the Parliamentarian forces under General Mytton, and held successfully by Lady Lister in the absence of her husband, Sir Thomas, who had been taken prisoner at Shrewsbury. The estate passed by inheritance to the Corry family after the death in 1889 of Lady Charlotte the widow of Henry Lyster, who died in 1863—the last at Rowton of a family that has given several notable men to Shropshire.

The pleasant house of Benthall, between Rowton and Alberbury, was the home at the end of the 17th century of the family of Biggs. Henry Biggs, born in 1673, the son of Henry Biggs of Benthall and Sarah his wife, was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1703. He left two daughters, Lucy married to Richard Oakeley of Oakeley, and Sarah wife of George Smythe of North Nibley in Gloucestershire. The second son of George and Sarah Smythe (who bore the name of an uncle Nicholas Biggs, who had died young) married Anna Maria, daughter of Sir Charlton Leighton and grand-daughter of Letitia, daughter and heiress of Roger Owen of Condover, and became in right of his wife, owner of Condover Hall. In 1660 Thomas Griffithes, gentleman, of Benthall, and in 1677 Henry Griffithes, gentleman, of the same place, were buried at Alberbury, but no clue is furnished by the registers as to any relationship to the Biggs family. The house was in-

habited in the 18th century by members of the Jellico family of Albrighton, one of whom, William, married Julia Susanna Dyke in 1790 at Alberbury.

Braggington Hall, like Benthall, seems to have remained for only a few generations with the family of its builder. It is said to have been built by Leighton, son of Robert Owen of Shrewsbury by his wife Mary Leighton of Wattlesborough. Tradition says that the site passed from the Leightons to the Owens in payment of a sporting debt, but circumstances seem to show this to have been unlikely. Leighton Owen was a Puritan, who took the side of the Parliament, and who, in 1648, was approved as a member of the "classis" formed for their plan of Church government. He was then of Braggington, which renders it probable that the house there is older than the porch with its date of 1675. His daughter and co-heir married in 1682 Edward Griffiths of Old Marton, and their son Leighton Griffiths seems to have lived at Dinthill, near Ford, but his sons James and John were buried in Alberbury in 1729, and Thomas, another son, in 1738. The Alberbury register records the burial in 1745 of Anne, wife of Leighton Owen Griffiths of Dinthill, and in 1748, of Leighton Owen Griffiths himself, also from Dinthill, where he was succeeded by his son Samuel, Sheriff of Shropshire in 1759.

Mrs. Elizabeth Owen, widow, of Braggington, was buried at Alberbury in 1702, when her daughter Martha and her husband were living at Old Marton; but when Mrs. Martha Griffiths was buried in 1730, she is called "late of Braginton." In 1708, Henry Jones, "an ancient servant at Braginton," was buried, and some years before, in 1696, "Martha Davies of Braginton, old servant," occurs, both apparently old retainers of the Owen family.

The Montgomeryshire part of the parish was the home of several families of note, foremost among them perhaps the Williamses of Wollaston (or Willaston, as the older records call it), three of whom were Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth. The family is said to have come to Wollaston by marriage with an heiress of one of the Pigot family, from whom Aston Pigot, in Worthen parish, takes its name, and Reginald Williams, Sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1544, according to a copy of the Heralds'

Visitation of 1584, married a daughter of John Leighton, and according to that of 1623, a daughter of Thomas Newport of High Ercall. He was also related to the Goughs of March, near Westbury, already mentioned.

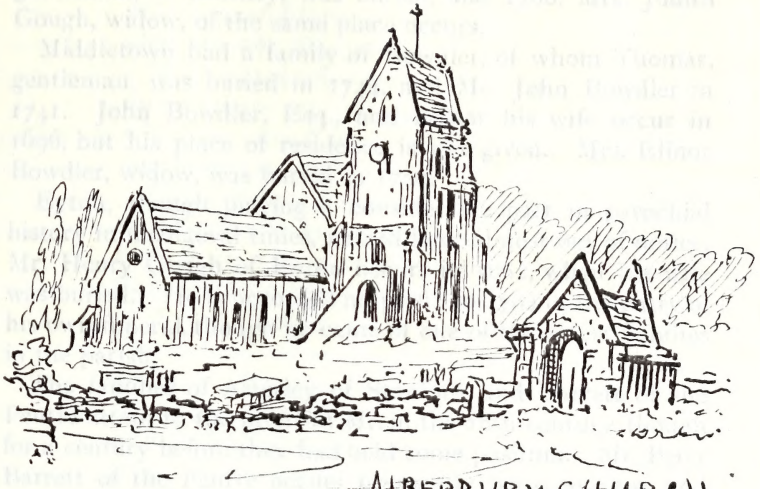
Thomas Williams, the eldest son of Reginald, was Sheriff of Montgomeryshire, and in 1582 Sheriff of Shropshire. Reginald's second son, Robert, was of Winnington. He married Margery, a daughter of Thomas Jennyns of Wallibourne, of a family much connected by marriage with the neighbourhood. According to the Heralds' Visitation, Margery's mother was an Oteley of Pitchford; her oldest brother married to a Leighton of Wattlesborough; her sisters—Elizabeth to Alexander Wood of the White Abbey; Margaret to Francis Clough of Minsterley; and Katherine to Simon Kemsey, whose father Stephen in 1500 gave land at Drayton, near Shifnal, to the Earl of Shrewsbury in exchange for the manor of Alberbury; while Jane, either her sister or her aunt, was the wife of Richard Lister of Rowton.

Thomas Williams, Sheriff of Shropshire in 1582, was father of Reginald, Sheriff of Montgomery in 1593, who had a family of seven sons and two daughters, of whom Blanche married John Forester of Rodington, and Elizabeth Sir Richard Hussey. Leighton, son of John Forester, gentleman, of Willaston Magna, was baptised at Alberbury in 1609, and Sir Richard Hussey held a pew in the church there in 1626. He was of Criggion and of Albright Hussey. He had three daughters by his first wife, Elizabeth Williams, and two sons and several daughters by his second, Mary, daughter of Sir Vincent Corbet of Moreton Corbet.

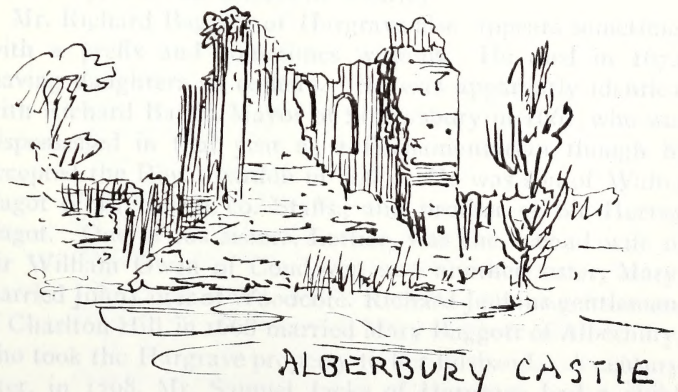
The Williams family, like the Eytons, were connected by marriage with the Purslowes of Sidbury, near Bridgnorth, and John Purslowe, gentleman, of Uppington, buried at Alberbury in 1622 may have been either a Purslowe of the Sidbury or of the Hogstow branch. They were also connected with the Corbets of Halston, near Pontesbury, and thus perhaps with the Corbetts of Winnington, who frequently occur in the Alberbury registers during the 17th century, and are styled Mr. or "generosus." John Williams, gentleman, was of Winnington from 1665 to 1672, and in 1674 he was of Wollaston Hall.

The name of Hussey occurs first in the register in 1611, when Reginald Hussey of Criggion had a child baptised and buried at Alberbury, but the name is given without any title, and possibly he was of a poorer family of the name, just as at Ford there were contemporary families of Amler, one a chief landowner, and the other the village shoemaker. Elizabeth Hussey of Criggion, gentlewoman, was buried in 1642, and it seems to show some connection between the families, that Robert Lee, Esq., of Criggion (who seems to first occur in 1649, and who was fined for loyalty under the Commonwealth) had a son Hussey Lee, buried at Alberbury in 1668, as well as a son Andrew, buried in 167-. In 1662 and onwards till his death in 1682, we find mention of Thomas Winne of Criggion, called sometimes gentleman and sometimes Esquire. Possibly he was a son of Richard Winne of Criggion, who married a daughter of Reginald Williams. Then in 1671, we have the burial of John Blodwell of Criggion, Esq., and Mrs. Mary Blodwell in 1680. In 1683, Philip Eyton, Esq., was living at Criggion, when his son Thomas was baptised, but ten years later, when his boy was buried, he is called Mr. Philip Eyton, and his place of abode is not given. William Eyton, Esq., was buried in 1743, and in 1753 Mrs. Elizabeth Eyton, widow, married the Rev. John Floyd. Later still Mr. John Griffiths was living at Criggion Hall. He was buried from there in 1777, and others of the family in 1787.

Nearly all the hamlets seem in the 17th century to have possessed inhabitants of some standing. Beyond those already mentioned, we have in the registers Walter Heynes of Amaston, gentleman, who came from Berrington, and married Cislie Pickstock in 1612, and left her a widow with a young family in 1634. At Bausley, we find Lionel Leighton in 1621, Richard Higgins, gentleman, in 1635, and Mr. Thomas Colfox in 1656. (This last is said to be of Crewegreene in 1653 and 1665). Later members of the Colfox family were connected with Betton, and were brought from there to Alberbury for burial. In 1682 and onwards Mr. Richard Winfield was of Bausley, and William Perse, gentleman, buried in 1711, was of Bausley. His wife Elizabeth was buried in 1686, but he is not called of Bausley till 1706.

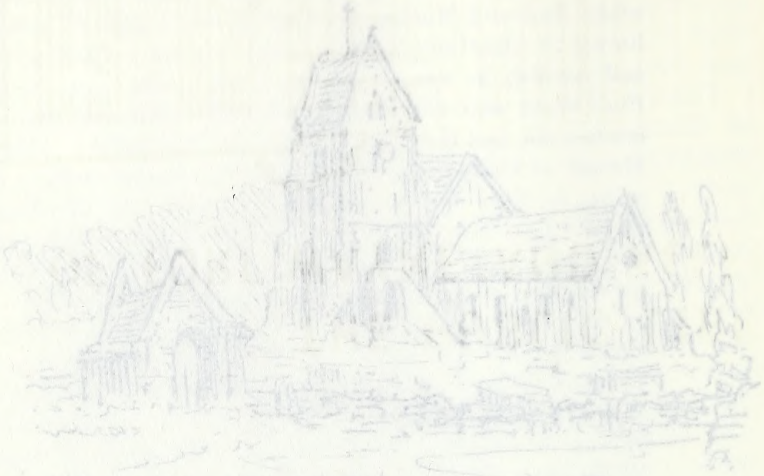


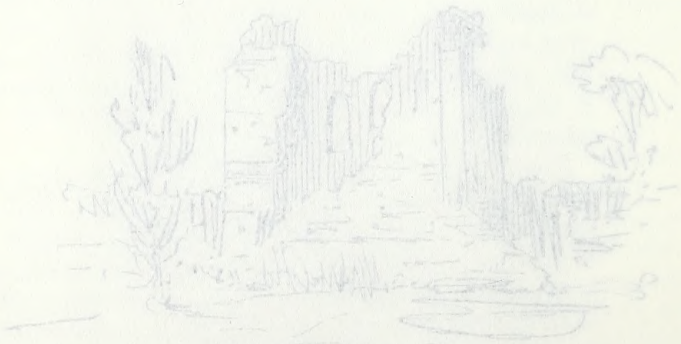
ALBERBURY CHURCH



ALBERBURY CASTLE

F.C.B. from old drawings about 1777





Bulthey is less often mentioned. In 1683, Robert Williams, gentleman, of Bulthey, was buried, and 1708, Mrs. Judith Gough, widow, of the same place occurs.

Middletown had a family of Bowdler, of whom Thomas, gentleman, was buried in 1744, and Mr. John Bowdler in 1741. John Bowdler, Esq., and Elinor his wife occur in 1696, but his place of residence is not given. Mrs. Elinor Bowdler, widow, was buried in 1729.

Eyton, though playing a considerable part in parochial history in mediaeval times, passed later almost out of notice. Mr. Henry Gough of Eyton occurs in 1682, when his wife was buried. He is accorded no prefix in 1704 in the entry of his own funeral, though he came of one of the oldest families in the parish.

The families of Asterley of Stanford, and Barrett of the Pentre attain to the prefix of Mr. in the 18th century, though for a century before they had held some position. Mr. Peter Barrett of the Pentre occurs frequently between 1701 and his death in 1710, and Mr. John Asterley of Stanford had a son baptised in 1717, who in turn was buried as Mr. Richard Asterley in 1755. As early as 1575 James Edwards, vicar of Alberbury, married Elizabeth Asterley.

Mr. Richard Baggott of Hargrave also appears sometimes with a prefix and sometimes without. He died in 1672, leaving daughters as coheirs. He was apparently identical with Richard Bagot, Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1661, who was dispossessed in that year as a Parliamentarian, though he accepted the Royal pardon in 1660. He was son of Walter Bagot of Blythfield, co. Staffs., and brother of Sir Hervey Bagot. One of his sisters, Lettice, was the second wife of Sir William Owen of Condover, and another sister, Mary, married John Cotes of Woodcote. Richard Jenkins, gentleman, of Charlton Hill, in 1668 married Mary Baggott of Alberbury, who took the Hargrave property to her husband. A century later, in 1768, Mr. Samuel Jacks of Hargrave had a child buried, but he is only once given any title, though he is frequently mentioned.

Leonard Lister, gentleman, of Little Wollaston, was buried in 1617. He was a son of John Lister of Rowton by his second wife, Katherine Bromley. One of his sisters married

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a Colfox. Crewgreen is given as the home of some of the Colfox family in 1665 and other years, and in 1670, Mr. Bennet Lloyd of Crewgreene was buried, two months after his wife, Margaret.

Winnington after being held by generations of Williamses and Corbets, was the home in 1675 of Mr. John Thomas, who was buried from there in 1684. John Thomas, Esq., was buried in 1736, but his place of abode is not given.

Plas-y-Court, in spite of its stately name, has generally no prefix given to its inhabitants. In 1623 a family of Crump lived there, who were followed by Richard Raphes, who was there from 1633 to 1666, but who seems to have died in 1674 at Eyton, having made way at Plas-y-Court to Edward Dunne, Esq., whose daughter Jane was baptised at Alberbury in 1673. His name is generally spelt Donne, and an Edward Donne in 1629 left benefactions to the poor of Shrewsbury, as did also Edward Donne of "Place-a-Court," as it was spelt. A son apparently of this latter Edward was LL.B. of Cambridge, and took Holy Orders. He became a prebendary of Canterbury, and died aged 59, in 1745. He seems to have been living in Shrewsbury in 1715, and at that time Robert Poole was living at Plas-y-Court.

In 1668, Mr. Morris Jones married Cassandria Welles at Alberbury, and they lived at the Hayes, where their children were born. In 1681, Morris Jones, gentleman, was of Loton, and in 1684 of Bausley. He seems finally to have retired to Shrewsbury, where his wife Cassandria died in 1720. In 1767, Mr. Thomas Price was of Hayes.

Another family of children all baptised at Alberbury is that of Nathaniel George of Uppington, who in 1655 married Martha Ambler of Norbury, near Wentnor. He lost his first wife in 1664, but married again. His son Nathaniel occurs later as Mr. Nathaniel George of the Heldre.

In 1626, Mr. George Browne of Edge had a sitting in Alberbury Church, as had also Thomas Juckes, Esq., but the reason of their claim does not appear. Mr. Tipton, who also occurs on the same list, was possibly the first husband of Joyce Lister, who afterwards married William Pytts.

Mrs. Sarah Brown of Trevenant was buried in 1709, but there is nothing to connect her with Edge. George Browne held land in Ford in the early 17th century.

There are many names given connected with Ford, but those belong to the history of that parish.

There is a note in 1675 that a baptism was the first in Criggion Chapel "where it now stands," and in 1749, a baptism is recorded as taking place in Wollaston Chapel.

In addition to the names already mentioned we have a considerable number of others, written "gen.", especially during the 17th century. The number lessens in the 18th and becomes almost nil in the 19th, except for the inhabitants of Loton and Rowton Castle.

In the 17th century we have in 1622, Mary Chambres, gentlewoman and widow, bur. (She was widow of Michael Chambres, Bailiff of Shrewsbury in 1583, and mother of Mary, wife of Richard Lister). In 1626, Mary Dicher of Shawbury, gen.; and the same year, Elizabeth Ridge, gen., who was daughter of Thomas Williams of Wollaston and wife of John Ridge of Wilmington. In 1649, Cislie Perks, widow and gentlewoman (by which seems intended Cicely, daughter of Alexander Wood, and wife of Richard Persehowse, Bailiff of Salop in 1626). In 1620, Jude Throgmorton, gen., had a son buried at Alberbury, but he was apparently of Ford. In 1650, Mary, wife of John Herbert, gentleman, was buried, but we know nothing of her, unless it be a mistake for "Corbett." Simon Lloyd, gentleman, whose wife Mary was buried in 1656, may have been connected with the Kemsey family. Peter Yonge, gentleman, who the same year married Mistress Ann Aston at Alberbury, was son of Richard Yonge, gen., of Bishop's Castle, who in 1626 married Mary Wood, gentlewoman, a daughter of Peter Wood of the White Abbey. In Jan., 1658, Charles, son of Thomas Rocke[1] of Shrewsbury, Esq., was buried at Alberbury, and Thomas Sandys, Esq., of Alberbury, was in March, and Mrs. Susan Stephens of Wattlesborough in April. In 1665 we have the baptism of Margaret, daughter of Mr. Edward Morris, and in 1677 occur Mr. Thomas Holliard of Shrawardine, and Mr. Stedman of Wattlesborough; in 1683, Mrs. Elizabeth Hughes of Shrewsbury; in 1705, Margaret, wife of William Sommer-

[1] The Rocke family were connected with the parish at the beginning of the Commonwealth, when Thomas Rocke of Criggion was fined for loyalty to the King in 1648.

field, chirurgeon of Salop; and in 1707, Mrs. Mary Dacken of Alberbury. In 1710, Mrs. Mary Littleford, wife of Mr. Thomas Littleford, a stranger, was buried, and their baby daughter baptised. In 1714 we have the burial of Roger, son of Mr. Humphrey Kynaston, and of Edward Gethin, gentleman. Mrs. Margaret Mason was buried in 1720, and Samuel, son of Mr. Roberts in 1721, and Mrs. Mary Roberts, widow, was buried in 1732. Mrs. Margaret Hotchkis, widow, buried in 1724, was the widow of Thomas Hotchkis, Vicar of Alberbury, who was buried at Aston Boterell in 1714. Mrs. Dorothy Nichols, buried in 1724, may also have been connected with Richard Nichols, minister in the parish of Cardeston, buried in 1675.

In 1740, Mrs. Elizabeth Pritchard of Shrewsbury was buried; in 1745, Mrs. Susanna Jones of St. Julian's, Shrewsbury, widow. In 1752 was buried Mrs. Elinor Gwynne of Shrewsbury, and her husband, Mr. Richard Gwynne, followed her a few months later.

John, son of Mr. John Rohds (which perhaps should be read "Roberts"), was baptised in 1733, and Mr. Edward Williams buried in 1741. In 1769, was buried "Mr. John Henry, Butler and Steward for Sir Charlton Leighton, Bart.", a description which calls up a vision of an important personage in his village world! In 1748, the Rev. Mr. Willis and Miss Stephens were married at Alberbury; and in 1775, Mr. Thomas Gough and Mrs. Ann Cureton. In 1792, Miss Martha Thornes, a daughter of the then Vicar, was married to Joseph Wilmott of Dublin, Esq.; and in 1802, the Rev. Thomas Wright of Alveley married Mary Dovey at Alberbury, though it could hardly have been her home, if she were of the family of Dovey of Chelmarsh.

There are several clergy mentioned in the registers who were not vicars of the parish, beside the rectors of Cardeston and incumbents of Ford. We have Thomas Meredith, parson of "Hope Sollers," inducting Thomas Clarke as vicar of Alberbury in 1614; Henry Cunde, vicar of Monford, married to Margaret Pickstock, widow, in 1617; Edward Brompton, clerk, of Hope Bowdler, and Sarah Daws of Venington, married in 1649; Isaac Sodin, clerk, and Sarah, daughter of Daniel Brigdale of Shrewsbury, in 1653. Edward Bowen,

clark, of Balsley, was buried in 1618, and William Hayle, clark, of Bragginton, had a son Richard baptised in 1616. Joseph Speeke, clerk, was of Alberbury in 1625, when Thomas Clarke was vicar, and in 1642, the name of the vicar, Thomas Clarke, is followed by that of Edward Wall, minister, who later became Vicar of Alberbury himself, and was buried as Vicar in 1677.

In 1629, we have the burial of Joan, wife of John Salter, clerk, of Willaston Magna, and that of Robert Elkes, clerk, of Criggion, while the following year comes the baptism of Edward, son of Edward Evans, clerk, of the parish of Buttington. In January, 1585-6, John, son of Thomas Salter, of Aiberbury, clerk, married Joan, daughter of Hugh Pitt of Donington, at Donington. In 1616, Thomas Swetnam was inducted as Vicar of Alberbury by Thomas Foorde, Rector of Cardeston, and William Hayle, clerk, is among the witnesses to his having publicly read the 39 articles.

Several rectors of Cardeston occur in the registers, and Thomas Smith, minister of Ford, was buried at Alberbury in 1631-2, and Edward Allen, of Ford, clerk, in 1667-8, while the Rev. Thomas Gough, Rector of Cardeston, was buried in 1775 from Ford, where he lived.

Judging from the entries of the Leighton family in the 17th century, they did not live at Loton, unless Francis Leighton, "gen.", who is called of Alberbury at his burial in 1632, and Humphrey Leighton of Alberbury in 1649, resided there. In 1669, Edward Leighton of Melverley, "armiger," was buried. A younger Edward Leighton in 1677 married at Alberbury, Dorothy, daughter of Sir Job Charlton of Ludford, and in 1682 they were living at Criggion, while Robert and Gertrude Leighton were of Wattlesburgh, and John and Mary Leighton were of Ford, where John died four months before the birth of his son John. In January, 1683-4, Edward and Dorothy are called "of Wattlesburgh," and in 1686-7 "of Loughton," where Dorothy died in 1688. Robert Leighton, Esq., of Wattlesburgh, was buried in 1689, and in 1691 comes the first mention of "Sir" Edward Leighton, when his daughter Jane was buried. He married a second wife at Alberbury in 1693, and the entry of the register calls him of Wattlesburgh, as does the entry of his funeral in 1711,

but in 1713, the second Sir Edward is called "of Loughton" at the baptism of his son Forester.

In addition to the families mentioned, there are several to whom the maker of the register entries has awarded no prefix, but which from generation to generation occupied the same houses, such as the Briscoes of the Bretchel, and the Lloyds of Middletown and others equally respected by their neighbours.

It is not possible in these brief notes to do justice to the subject, but perhaps enough is recorded here to incite some more able pen to take up the story (or rather stories) of the wide and interesting parish of Alberbury.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF SHROPSHIRE, 1640—1662.

Additional Notes.

By the Rev. J. E. AUDEN, M.A., Vicar of Tong.

In the former paper[1] no reference was made to the extreme care taken by the Presbyterian Classes in their choice of men for the Ministry. It was only when the Classical system fell into abeyance owing to the rise of Independency or Sectarianism that the ex-soldier, butler, skinner and tailor were able to obtain permanent possession of parish pulpits. Most writers on the Ecclesiastical History of these times seem unaware that the men appointed to parishes, say 1646–53, were generally University graduates, and had passed a most searching examination as to their life and learning before they were ordained.[2] It was not till the decay of Presbyterianism and the rise of Congregationalism that the ministerial standard was lowered; for the Independents and Anabaptists objected to any Church system at all, whether Presbyterian

[1] Printed in *Transactions*, 3rd Series, VII., 241-310.

[2] By the "Ordinance of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament for the Ordination of Ministers of the Classicall Presbyters within their respective Bounds for the Severall Congregations in the Kingdom of England," passed Aug. 28, 1646, every Candidate for the Ministry must be 24 years of age, must bring certificates of having signed the Solemn League and Covenant, and testimonials of his degrees at the University, and of his life and conversation. He must also pass an examination in "reading the Hebrew and Greek Testaments," and in "rendering some portion of them into Latine," and answer questions in "Logick, Philosophy, and other learning." He must also state what authors in Divinity he had studied, and show a satisfactory knowledge of Ecclesiastical History and the Chronology of Scripture. Then he must prove his ability to defend orthodoxy against error, his skill in the exposition of the Scriptures, and his "judgment in Cases of Conscience." This ordeal safely over, he had to preach before the Presbytery on a given text, and to frame a Latin Thesis on some controversial topic of Theology, fixed upon by the Presbytery, and be prepared to maintain his position in a dispute. Supposing, however, he had been already ordained "according to the forme of Ordination which hath been held in the Church of England," he was to be tested as to his preaching power, and, if necessary, by further examination, but need not be re-ordained, if his testimonials were satisfactory.

or Episcopal, and, looking upon each parish as a small republic, insisted on the right of each separate congregation to appoint its own minister, and to decide for itself all questions of government and worship.

Unfortunately no Minute Book of any of the six Shropshire Classes has been preserved. But in the dearth of such a document the following extracts from that of the Worksworth Classis of Derbyshire are quoted; for they relate to the ordination of a man born in Shrewsbury, educated at Shrewsbury School, and a resident and preacher in Shrewsbury after his retirement from Derby[1] in 1662, and give a picture of what would be done by each of the Shropshire Classes whose accounts are lost.

Wirksworth Classis in the County of Derby June 15, 1652.

Ministers.

Mr Coates Mod'atr
,, Shelmerdine
,, Watkinson
,, Wiersdale
,, Martin Topham
,, Porter
,, Pole
,, Otefield
,, Miles
,, Coke, scribe.

These Pn'te at the Classical Meeting the said fifteenth day of May Anno Dni 1652.

Others.

William Storer
Edward Allen
Richard Buxton, an Elder of Bradbourne
Henrie Buxton
John Rudiard

Mr Peter Coats pastor of the Church at Southwingfield (having first preached orthodoxly and seasonably) being moderator began with prayer.

This day appeared Mr Samuel Beresford Bachelr of Artes of Queenes College in Cambridge to be ordained as an Assistant to Mr Blake, pastor of the Church at Tamworth, who produced a Certificate from his neighbouring Ministers concerning his ministeriall abilities and godly conversation,

[1] Samuel Beresford was appointed to St. Werburgh's, Derby, on May 21, 1657; in 1670 was a donor of books to the Library of his old School; and died October, 1697.

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" Otefield
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which Certificate was approved by the Classis, and he ordered to preach before the Classical Presbytery at their next Meeting; and likewise then to bring with him a Certificate of his age and Tytle &c.

Voted that Mr Robert Porter preach the next Ordination Sermon.

Voted that Mr Peter Watkinson Pastor of the Church at Kirke Ireton manage the business of examination of the aforesaid Mr Samuel Beresford the next Classicall meeting, and likewise voted to moderate next Classical meeting.

After Mr Peter Coats being moderatr ended with prayer.

Worksworth Classis in the County of Derby July 20th 1652. } These present at the Classicall Meeting the said Twentieth day of July 1652, vizt

Ministers.	*Others.*
Mr Peter Watkinson, moderator	Mr Henrie Buxton
,, Shelmerdine	Edward Allen
,, Topham of Wirksworth	Gilbert Wallis
,, Wiersdale	Germane Buxton
,, Otefield	John Rudiard
,, Myles	
,, Coke, scribe	

Mr Peter Watkinson Pastor of Kirke Ireton being this day moderatr began with Prayer.

Mr Samuel Berisford this day preached his approbacon sermon, and his paines were well approved. After he p'duced two certificates One from Mr Blake Pastor of the Church at Tamworth, signifying that the said Mr Blake hath made choice of the said Mr Berisford for his Assistant in the worke of the Ministrie: the other from the Bailiffes & Capitall Burgesses of the said Towne of Tamworth certifying that they do approve of the said choyce Both which certificates were approved by the Classis.

He also gave Testimonie of the Grace of God in him, of his inward call to & right ende in undertaking the Ministrie, of his competent skill in the originall Tongues & Artes: and likewise in Divinitie: All which being well approved by the Classis, he was ordered to exhibit his Thesis given him the

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After Mr Peter Coats being moderat' ended with prayer.

Workesworth Classis } These present at the Classicall
in the County of Derby } Meeting the said Twentieth day
July 20th 1652. } of July 1652, viz.

Ministers.	Elders.
Mr Peter Watkinson, moderator	Mr Henrie Buxton
„ Shelmerdine	Edward Allen
„ Topham of Wirksworth	Gilbert Wallis
„ Wirksale	Germane Buxton
„ Otefield	John Rudiard
„ Myles	
„ Coke, scribe	

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last sitting of the Classis to be brought in this day which was *An Ministerium Anglicanum sit vere Evangelicum,* which being perused and approved he also maintained a dispute upon the aforesaid Question, and expounded some text of Scripture p'posed by some members of the Classis wherein he gave good satisfaction, which was voted accordingly by the Classis; and therefore resolved (according to former votes) to proceed to the Ordination of him to-morrow in Wirkesworth Church.

Voted that Mr Peter Watkinson Pastor of the Church at Kirk Ireton be continued Moderator, and he this day moderating ended with prayer.

Wirksworth Classis July 21, 1652. } These being present at the Classicall meeting for the Ordinacon of the Aforementioned Mr Samuel Berrisford the said 21st day of July, 1652, vizt

Ministers.	*Others.*
Mr Watkinson, Moderator	Mr Henrie Buxton
,, Shelmerdine	Mr John Sclater
,, Wiersdale	William Storer
,, Porter	Edward Allen
,, Martin Topham	Germane Buxton
,, Pole	John Rudiard
,, Otefield	John Heapie
,, Myles	Henry Buxton of the Mill-house
,, Coke, scribe	

Mr Robert Porter Pastor of the Church at Pentridge preached this day ye Ordination Sermon; which ended Mr Peter Watkinson demanded the Questions of the said Mr Samuel Berisford required to be demanded of him by the Ordinance for the Ordinacon of Ministers of the 28th of August, 1646, who publicklie answered everie the said Question & gave good satisfaction thereby; whereupon he was ordained by prayer and imposition of hands.

The said Mr Watkinson made the exhortation and concluded with prayer and the blessing.

After the Congregation was dismissed the L'res of Ordinacon were signed by the Ordainers & delivered to him the said

last sitting of the Classis to be brought in this day which was *An Ministerium Anglicanum sit vere Evangelicum*, which being perused and approved he also maintained a dispute upon the aforesaid Question, and expounded some text of Scripture p'posed by some members of the Classis wherein he gave good satisfaction, which was voted accordingly by the Classis; and therefore resolved (according to former votes) to proceed to the Ordination of him to-morrow in Wirksworth Church.

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Ministers.	*Others.*
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" Shelmerdine	Mr John Sclater
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" Porter	Edward Allen
" Martin Topham	Germane Buxton
" Pole	John Rudiard
" Otefield	John Hauple
" Myles	Henry Buxton of the Mill-house
" Coke, scribe	

Mr Robert Porter Pastor of the Church at Pentridge preached this day ye Ordination Sermon; which ended Mr Peter Watkinson demanded the Questions of the said Mr Samuel Berisford required to be demanded of him by the Ordinance for the Ordinacon of Ministers of the 28th of August, 1646, who publickle answered everie the said Question & gave good satisfaction thereby; whereupon he was ordained by prayer and imposition of hands.

The said Mr Watkinson made the exhortation and concluded with prayer and the blessing.

After the Congregation was dismissed the L'res of Ordinacon were signed by the Ordainers & delivered to him the said

Mr Samuel Berisford by the scribe. The severall papers of his Testimonials & Thesis are remaining in the custodie of the Scribe.

It is perhaps worth pointing out how the making of Chapelries into separate parishes, an arrangement reversed at the Restoration, was a farseeing anticipation of what was considered necessary and right in the Nineteenth Century. Cressage, for instance, was in 1648, separated from Cound and made into an independent parish, to which Samuel Smith, late pastor of both, was then appointed, James Cressett going to Cound. After 1660 Cound and Cressage were re-united, and the latter remained a Chapelry of Cound till 1841. Woore, now in Shropshire, was till 1842 a Chapelry of Muckleston, in Staffordshire,[1] and Tilstock till 1844 a Chapelry of Whitchurch, but both in the Seventeenth Century were considered distinct parishes.

Of the Clergy mentioned in the former paper the following were educated at Shrewsbury School (see Dr. Calvert's *Regestum Scholarium, 1562—1635*), and no doubt others whose names I have overlooked:—Peter Studley, James Betton, Ambrose Phillips, Richard Heylin, Richard Milward, Edward Woolley, Michael Thomas, George Berkeley, Samuel Berkeley, George Adeney, Richard Piper, Nathaniel Prowde, Richard Wicksteed, Peter Nichols, John Adams, Rowland Nevet, Charles Vaughan, Samuel Greaves, Oliver Thomas, and William Rocke. Titus Thomas also entered in 1647.

ADDENDA.

Page 258.—Andrew Bailey was appointed to Shifnal, 22 Nov., 1636.

Page 278.—On March 11, 1651, the fine of Richard Owen of Shrewsbury, was ordered to be reduced from £150 10s. to £50 10s. if he settled the tithes of Pulley, worth £10 a year, on the Minister of St. Julian's, Shrewsbury, by June 24, 1651.

Page 285.—Richard Piper, late of Bobbington, was appointed to Pitchford, 21 June, 1661.

[1] Calamy mentions Thomas Bowyer as ejected from "Oare, a chappel either in Staffordshire or Cheshire, I know not which."

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APPENDIX.

Page 238.—Andrew Bailey was appointed to Shifnal, 22 Nov., 1630.

Page 238.—On March 11, 1631, the fine of Richard Owen of Shrewsbury, was ordered to be reduced from £150 to £50 10s. if he settled the tithes of Pulley, worth £10 a year, on the Minister of St. John's, Shrewsbury, by June 24, 1631.

Page 285.—Richard Piper, late of Bobbington, was appointed to Pitchford, 21 June, 1661.

[1] Calamy mentions Thomas Bowyer as elected from "Oare, a chapel either in Staffordshire or Cheshire, I know not which."

Page 285.—Clungunford. Samuel Berkeley was Canon of Hereford Cathedral (app. 1632), and lost his Cathedral preferment, as Bisby, of Edstaston, did, but like him, retained his benefice. As Berkeley was both a Minister of the Presbyterian Classes of 1647, and an Assistant to the Independent Commissioners of 1654, he can hardly be included in the number of Suffering Clergy.

Page 287.—Atcham. "No entry from the end of the year 1644 to 1656." (Memorandum on Cover of Register).

Page 293.—Mr. Bruce "had a wife and several small children He was for some time Chaplain to Sir Anthony Irby, but at length went into Scotland, which was his native country."

Page 295.—Tong. A Robert Hilton, of B.N.C. Oxon. (B.A. 1630), was app. to Lapley, co. Stafford, in 1638, and, according to Walker, was ejected from there. If identical with the Curate of Tong, he must have turned Independent.

Page 296.—The Rev. J. B. Blakeway (*Transactions*, 3rd Series, VII., p. 345), says Titus Thomas was Minister of Church Aston, a chapelry of Edgmond.

Page 302.—Wrockwardine. William Cope was appointed 6 Feb., 1662-3.

Page 305, note.—Dr. George Long, M.A., had been Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. He took his M.D. at the University of Leyden, and was ejected from Newcastle-under-Lyme, co. Stafford. He died at Bristol, Dec. 26, 1712.

Page 306.—The Mr York mentioned by Philip Henry was, no doubt, the Mr. Richard York who, Calamy says, was ejected from Rushall, co. Stafford. He was "a religious active man and a lively preacher, and died young of a consumption."

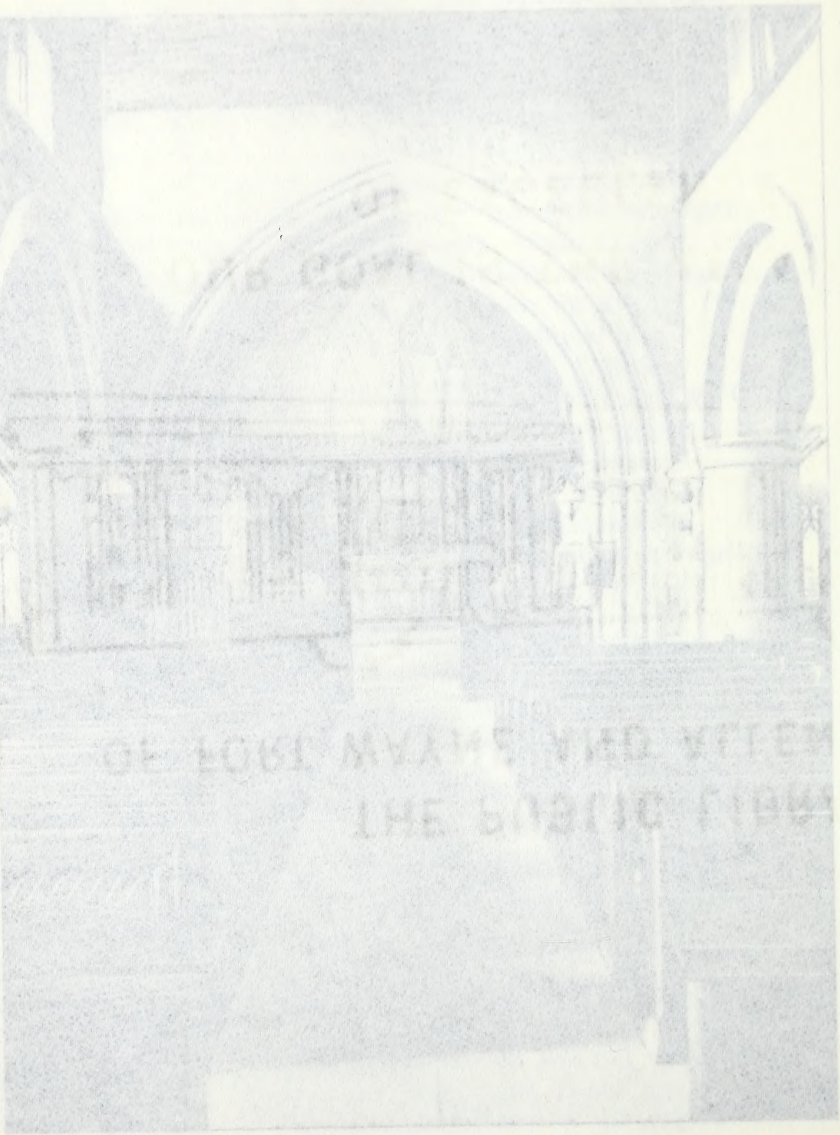
CORRIGENDA.

Page 247, last line, *pro* 1836 *lege* 1638.
„ 257, line 18, *pro* 1675 *lege* 1664.
„ 310, *dele* Weston Lullingfield.

H. H. Hughes, Photo.

KINLET CHURCH (INTERIOR).

(The Screen, Pulpit, Lectern and Seats were added in 1872-3).



NOTES ON KINLET.

By the
Rev. J. B. BLAKEWAY, M.A., F.S.A., Vicar of Kinlet.

Edited and Illustrated by Mrs. BALDWYN CHILDE.

Preface.

The Rev. John Brickdale Blakeway was Vicar of Kinlet from 1800 to 1816. He was born in 1765, the son of Joshua Blakeway, Esq., of Shrewsbury, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Matthew Brickdale, M.P. for Bristol. He was called to the Bar in 1789, went the Oxford Circuit, and was ordained in 1793. Besides being Vicar of Kinlet, he was Vicar of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, and Official of the Peculiar; Vicar of Neen Savage and Rector of Felton. He died at the Council House in Shrewsbury, 1826.

The following Notes, written during 16 years of his residence at Kinlet, on many separate sheets of paper, have been bound in a book 6 or 7 inches square, and are preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. Much difficulty in editing them has arisen from the manner in which the sheets have been bound, often mixing the subjects in a most puzzling manner.

The Topographical History of Kinlet is written with great detail and care, other parts are fragmentary, and in many instances further research has shown that his conclusions were erroneous, and it is with much hesitation that I have tried to put them together, desiring on the one hand to leave out as little as possible, and yet unwilling to mislead the reader.

These pages consist of:—

1. The Topographical History.
2. The Church and Monuments.
3. The History of the Owners to 1816.
4. The Folk-Lore.

The Rev. John Blakeway was a most industrious antiquarian. In the Parish Register of Kinlet are various notes made by him during his incumbency. He wrote, besides many notes and pamphlets, the well-known work "The Sheriffs of Shropshire," and in conjunction with Archdeacon Owen, "The History of Shrewsbury."

I have tried to elucidate the curious problem of the passing of Kinlet from the Cornwalls to the Blounts in 1446, and from the Blounts to the Lacons in 1581, when the descendants of the sisters took precedence of the descendants of the daughters; extravagance and a large loan or mortgage may be a possible explanation. Yet, notwithstanding all the vicissitudes, and the scarcity of male heirs, Kinlet has never been sold, and the representatives of the present day represent the successive owners since the Norman conquest, though in the female line.

I have added in an Appendix the Inquisitions post mortem of the Bromptons, Cornwalls, and Sir William Lychfeld, so that those who are interested in family history may draw their own conclusion from original sources.

FRANCES C. BALDWYN CHILDE.

Kyre Park, Nov., 1907.

The succession of Kinlet, Shropshire, by inheritance through the families of

Ricardus, Domesday Lord.
Bernard Fitz Unspac, 1074—1135.
Brian, Lord of Kinlet, 1157-8.
Brian de Brompton I., 1193.
John de Brompton, 1221.
Brian de Brompton II., d. 1262.
Brian de Brompton III., d. 1287.
Walter de Brompton, d. 1292.
Brian de Brompton IV., d. 1294.
Elizabeth de Brompton, d. 1354 (a widow) d. and coh. of Brian.

1074—1294 Brampton.
1294—1415 Cornwall.
1415—1446 Lichfield.
1446—1581 Blount.
1581—1657 Lacon.
1657—1757 Childe.
1757——— Baldwyn

Edmund de Cornwall, 1st son of Richard de Cornwall (of Kinlet, by his wife), d. 1354 (Mar. 22).

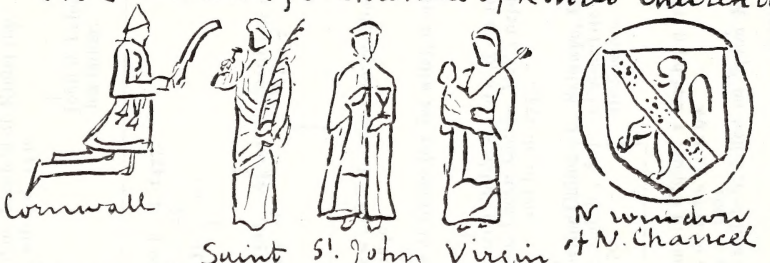
Cornwall 1309—1415

Edmund, 1st son (of Thenock, Lincolnshire), by gift of Edw. I. m. and had a son, but d. s.p. (see Cornwall Pedigree at Kyre).

Bryan de Cornwall, 2nd son, — and h. of Kinlet, d. 1391.

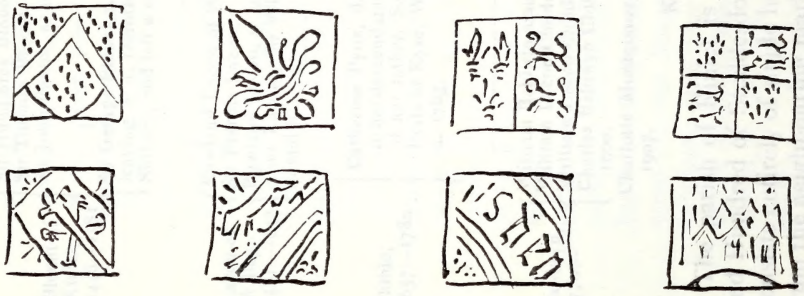
a

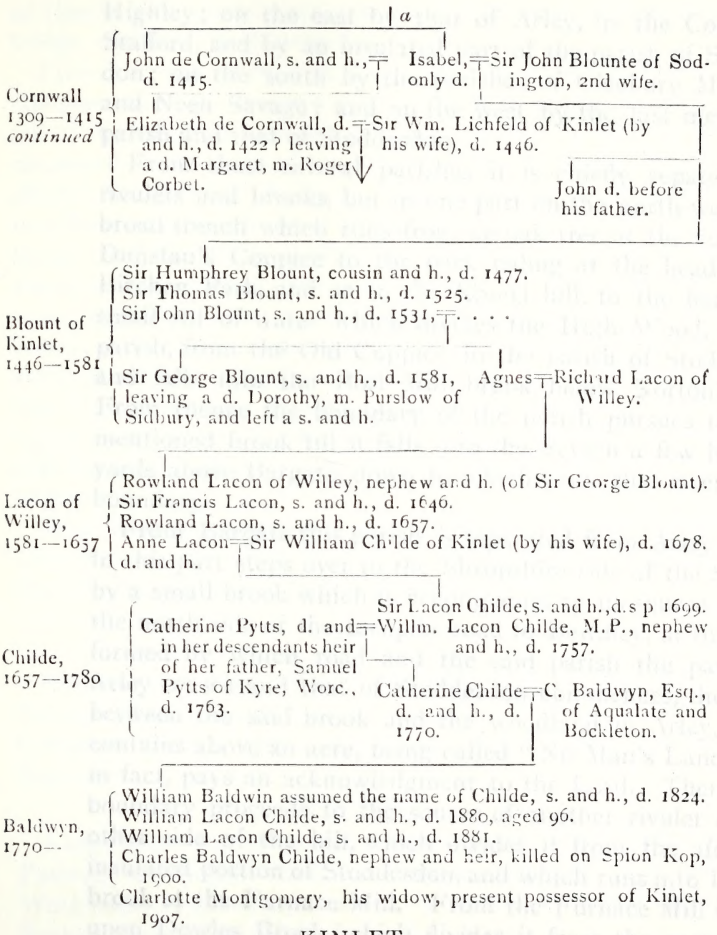
In E window of S. Chancel of Kinlet Church this glass



FCBC from Blyth MSS. 1733

Tiles in Kinlet Church –





KINLET.

The parish of Kinlet is situated in the County of Salop and Hundred of Stoddesdon. As it contains no village, but consists entirely of single houses, we shall reckon its distance frum the neighbouring market towns from the Church, which is distant from Bridgnorth nine miles and a half; from Bewdley six miles, and from Cleobury Mortimer four miles and a half.

This parish, including the liberty of Earnwood, is bounded on the north by the parishes of Stottesdon, Billingsley, and

Highley; on the east by that of Arley, in the County of Stafford, and by an insulated part of the parish of Stoddesdon; on the south by the parishes of Cleobury Mortimer and Neen Savage; and on the west by the last mentioned parish and that of Stoddesdon.

From these several parishes it is chiefly separated by rivulets and brooks, but in one part on the north-west by a broad trench which runs from an oak tree at the corner of Dunstan's Coppice to the park paling at the head of the Birchen Park, and so to the Knowl hill, to the head of a small rill of water which divides the High Wood, in this parish, from the Old Coppice, in the parish of Stoddesdon, and falls into the Borl Mill brook below Norton's End. From thence the boundary of the parish pursues this last mentioned brook till it falls into the Severn a few hundred yards above Bargate, down to which place that river is the boundary.

From Bargate this parish is separated from Arley (which in this part steps over to the Shropshire side of the Severn) by a small brook which it accompanies to its source just on the north side of the turnpike road to Bewdley, at the angle formed by which road and the said parish the parish of Arley ceases and that of Stoddesdon commences, the space between the said brook and the woodland in Arley, which contains above an acre, being called "No Man's Land," and in fact, pays an acknowledgment to the Lord. Thence the boundary proceeds to the source of another rivulet on the other side of the hill, which divides it from the aforesaid insulated portion of Stoddesdon, and which runs into Dowles brook at the Furnace Mill. From the Furnace Mill it runs upon Dowles Brook (which divides it from the parishes of Cleobury Mortimer and Neen Savage) to the southern angle of the aforesaid Dunstan's Coppice, which is in Stoddesdon parish, to the first mentioned oak tree at its north-eastern angle.

The parish of Kinlet knows no other division than into the two liberties or Manors of Kinlet and Earnwood, which are separated from each other by a little rill which rises near the Hophouse at the end of Hall of Hammond Lane, and so runs between the lands of Lawley and Bluck to the bottom

of Henry Jeffs' garden, and whence it runs under Ventuck's bridge, and from Tippers to Log Mill.

From the end of Hall of Hammond Lane the boundary line goes along the lane till it comes to a rill which descends out of the lane and runs down Bluck's ground by the side of Southwell houses meadow into the larger brook, which divides Bluck's and Povey's. The boundary between the two liberties proceeds down the larger brook to the late Pool house, and thence up a little rill which comes down from Povey's, then across a little meadow and up Silligrove lane, cross that and down by the hedge of late Howells, at the bottom of which to a rill which runs into Dowles brook just above Hawkyard. Each of these liberties has its constable. The Constablewick of Kinlet comprises Walltown (both Upper and Lower), in the parish of Neen Savage. Kinlet and Earnwood are said to be distinct manors, the latter the largest.

Moor Hall was a manor within the Manor of Kinlet. Both Liberties owe suit at the Court Leet and Barony of Cleobury, but only the constables and jurymen are called.

KINLET.

Kinlet, Moor Hall, Winall, Norton's End, Prior's Moor, Crump's End, Tippers, Catsley, Broadley, Woodgate, Kinlet Common, Meaton upper and lower, Upper House Lawns, Foxcote.

EARNWOOD.

Earnwood, Birch, Lodge, Barns, Log Mill, Bargate, Fastens, all Button Bridge Common and Hill (now the Workhouse), Hall of Hammonds, Winwood, Winwood Barn, Rotten Row, Sturt and Hawkyard Commons.

Mr. Childe's present property in Kinlet (January, 1813) is 6,276 acres, add (other owners):

Rotten Row	40	
Henry Green's	45	
Silligrove	150	6,583
Prior's Moor	30	
Catsley	42	
Kinlet	6276	

The length of the parish along the turnpike road, from the bridge below Norton's End to that below Kinlet Common, is

about three miles and a half. Its breadth from Dunstan's Coppice to No Man's Land, at the end of Button Bridge Common, about three miles.

At the last enumeration of the population it was found to consist of 552 souls. The inhabitants consist entirely of persons employed in husbandry, with the exception of two wheelwrights, a blacksmith, a tailor, and the like necessary professions.

The soil contains almost every variety (except gravel), often within a very small compass of ground. It is well adapted for the growth of corn, but still better for the pasturage of sheep. The state of Agriculture in this parish is generally esteemed superior to any of the surrounding parishes. This is certainly owing in a great measure to the active exertions of the landlord, William Childe, Esq. But the system of consolidating farms has been carried to a greater extent than can be approved by those who believe smaller farms to be conducive to the morals and general stock of happiness of the community. The farms do not, however, any of them approach to the extent to which they are carried in some other counties, none of them, I believe, much exceeding 500 acres.

This parish consists of 6,584 acres, 1,403 of which was found on the enquiry instituted by Government in 1801 to be in arable.

The tract of woodland is extensive; certain portions thereof are cut down in rotation every sixteenth year and converted into charcoal for the iron forges. Only one small plantation of hops exists in the parish, but all the farms are provided with orchards, from which a considerable quantity of indifferent cider is made.

A thin stratum of coal is supposed to run under the greater part of the parish; it has been worked in several places, but not with sufficient success to induce an extension of the works.

The price of labour is as follows:—5s. a week; 6s. or 7s. in hay harvest; 9s. or 10s. or more in corn harvest, all the above exclusive of drink.

Kinlet and Earnwood pay £207 9s. 6d. to the Land Tax.

Two turnpike roads run through the parish, one from Bridgnorth to Cleobury Mortimer, and another from Bewdley to Orton limeworks.

As this parish stands upon very high ground with a fall every way, it is remarkably destitute of rivulets; a small one rises in the road to Bewdley, between Catsley and Button Bridge Hall, and passing under Ventrick Bridge, where it receives another that takes its rise on the glebe, and divides the liberties of Earnwood and Kinlet, and falls into the Borl Mill brook at the Log Mill.

Another small rill falls into the same brook at the *New* Bridge, as a bridge now very ancient and almost ruinous continues to be called.

On a flat space close to this bridge that firebrand of party Henry Sacheverel (whom all sides now unite to decry) was met by above 2,000 persons when he passed through this country on his way to Selattyn in 1709, to which benefice he was presented by Mr. Lloyd of Aston, the patron, after the gentle sentence inflicted on him by the House of Lords. It is well known that he was encouraged to avail himself of the pretence of going to take possession of his new preferment to make a sort of triumphant progress through the kingdom, and being invited by Sir Lacon William Childe of Kinlet to pay him a visit on his journey, the aforesaid "New Bridge" is said to have been erected for his accommodation, and a road cut through the field into the lane leading to the Yew Tree turnpike, the traces of which still exist. He was received upon his entrance into the parish by a numerous cavalcade, and some vestiges of this visit are yet scarcely obliterated, for the neighbouring tenants and yeomen who adhered to the High Church principles of their superiors christened their children by the name of "Sacheverell," and some persons of this name have been living within these last few years. Thus at Cleobury Mortimer Edward Sacheverell, son of Edward Oliver buried 1719; Sacheverell Hincksman buried at Higley 1778.

A third rivulet which rises under the Knoll Hill and flows through the High Wood has been already mentioned; this receives a small rill of water which rises in the Birchen Park, and after feeding two small ponds runs at the bottom of Church Hill, and then forms a large piece of water. These united fall into the Borl Mill brook just under the Byne.

A fourth rivulet rises in the fold yard of Bradley, and

runs by the Metons, dividing the Commons of Sturt and Hawkyard, till it falls into Dowles Brook at Furnace Mill.

THE LIBERTY OF EARNWOOD,

now commonly pronounced Yearnwood, is separated from that of Kinlet by the small rivulet already mentioned, which, rising at the back of Catsley and running under Ventrick bridge, falls into the Borl Mill brook at Malpas's or the Log Mills, a mill now destroyed, but formerly, I presume, occupied by a miller of the name of Malpas, and since that used for grinding of log wood.

This name I find written in an early record Hernewood; hence I conclude that at the time when hawking was the favourite sport of our nobles, the wood with which this district was, doubtless, then overspread, was devoted to the "breadings" of herons for that diversion, such as *heronry* or *hernary*, as it is pronounced, still exists in the magnificent woods of Linley, near Bishop's Castle, the seat of Robert More, Esq., or at least did within my recollection. Ernwood was, as I shall presently show, formerly parcel of the royal forest of Wyre;—but a member of the Manor of Cleobury Mortimer. It must have been granted by the Crown at an early period to the family of Mortimer as what we should now call a *hunting seat*, for which purpose its situation between these two principal residences, Cleobury and Chelmarsh, rendered it very convenient. Here those great barons occasionally repaired with a numerous retinue of their Herefordshire retainers. Thus in the lib. nig. de Wigm., we find a grant from Ralph, son of Adam de Framino (of the Nash) to Roger de Mortimer (the same who liberated Edward from his confinement at Hereford)—"datum apud Hernewode, quarto Kalendas Maii, anno regni regis Henrici plii regis Johannis, xiii^{do} Hiis testibus, Henrico de Mortuomari Henrico de Pembruge, Briano de Brampton, Johanne de Lyngayne, Richardo de Letton, Nicholao de Pedworthyn, Nicholao de Hyntes, et aliis," all gentlemen who must have been at that time either on a visit to or in attendance upon that great man. This was in 1250. So again, in the same MS., I find an indenture in French, dated at Ernewoode, in the "contie de Salop," on the 28th of June, 9 Edw. II., between the same

nobleman, then called Monsieur Roger de Mortimer, seigneur de Wiggemor, on the one part, and Monsieur Barthlem de Badelesmere (afterwards chamberlain to Edw. II., and lord of Shifnall) on the other, reciting that the latter was bound to the former in a bond of twenty thousand pounds, to be paid at Michaelmas next ensuing,—and it is agreed by the present indenture that if before that time Baddlesmere enters into a recognizance with sufficient sureties to pay the said sum by instalments, the bond shall be given up. It was upon the same visit of Badelsmere to Mortimer at Ernewoode agreed that Edmund, son of the latter, should marry Elizabeth, daughter of the former, and that the young lady should be endowed of 300 marks of land in (among other places) Ernewoode and Cleobury Mortimer and the park and forest of Wyre. This marriage settlement was dated "Vendredy poschein devant l'Agsencion," in the year above mentioned. Three hundred marks is £200 sterling, a sum equal in efficiency to £3,200 at present, stating the then average price of corn at 6s. per quarter, now at £3 4s. 0d.

This Roger was the person afterwards so instrumental in the deposal of Edw. II. He probably induced his brother-in-law, Badelsmere, who was, we see, deeply indebted to him, to desert the party of his bountiful master and join the faction of the rebellious nobles, an act of ingratitude for which he paid by his being beheaded at Canterbury, after his capture at Boroughbridge with so many rebels in the spring of 1322, while Edward had yet power to assert his authority. Mortimer was fortunate to effect his escape to France, where he afterwards joined with Queen Isabel (into whose affections he had advanced himself by the graces of his person and address) to dethrone her husband. In the meantime, his estates in this county were at the mercy of the King. Many parts of it were granted to those nobles who had adhered to their sovereign. That of which we are now treating was either held by lease from the Crown, or Edward was desirous to retain the perpetuity of it. Certain it is that in 1334 the Manor of Ernewood (late the property of Roger de Mortimer) was ordered to be leased in the following year, 19 Ed. II.

I find the following abstract of a Record (Harl. MSS.):—"Ernewood and Cleobury (Parks of the King), with the

chase of Wyre and woods of Huggate (Higley) and Stanton Lacy, &c., concerning an Inquest or Malfaison therein."

On the deposal of Edward, Roger de Mortimer, who was now created Earl of March, re-entered, of course, into the possession of his property, but the Earldom of March (a creation which had excited much discontent among the nobles) was adjudged to be forfeited; yet his estates devolved upon his son and heir, who survived him only one year. Edmund de Mortimer was found (1331) to have holden the Manor of Ernewood[1] as a member of the Manor of Cleobury Mortimer (Harl. MSS.). From this period the descent of this place accompanied that of the earldom. On the death of the third Earl of March, 1381, the next Earl being a minor, his estates were seized by the King, his "Welsh Uncle." I know not whether, in the use of this vulgar phrase, I shall escape the censure of the fastidious, but I own it appears to me a convenient phrase to express a degree of consanguinity which cannot otherwise be expressed without much circumlocution, and in the same year I meet with the following abstract of a record relating hereto[2]:—"[1]Wyreforest: an inquest of trespassers of vert and venery (de transgress' "virid. et vent.") committed therein, taken by Richard Nowell, Keeper of the same, also in Ernewode and Cleobury within the forest aforesaid." In 1432, 11 Hen. VI., on the death of Anne Stafford, Countess of Huntingdon, and relict of Edward, Earl of March, the Manor of Arnewode is found to be part of that earldom.[3] Hence, of course, it went to Anne, Countess of Cambridge, sister of Edmund, and so to her grandson, King Edward IV. From the time of its thus merging in the Crown, my records are silent concerning it till 1 Ed. VI., 1547, when Ernewood manor and woodlands, called Ernwood, Stertewood and Hawkeyard wood, and divers messuages, parcel of the possessions of the

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[1] By Inq. P. M. after the death of Edmund Lord Mortimer he is found to die seized of lands at Labourne and La Crofte, near Farnewood. The former of these places is, I presume, that which is still called "The Bower."

[2] MS. Harl. 744 ut supra. MS. Harl. 3874 entitled "Manors held of the Crown, from Hen. III. to Edw. IV." It is an excellent and authentic MS. Smart's MS. m.v.

[3] At the Parliament of Coventry, Nov. 20th, 1439, various parts of the Duke of York's property were granted to John Lord Dudley. Among these are Tyknil and Ernewood.

Earldom of March, and of the late Abbey of Salop, are found to be holden by William Pagitt in capite by the fortieth part of a knight's fee, and a rent of 30s. & 11d. This grant was made on the 30th of May, as appears from a record in Coke's Entries, in which Stertwood, Hawkyard-wood and Hedgewyke-wood are stated to be within the chase or forest of Wyer, in the county of Salop, and from time immemorial parcel of the Manor of Cleobury Mortimer, and it was granted to Sir William Paget, K.G., in fee. This was the first Lord Paget, the great friend and adherent of the Protector, Duke of Somerset, in whose reverses of fortune he largely partook, being five years afterwards degraded from his knighthood on pretence of the meanness of his origin, and fined £6,000, at the instance of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, on a charge of selling the King's land and timber wood without commission.

Long, however, before this great change in administration (viz., Aug. 21, 1547) only three months after the grant made to him by the King, Sir William alienated "the house" and manor of Earnwood, with the appurtenances, and the woods aforesaid, to Thos. Seymour, Lord Seymour, of Sudeley, and in Michaelmas term following levied a fine of the said woods (inter alia) by the name of the Manor of Ernewood, with its appurtenances in Ernewood, and the advowson of the Church of Ernewood, and a free piscary in Severn, to the said Lord Sudeley. By the "*house*" above mentioned is probably meant the ancient residence of the Earl of March, some remains of which might endure down to the period in question; but what is designed by the advowson of the "*Church*" of Ernewood I cannot say. The family of Mortimer had, doubtless, a private chapel here, because the officers of religion accompanied the great men of that day into every situation of life; in the field of battle, in the hour of conviviality and recreation, as well as in the stated recurrences of public worship, or the occasional retreats of solitary devotion. But that this chapel was ever parochial, I do not find. The valor of Pope Nicholas, 1292, which records so many churches now lost, does not hint at such a thing. Either the Church of Kinlet is intended—which we know did belong to Lord Sudeley—or which is more probable, these *sweeping words*, which have occasioned so much doubt,

were added, *ex majori cautela*, by the London conveyancer who directed the fine without any local knowledge of the premises.

Lord Sudeley did not long continue master of this place. His ambition and unwarrantable designs against his brother soon brought him to the block. He was beheaded March 10, 1548-9. On his attainder his property here devolved to the Crown. In 2 May, 1554, I find[1] the manors of Ernewood and Stanton Lacy, and lands there, holden by Jane Russell, wife of William Russell.[1]

Queen Elizabeth, on the 7th of June, 1563, granted to Robt. Dudley, afterwards Earl of Leicester, the manor, Lordship, park and borough of Cleobury Mortimer, with the appurtenances thereof and all and every the lands and woods belonging thereunto or heretofore deemed part or parcel thereof. The reversion in fee of all these premises she granted March 8, 1565-6, to Sir Rowland Heyward, Knt., and Thomas Dixon, who on the 30th of the same month, in consideration of 100 marks, conveyed the said reversion to the Earl. Of Ernwood (now severed from Cleobury by the grant of Paget) he probably obtained a grant from the Russells. This I collect from an information ex officio filed in the Exchequer, 18 Eliz., 1576, against Richard Bushop and Thomas Thornton, of Cleobury, yeoman, for entering upon the woods called Stertwood, Hawkyard-wood, and Hedgewyke-wood, being within the chase or forest of Wyre, in the County of Salop, in the hands and possession of the Queen, in right of her crown of England.[2]

The defendants justify as servants of the Earl. They plead the grant of the woods to Paget, his conveyance to Sudeley, the attainder of that Lord, the present Queen's grants to Dudley. The point in this case was whether these woods in question passed by Queen's grant. The Attorney

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[1] Smart ut sup'. Co. Esc. ut sup'.

Dr. Borde mentions Yernwood among the Forests and Parkes of Shropshire in his brief survey of the fall of Lord Sudeley one of his confidential servants says: "I did ever as much as in me lay to dissuade him from offering such extremity . . . in matters which only concerned his own private gain, as Sir George Blunt's case. Mr. Robert Long's for Vasterne Park, and Mr. Comptrollas for Fecknam Park."—Haynes Et Papers p. 69.

[2] The premises devolving to the Crown by an attainder, were no longer part of the Earldom of March.

General contended that the words "all and every lands, woods, &c., belonging to the said Manor of Cleobury Mortimer, or heretofore deemed part or parcel of the same manor," were "void for *infinity*;" and stated that the said three woods were severed from the said manor sixteen or seventeen years previous to the date of the grant to Leicester. This alluded to the grant to Paget.

The Earl upon this occasion (for it was against him that the suit was directed) employed our countryman, the famous Plowden, who argued that the words in question could not in this instance be "void for *infinity*," because it was pleaded that at the time of Edward VI.'s grant, the said words were parcel of the manor; and in this opinion the Court concurred.

Leicester, thus confirmed in his possession of Ernwood, made it the subject of various conveyances. On the 21st of April, 1583, is a conveyance of the manor and parks of Ernwood from Edward Russell to Thomas Dudley, Esq.[1] This was probably nothing more than a transfer from Russell of any remaining claim he might have upon them, to a kinsman and trustee of the Earl's. Accordingly we find Mr. Dudley, two years afterwards, 15 Nov., 27 Eliz., 1585, conveying the same manor and park to the Earl, who in 1588 covenants with his nephew, the gallant Philip Sidney, and others, to "stand seized of this manor to his use, remainder to Lettice, his then countess (relict of Walter, Earl of Essex) for her life, remainder to his right heirs." This was, I presume, preparatory to his last will, whereby he devises to his "base son Robert" the manors of Cleobury and Ernwood after the decease of his dear wife. This Robert was the celebrated and unfortunate Sir Robert Dudley, who, disowned by his wicked and unnatural father, and plundered by the despicable James and his rapacious courtiers, ended his days in a volun-

[1] Besides this is a note, the Manor of Ernwood and lands, messuages there purchased of . . . . . by Edw. Boughtoune, Esq.; others recovered against Thomas Dudley, Esq., and others by writ of entry, Hilary term, 1583. This blank ought perhaps to be filled by Russell, who might convey his right to Boughton, who might have recovered from Dudley. These entries are in Smart's MS.

Did he ever make it his residence? In a letter of his to the Lord Treasurer Burleigh, 1584, he says:—"I would have entreated your Lordship to grant me during my Lady Warwick's lunacy, the keeping and mastership of the game of the chace of Malvern, '*hit lyeth not farr from a lordship a lytle howse I have.*'" Collins Sidney Papers, vol. i., p. 298.

tary exile and under the assumed title of Duke of Northumberland.

THE BIRCH

is a large farm lying between Catsley and Tiphouse. In Smart's Terrier are the following notes of a place of this name, which I conceive to be the place in question:—

37 Henry VIII., Birch: lands there holden in capite by Thomas Onslowe.

3 Edward III., lands there holden in socage by Nicholas Stanhope and John Bellowe.

3 Elizabeth, lands there granted in socage to Dudley and Aiscoughe.

30 Elizabeth, lands in the said parish granted to Tipper and Daweinsceage.

39 Elizabeth, lands there holden by Ferdinand earl of Derby.

From some of the entries, I conjecture that there was land here belonging to some of the monasteries or chauntries dissolved by Henry VIII. and Edward VI.

William and Robert Tippers[1] were in particular two great detectors of what were called "concealed" lands in the reign of Elizabeth.

Here is a very handsome house, fit for the reception of a large family, erected by Sir William Childe for the residence of his second son Thomas, the memory of whose inhabitancy here is preserved by the name of the gate which opens upon Button Bridge Common, which was his road to Bewdley. Here also the late William Lacon Childe, Esq., resided during the time that the new house at Kinlet was building (1729).

HALL OF HAMONDS

was no doubt formerly the residence of a family of that name. It is remarkable that in Wood's map it is depicted as a stately mansion, while Kinlet Hall is omitted. Latterly, it consisted of two small farm houses, whereof one, the property of William Childe, Esq., was taken down in 1802.

If the earlier registers of this parish had remained, we

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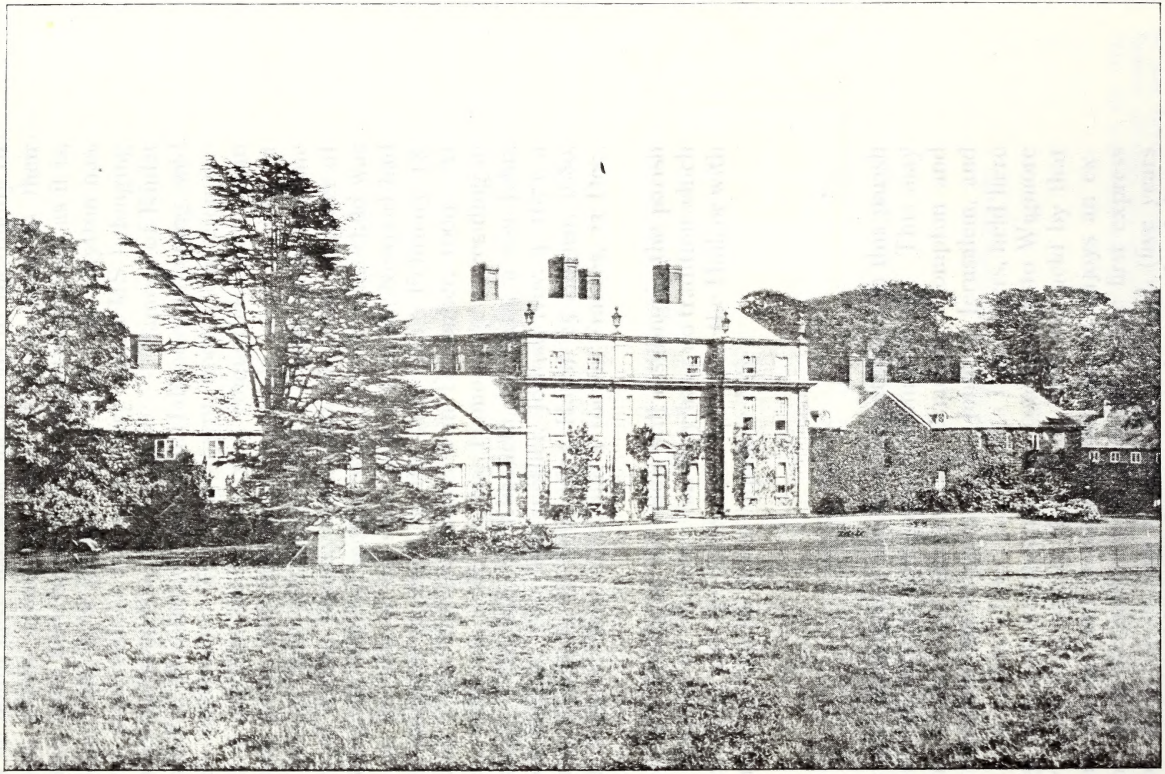
[1] The Lord Chancellor of England writing to Lord Burghley in 1594 mentions "one Tipper a seditious man of this country birth," who had been preferring untrue and malicious libels against him.—Strype's *Annals*, v. 4. p. 207.



KINLET HALL.

Built by William Lacon Childe, Esq., M.P., 1779.

H. H. Hughes, Photo.

should no doubt have had some memorials of the family of Hamond, which, from the name of Hall given to their residence, must have been of some importance ; but as it is, their memorials have perished with them. Mr. Mytton has, however, preserved the following entry from a MS. belonging to Charles Baldwin, Esq., of Aqualate :—"Hamond of Kinlet descended of Hamond of Hamond Hall, near adjoining, sold by their ancestors. The field argent, upon a cheveron engrailed 3 martletts sable, betwixt 3 cinquefoils, &c." John Newport, gent., and Elizabeth Hamonde were married at Neen Savage June 4th, 1603. He is styled esquire in the register of Kinlet, January 10th, 1666, when his daughter of the same name with her mother was baptised ; this child was buried on the 28th of the same month, and Mr. Newport had another daughter baptised by the same name February 18, 1667, and a son Edward baptised in December, 1669. At this time there was a Mr. Thomas Hamond, gent., residing in this parish. He had, by Elizabeth, his wife, a son John, baptised Sept. 8, 1670, and another, Joshua, Nov. 4, 1673, a daughter, Elizabeth, 16 Feb., 1675, Hanah 25 August, 1680, a third, Mary, 21 Nov., 1682, and a fourth, Frances, 23 Dec., 1687.

There is a family of the name still residing in the parish in the situation of farmers ; but they have no tradition which connects them with the ancient possessors of the Hall, or with the family spoken of in the Aqualate MS.

MOOR HALL.

The next place which requires our attention in this parish is Moor Hall, a farm contiguous to Kinlet Park. This may perhaps be the land granted by Brian de Brompton and Roger Chinlete, his brother, to St. John of Jerusalem, and which that warlike Order, the Knights Hospitalers, held here in 1185, they must afterwards have conveyed it to Wigmore Abbey, since it is certain that Moor Hall was held by that religious society, and in consequence hereof enjoys an exemption from the payment of all tithes. The first express mention of it I have seen is in 36 Henry VIII. (five years after the final dissolution of monasteries) on 11th of June,

in which year the King grants the Manor of Moorhall,[1] in Kinlett, to Robert Taverner, gent., with all its rights, members and appurtenances, all waifs, strays, and heriots to the late Monastery of Wigmore belonging, for the sum of £604 13s. 0d.

Taverner was one of the swarm of speculators in abbey lands engendered by that nefarious robbery, the Dissolution. This conveyance from the Crown Taverner made haste to convey over to one Edward Pigott the same year that he became possessed of it.

By inquisition taken at Alveley, 1583, it was found that George Pigott, gent. (probably son of Edward), died on the 1st day of March last, seized of the Manor of Moorhall, in Kinlett, valued at £4 4s. 4d.—by the year, holden[2] of the Queen in capite by the 30th part of a Knight's fee, and 4s. rent, and 10d. nomine[3] dein^{s}—that Edward Southall (son and heir of Isabella, one of the sisters and heirs of the said George, and wife of Thomas Southall) was cousin and heir of the said George, and of the age of 54 years.

The Southalls continued here many years. In the terrier presented at a visitation of Francis, Bp. of Hereford (this was Godwin who sate 1617-1633), Mr. George Southall is stated to pay 2s. modus for the Hay of More Hall, and 6d. for that of Foxcott. Francis Southall, of Kinlett, gent., was adm. of the inner temple Nov. 15, 1595, Antony Lowe and Humphrey Salwey being his pledges.

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[1] MS. Swert Lethieullier, Cole's Escheats.

11 June, 36 Hen. VIII. The King grants Morehall in the psh of Kinlett with all waifs strays &c. late belonging to the Priory of Wigmore to Robert Taverner, gent. for £604 . 13 . 0. This was exemplified 1658 by Oliver, Lord Protector, at the request of Richard James, yeoman.

1st April, 24 C. I., Geo. Southall, gent., and Edward his son and heir, mortgage the manor to Rich. James, yeoman.

Easter Term 1651 a fine of Edw. Southall and Anne his wife deforciants. } 3^{d} Ap. 1651.

Geo. Southall, the Elder, of Foxcote, gent.

Edward Southall, son and heir

George Southall, junior, son and heir.

[2] Mr. Cole states in the introduction to his valuable MSS. that the value found by Office is commonly about the tenth part of the true value per annum, sometimes more and sometimes less. This would make the yearly rent of Morehall in 1583, £45 0s. 4d.

[3] Perhaps "nomine decimarum," tithes.—ED.

John Southall was vicar of Patteshull and was buried at Albrighton, near Shifnall, 19 Mar., 1696.

On the 1st of April, 24, Car. I (1648), George Southall, gent., and Edward, his son and heir, mortgage this manor to Richard James, yeoman ; and on the 3rd of April, 1651, the same George (then styled of Foxcot, gent.) and Edward, with George Southall, the younger son and heir of the latter, finally conveyed it for the sum of £1,100 to the same mortgagee, who in 1658 obtained from Oliver, Lord Protector, under his great seal an exemplification of Henry VIII.'s grant to Taverner. James left issue an only daughter and heir, married to John Pardo, and by him mother of three daughters, one of whom, Joyce, in 1680 married John Hale, who thereby became possessed of this manor, which his grandson, Corbet Hale, sold in 1750 to William Childe, Esq., for the sum, if I am rightly informed, of only £1,200.

MOREHALL (on a slip of paper).

Richard James bought Morehall for £1,100 in 1651=

. . . . . only child=John Pardo

Susan=John Low of Cleeton. Pardo

Mary=Edward Bodenham of Lindridge. Pardo

Joyce had Morehall Pardo=John Hale

John Hale=. . .

William Hale Clerk.

Edward Hale of Bewdley, Grocer.

Thomas Hale

Jane

Joyce

Margaret

Elizabeth

Alice

Anne

John Hale, grocer in Bewdley, bought Hopton from Oldham, and left it to his nephew ob. s.p. Mr. Oldham bought Hopton from Miss Hyde.

William Hale, Clerk=. . . d. Curtis . . . of Kent=. . . Perrot

Curtis Hale, Esq., of Hopton=. . . d. Rev. . . . Wigley.

FOXCOTE.

This was a farm contiguous to Woonall, now united to that farm. The barn and orchard are yet standing, but the other buildings are taken down ; and in a few years the very name

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NOREHALE (on a slip of paper).

Richard James bought Morehall for £1,200 in 1651[=

. . . only child=John Pardo

Susan=John Lee of Pardo Cleeton. | Mary=Edward Bradenham of Lambridge. | Joyce Pardo=[ ]an Hale of Morehall

John Hale=[ ] . . . William Hale Clerk. | Edward Hale of Newsley, Grocer.

Thomas Hale | Jane | Joyce | Margaret | Elizabeth | Alice | Anne

John Hale, grocer in Newsley, bought Hopton from Oldham, and left it to his nephew ob. s.p. Mr. Oldham bought Hopton from Miss Hyde.

William Hale, Gentleman . . . d. Curis . . . of Newton . . . Perrot

Curis Hale, Esq., of Hopton . . . d. Rev. . . . Wigley.

BOSCOBEL.

This was a farm contiguous to Weaneall, now united to that farm. The barn and orchard are yet standing, but the other buildings are taken down; and in it few years the very name

in all probability will be lost. It occurs frequently in our ancient records, and (according to Collins (*Peerage*, ciii., Harley, Earl of Oxford) if he means the same place) must have belonged at an early period to Walter de Nova Meinil, who gave in free marriage with Alice, his daughter, to Brian de Bramton, four virgates of land in Foxcote, in the territory of Idelburi, to which donation E., Bishop of Hereford, Hugh William and Philip de Mortimer, William de Burley and others were witnesses. Unfortunately, no Bishop of Hereford occurs with the initials E. till a very late period, and the whole of this part of the article in question, though evidently grounded upon ancient documents, is awkwardly and incorrectly drawn up, so that whether this place is meant or what is intended by "the territory of Idelburi" I cannot decide. At the same time, Walter de Nova Meinill does certainly occur as witness to a deed of Roger de Mortimer, without date, in company with other gentlemen of the neighbourhood, as I have already observed; and in the Genealogia de Brampton, Brian, son, I conceive, of the preceding, is called Lord of Kinlet, Foxcote, &c. It seems that another family held it, in dependency, perhaps, to the Bramptons, and took their name, as was usual, from it. In the Harl. MS., 1087, so often quoted, is a memorandum that one-third part of the town of Walford descended to Roger de Foxcote, after the death of his uncle (avunculi), Adam de Foxcote.[1] William de Foxcote occurs in the lib. nig. de Wigorn as a witness to two deeds of Roger la Brockoke to Edmund de Mortimer, both dated at Cleobury, the one in the 21st, the other in the 24th of Edward I. and in 10 Edward II." Alicia "que fui uxor Walter Haklut" grants to Roger Mortimer, Lord of Wigmore, lands in Foxcote which my uncle (avunculus), William de Foxcote, held, witnessed by Sir Robert de Harlye, John de Lyngeyne, and Edward Hakelut, Knights, John de Bromfeld, William de la Hulle, Richard de Clebury, and others."

This place appears to have been sometimes written *Foxton*; Mr. Lloyd quotes a record, 22 Richard II., stating that Roger, Earl of March, held one Knight's fee in

[1] In the *Testa de Nevill* under the Barony of Stutteville of Burford, it is said that Roger de Foxcote held half a knight's fee in Foxcote, and it appears from a note in the Harleian copy of this record that this property was in the reign of Queen Elizabeth holden by Hayward.

Kinlet and Foxton, which Eliz. de Cornwall and Brian de Brampton held; this is, however, an hasty and inaccurate abstract, I presume, of the Kalendarium which has been already cited.

CATSLEY[1]

is a considerable farm, bounded by Woonall on one side and Ernewood on the other. If, as is the general opinion, all the places specified by name in Domesday are to be considered as ancient manors, this place has now lost that distinction, for it is therein described by the name Cateschesleie. Edric whom I conceive to be ye Salvage or Wild who held it in the time of ye Confessor after ye conquest, but was held of the Crown by Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury; but as it lay contiguous to the other property of Ralph de Mortimer, he held it from the Earl, and one Ulf was immediate tenant of it under Mortimer. In the Testa de Nevill, which contains an abstract of inquisitions under Henry III., William de la Forde and Thomas de Hardle are stated to hold half a knight's fee in Katesley, of the Barony of Mortimer.

ROTTEN ROW.

See on the etymology of this place, Gibson Camden 1,091, Rotten Row in Norwich. Blomefield iii., 67.[2]

One of these small farms of 56 acres was, at the beginning of the last century (if my informant is correct), the property of one Wightwich, who let the farm to a tenant, occupying himself one end of the house, and leading here a mysterious sort of life. He kept two saddle horses, one of which was often found all in a foam on a morning. Hence his neighbours not unreasonably conjectured him to be a highwayman. When he received the purchase money, £550, which is stated to have been about 1730, he left the country, and was heard of no more in these parts.

[1] When the Terrier was drawn up, one George Southall (a different person from him of the same name at Moor Hall) held it, and a large lonely barn still called Southall's barn, preserves the memory of his former company.

[2] A street in Glasgow is called Rotten Row, and a late writer derives the name from "Zoutine," signifying the street of processions, It was here he said that the Host and the Images of Saints were borne in Festivals; he adds there is at Ratisbon a Rotten Gasse close to the Cathedral, and all over Germany the Canon who leads these processions is called "Rott-meister," i.e., Procession Leader. (Petas Letters, III., 167).

The purchaser was one Cole, a supervisor of excise, who came out of Oxfordshire. His son, originally a lieutenant in Col. Cholmondeley's regiment of foot, afterwards (I suppose in the short war with Spain, into which Sir Robert Walpole was forced by the clamours of the Tories) fitted out a privateer, but was taken prisoner by the Spaniards. On his liberation, he purchased and freighted a merchantman for the West Indies, but died on his passage home, as he was returning with great prospects of profit to his family. He had married a Sidbury woman, ... Lawley, by whom he had a son, who, having a large family, was obliged to sell Rotten Row in 1800 to Mr. Thomas Crane, of . . . . . , for £1,500.

TIPPHOUSE.

This is a corruption of Tippers, as the name is written in Wood's map of Shropshire, which is very accurate in this part of the country, for the same reason perhaps that Roque's is so too in this part, viz., that the respective surveyors of the county probably were entertained at Kinlet during their being engaged in this part of their undertaking. This place derives its name, I presume, from the aforesaid speculator in "concealed lands," and this was probably part of his acquisitions in the 30th of Elizabeth, which, if D. stands for "Draper," probably went to Tippers coadjutors.

A stone in the wall of the house at Tippers:—

G. D.[1]	┼	F. D.	K D R
	I H S		1615

Tithes from Registry of the diocese of Hereford, April 4th, 1658.

. . . George Draper for Tippers and Elliots', 1s. 6d.

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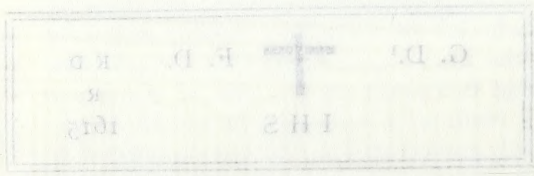
[1] George Draper 1615 built Tippers?
Rowland Draper 1663.
Katherine Draper 1665.
On Feb. 24th, 1892, in restoring Kinlet Church, under the altar tomb of Sir John Blount in the north transept, was found a broken slab with these words: "GEORGE DRAPER WHO . . . . . .


G. D.
F. D.
R D
R
I H S
1615

Stow, p. 732 of his Survey of London, furnishes the following pedigree :—

Henry Tippers, grocer, of London = Helen, d. of Rendal Dodd of Cheshire

William Tipper, Esq., of the body of K. James b. 1542, ob. 1 Sept., 1613, æt. 71, s. in St. Andrew's, Holborn. = Mary, d. of John Clarke, goldsmith, of London.

Robert Tippers.

MEATON

is, I should think, meadtown, meadowtown. There are two Meatons, the Upper and the Lower.

The earliest mention I find of this place is in a deed in the liber niger de Wigmore, where Roger de Brockock (perhaps the brokeoak) grants to Sir Edmund de Mortimer and Margaret his wife, "all my wood which is between the wood which is called Kynlete's wode and the wood of the said Edmund and extendit se ab uno capite a campo de Metene usque Dowles (Dowle's brook) for two marks of silver. Dated Clebury on Thursday next before the feast of St. George the Martyr in the 24th year of the reign of King Edward, son of Henry (1296). Witnessed by Sir Ralph de Araz, Sir Adam de St. George, William de Foxcote, Walter de la Steple, Ralph de la Lowe de Nen, Nicholas de Eldecote clerk, Nicholas de Eldecote, and many others."

This place, or part of it, appears to have been ever an appendage to the Kinlet estate. In 15 Richard II., 1391, it is found[1] that Sir Brian de Cornewell, Knight, held land in Meton, within the Lordship (dominium) of Kynlet, called Kyngeshemde, in capite by service unknown, and that John was his son and heir.

In 35 Henry VIII., 1543, James Levesoune had grant of the manors of Great and Little Meaton and lands therein. These had belonged to the Priory of Great Malvern, and thus were abbey lands, upon every detached portion of which the name of manor was very liberally conferred by the scribes of that day. Leveson was a large dealer in this unholy traffic. A Wolverhampton man, and a merchant of the Staple. He bought Lilleshull Abbey in the same year, which, on the extinction of his line, passed to that of his brother,

whose great grandson's daughter Frances married Sir Thomas Gower. Mr. Leveson, in the same 35th year, conveyed them to Thomas Grey, Esq., of Whittington, co. Stafford. In 18 Elizabeth, Edward Worewood was[1] found to hold a messuage and lands in Meaton; this was probably the nephew to Henry VIII.'s Attorney General, but of his property in Meaton I have nothing further to say. His first wife was daughter of Edw. Grey, Esq.

In these general abstracts formed by persons without local knowledge, errors in names of persons and places are wholly unavoidable. I suspect that for Kyngeshemde one should read Kynlete's wode.[2] Kinlet Common is close to Meaton.

KINLET CHURCH

is dedicated to All Saints. Ego Johannes de Brompton dedi Ecclesiæ omnium Sanctorum de Kinlet et canonicis de Wigemore, pro anima Matildis de Breus spose meam partem terræ meæ in Kinlet. (Dugdale MSS.).

Brian de Brompton confirmed to the Monks of Lira, in Normandy, the grants of his ancestors, viz., one man with his land in the Manor of Kinlet and two parts of the tithes of the whole Lordship of Kinlet, of Fencote, and of Walton, and his brother Roger joins with him in acquitting the said land from all royal service.

The Church of Kinlet is a plain cruciform building of great solidity. It was so much modernized about the middle of the last century that it is not easy to form an opinion as to the date of its erection. The whole now consists of a nave with a range of four clerestory windows on each side, two side aisles, of which the windows, if ever they existed, are now closed. A chancel of extent little inferior to the body, but erected probably in the middle of 14th century, with two transepts. The length of the body is 65 ft. 4 in. Breadth of nave and aisles, 30 ft. 10 in. The tower is square and rather low, with high battlements.

There is a spacious porch, in which are the remains of some tiles, on one of which are the arms of France and England quarterly; on another those of Berkeley, and on a third are

[1] Smart MS. Harl. MS. 708.

[2] *King's Wood* joins Meaton.—F. C. B. C.

KINLET CHURCH (S.W. VIEW).

H. H. Haines, Photo.

Showing the 12th Century Oratory, and the Clerestory of 1854-5.

KINLET CHURCH (S.W. VIEW.

chevrons, probably for de Clare, Earl of Gloucester. The door under this porch is slightly pointed, but the middle part is filled up by an X moulding, and is probably ancient. In the outer wall of the north (south?) transept are the remains of three arches ; the middle one, which has evidently been an old entrance into that part of the church, and of which the span is increased in a progressive ratio—the first being half the size of the second and the second of the third—at the purpose of these I cannot guess. Very many of our old churches are well known to have on the south side of the altar a set of three stone seats, each progressively higher than the other. These at Kinlet may have been designed to answer the same end, whatever that might be, concerning which the learned, I believe, are not agreed. Near these trances on the inside is a holy water stoup ; another is in the opposite transept, not far from the entrance, through which the family must always have come as they do now to church.

The church is pewed in a superior style of neatness and uniformity. This was done in the year 1752, by the munificence of William Lacon Childe, Esq. The pews are all well wrought oak, and have this peculiarity, that they are without doors, a judicious arrangement by which the noise of opening and shutting them by late comers to divine service is avoided.

So spacious are the chancel and aisles that a gentleman well skilled in Gothic architecture has supposed that our church has been at some period collegiate. When the dignity and opulence of the early possessors of Kinlet are considered, this will appear no improbable conjecture. It is, however, only fair to observe that it is only a conjecture ; at least, I have hitherto discovered no traces of such a foundation in any of the records I have seen.

The windows of this part of the church have formerly been filled with stained glass, of which a few elegant fragments remain in the tracery of the windows. Much of this was probably destroyed at the last reparation. The east window is filled with remains of this sort confusedly jumbled together. Among them is the mutilated figure of a knight in plate armour and in the act of devotion, bearing a "scrowl" with the common legend "Mater Dei, miserere mei." On his surcoat are the Arms of Cornwall ; and he was probably the

last of that name possessor of this place, in whose time this part of the fabric was perhaps erected. In 1815, the east window was filled with painted glass executed by Mr. Betton, of Shrewsbury, at the expense of William Childe, Esq. The design was intended to represent the several families through which the Manor has descended, and the pattern of the tabernacles was made out from the remaining fragments of the former work. This altar screen was under the east window. There are no traces of any old screen dividing the chancel from the nave. A new altar screen was at the same time erected from an elegant design of the Rev. Hugh Owen. We have in this parish of Kinlet some remains of that custom which is mentioned by Dr. Heylin, in his *Life of Arch : Laud*, p. 16, where, speaking of the practice of bowing to the altar, he says "that it was observed by the Knights of the Garter, the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, and thirdly by most country-women, who, in the time of my first remembrance and a long time after, made their obeisance towards the east before they betook themselves to their seats, though it was then taken (or mistaken rather) for a courtesie made unto the minister."

MONUMENTS.

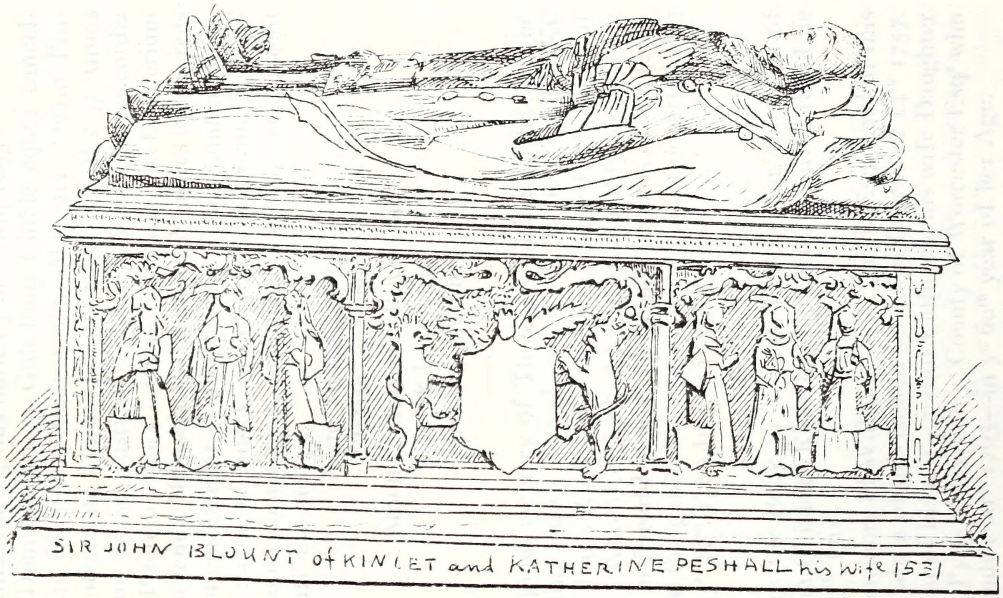
An alabaster figure of a lady with an infant in swaddling clothes in the folds of her mantle, date about 1420.

An alabaster altar tomb, on which are recumbent figures of a knight and his wife ; their numerous family are sculptured under canopies round the tomb. Two angels are at the ends—this has either been removed to the place where it now stands from a situation where two sides of it were close to a wall, or it has had a vestry, sacristy, chantry, or some such apartment on two sides, the other two being closed with coarse wainscot.

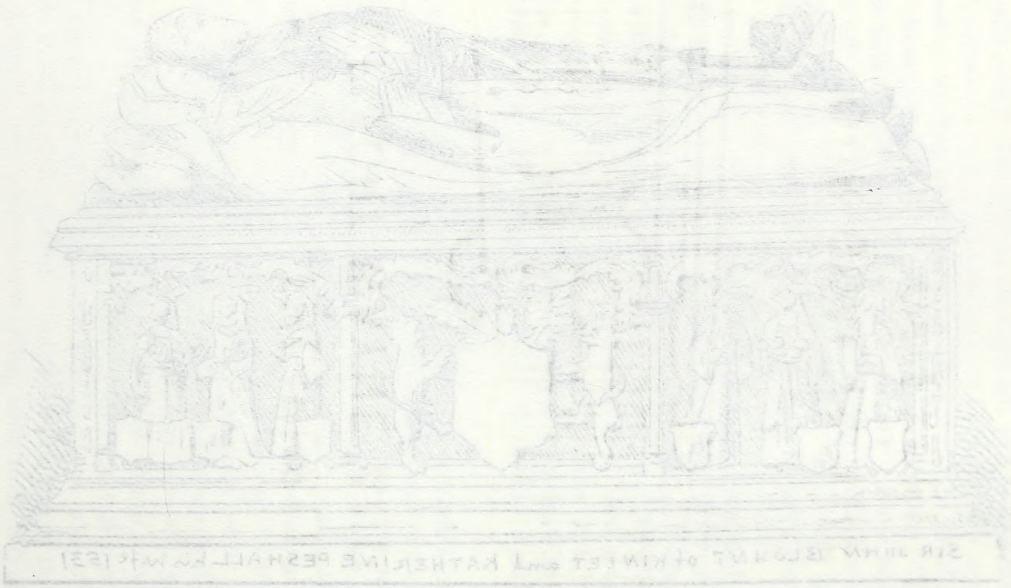
An alabaster monument with a knight and his wife, and round it is carved the following inscription :—

Hic jacet corpus Joh'is Blount milit' filii et heredis Thome Blount milit' filii et hered' Hu'frid Blount milit' ac d'na Katherina uxor dicti Joh'is filia et heres sola Hugonis P'sall milit' ac dom' Isabelle uxoris sue filiæ dom' Johis Stanley milit' qui quidem Joh'es Blount obiit xvii die mensis Februarii anno d'ni MCCCCCXXXI cui' an'e propicietur deus amen.

Near this place lye the remains of Sir William Childe, Knight, and Doctor of Laws, second son of William Childe



MONUMENT IN KINLET CHURCH *Feb. 1967*



of Northwick, in the county of Worcester, Esq. He was buried May 8, 1678, and Dame Anne his wife, daughter and heiress of Roland Lacon, Esq., Lord of this manor, and patron of this church, was buried June 28th, 1693.

H.S.E. Dominus Lacon Gulielmus Childe eques cancellariæ (Patri feliciter secundus) olim Magister, Quam Provinciam, Integritate Clarus, Justitia Severus, | Per 37 Annos summa cum Laude sustinuit—Candore ille et Misericordia Illustris—Priorem Amici (quibus triste reliquit Desiderium sui). | Fida tenuit Memoria Posteriorem Pauperes (quos vivus aluit et Moriens ditavit)—Quid plura? | Anima tandem Meditatione rarefacta sublimata—Ad expansus Beatorum Sedes—Ardenti pennâ contendens—Hic mortales Exuvias deposuit Mensis Mart' die quarto

Anno Domini 1719°
Ætatisq' suæ 76°
Monumentum hoc Price—illa
Conjux lectissima
Mœrens Statuit.

To the pious memory of Thomas Childe Esq^r late of the Birch in this parish second son of Sir William Childe Kt. Doctor of Laws & one of y^e Masters of the High Court of Chancery. Who after he had by his hospitality sincerity & constancy in friendship & undesigning openness of conversation gained the general esteem of his Country departed this life April y^e 12^th 1708 In y^e 52 year of his age.

Here lies the Body of William Childe gent. third son of Sir William Childe of Kinlett Knight who departed this Life June the 9^th 1706.

To the memory of William Lacon Childe Esq^r Lord of this manor & Patron of this church who died December 14^th 1757. In y^e 60 year of his age—and of Catherine his wife Daughter of Samuel Pytts of Kyre in y^e County of Worcester Esq^r who died November 29^th 1763—in y^e 60^th year of her Age.

Lacon Lambe gent. buried Nov. 10^th, 1699.

Slab on Chancel floor illegible.

of Northwick, in the county of Worcester, Esq. He was buried May 8, 1658, and Dame Anne his wife, daughter and heiress of Roland Lacon, Esq., Lord of this manor, and patron of this church, was buried June 28th, 1693.

H.S.E. Dominus Lacon Childeius Childe equis cancellatis (Patri Solicitor secundus) olim Magister, Quum Provinciam, Integritate Claras, Justitiæ Severus, | Per 37 Annos summus cum Laudo sustinuit—Cambore tibi et Misericordia Illustris—Priorem Aunci opibus triste reliquit Desiderium sui. | Fida tenuit Memoria Posteriorum Panperos (quos vivus aluit et Morions divavit)—Quid plura? | Anima tandem Modestione paratæ sublimata—Ad expansus Beatorum Sodes—Ardenti penna contendens—Hic mortales Exuvias deposuit Mensis Mart' die quarto

Anno Domini 1719°

Ætatis' suæ 70°

Montmentum hoc Pietas—illa

Conjux lectissima

Mœrens Statuit.

To the pious memory of Thomas Childe Esq' late of the Birch in this parish second son of Sir William Childe Kt. Doctor of Laws & one of y' Masters of the High Court of Chancery. Who after he had by his hospitality sincerity & constancy in friendship & undeserving openness of conversation gained the general esteem of his Country departed this life April y' 12th 1705 in y' 35 year of his age.

Here lies the Body of William Childe gent. third son of Sir William Childe of Kinlet Knight who departed this Life June the 9th 1706.

To the memory of William Lacon Childe Esq' Lord of this manor & Patron of this church who died December 14th 1752. In y' 60 year of his age—and of Catherine his wife Daughter of Samuel Pytts of Kyre in y' County of Worcester Esq' who died November 29th 1703—in y' 60th year of her Age.

Lacon Lamb gent. buried Nov. 10th, 1699.

Slab on Chancel floor illegible.

Here lyeth the Body of Katherine the Daughter of Alexander Adams gent. & Ann his wife. She died Sept. y^e^ 16, 1712. aged one month.

Here lyeth the Body of Jane Daughter of Robert James who departed this life October the 7^th^ 1694 Resurgam.

I. W. 1629, Heare lyeth . . . ce wife of John Winwood who died in Anno Domini, 1629.

1619. Here lyeth the body of John Winwood sone of Thomas Winwood who dyed in Anno Domini 1619.

M.S.

Margarettæ Phillips Feminarum optime et uxorum Que pueram unica Maritum infeliciter sibi Liberis vero feliciter superstitem Reliquens Piam Deo animam reddidit Anno Ætatis 30 et Epoche Xtianæ Anno 1705.

Hoc humile monumentum Tam amoris quam pietatis ergo posuit Robertus Phillips Mortua Conjux et hujus Ecclesie Pastor indignus.

Ad Latus sinistrum Positum est quicquid fuit caducum Anne Corbett Margarette Sororis Virginis Intacte Que obiit 24 die Martii A.D. 1703.

Terrier of all such houses, profits, commodities, tythes, rights, glebe lands, oblations, and portions of tythes belonging to the Vicarage of Kimlet, &c., exhibited by Thos. Kent, now incumbent, and by E. W. and H. H., churchwardens, and G. R. R. W., &c., sidesmen, unto the Rev. Father in God, Francis, Lord Bishop of Hereford, at the Visitation holden at Ludlow the 4th day of April.

"Dwelling house, &c., three closes of arable land joining to the house, containing about 3 acres, and ½ an acre of meadow, which was anciently in lieu of tythe hay due for the demands of Kinlet, &c. And there doth also belong unto the same Vicarage all . . . tithes, as offering hay tythes, calves, wool, lamb, & all other accustomed tithes usually paid. And there belongeth also to the same Vicarage the sum of 37^s^ 6^d^ yearly paid for tythe hay at Easter to the Vicar for every inhabitant's tenements, which sum is paid

Rev.d J Blackeney's Vicarage at Hinxhill
pulled down in 1862.
Water Colour
from old Drawing

by the several inhabitants, as is here-under written. Which said sum & particular thereof the said T. K. (Kent) did find recorded in my predecessor's book to have been accustomably paid before the memory of man, and I have accordingly received the said sum yearly of every particular person for the space of 42 years last past, in manner and form following:—

Imprimis for Mr George Southall for Moor Hall ...	2	0	
Mr George Southall for Foxcott	6	6	
For Mone's ground	1	2	
Jas Wheeler	1	0	
George Draper for Norton's End		8	
Tho. Mountfut		8	
. . . Woolmere		4	
John Allen	1	0	
James Groves . . . for Langland's living	1	0	
Geo. Draper for Tippers and Elliots	1	6	
Th. Weaver for Crumps End		10	
Richd Nott for Dawell		3	
Mr Symon Philips for the Burshe	2	0	
John Cantall for his dwelling house		6	
Rowland Harnage		10	
Tho. Harrington	1	3	
Humph. Dallowe	1	4	
Wm Hayward Traddell's living		8	
Geo. Peche (?)		2	
Geo. Dallowe for Butten Bridge		2	
John Cankell of Butten bridge		6	
Geo. Southall of Catesly	1	6	
Ste. Crofte		10	
Geo. Rowley & Mr Singers land		10	
Wm Mounefut for Butten bridge		5	
John Burnell		3	
Allen Butler		6	
Mr Saml Corbyn		8	
John Harris of Elliots		2	
Wm Cowell		2	
John Wheeler for Winwood		6	
Mr Tho. Hammond for Winwood	1	4	
Mr Tho. Hammond for Silligrove and Frogmore ...	1	0	
Richard Weaver for his part of Hamonds		6	
Edward Wheeler for his part of Hamonds		6	

Tho. Wheeler for Southall			8
Allen Wheeler for Aldenams			4
Allen Weaver for Boleb.			2
Rich. Weaver of Glovers			1
Rich. Carpenter			2
Tho. Baber			2
Fran[s] Yelfe			4
John Winwood			8
John Harris of Meeton			8
Thos. Southall for Bradley	1		4
John Browne, jun[r]			6
John Browne, sen[r]			8
John Winwood for his wife's house of Bradley ...			6
Rob[t] Harris for Dasleman's (?) living			1
For Earnwood parks & Severne Meadows	3		6

INSCRIPTIONS ON THE BELLS.

Richard Jones & John Wheeler, Old Churchwardens, A.D. 1720.

Floreat Ecclesia et dissipentur inimici.

Gloria Deo in excelsis.

D Robertus Philips vicarius opus promovit et curavit Gulielmus Lacon Childe Ar: Benefactorum Maximus.

Thomas James & Edmund Green, New Churchwardens, 1721.

They were cast by Rudhall in 1721.

KINLET CHURCH (from Mr. W. Mytton MSS.)

	ft.	in.
Breadth of Chancel	21	$9\frac{1}{2}$
Length of Chancel	4	10
Length of Church from East to West ...	102	2
Length from Chancel to end of Belfry ...	65	4
Length of South Transept	16	5
Breadth of South Transept	16	5
Length of North Transept	15	3
Breadth of North Transept	21	9
Breadth of Church, including Transept ...	61	10
Breadth of Church, including Isles ...	39	10
Length of South Isle	42	3
Length of North Isle	43	10
Breadth of Belfry	19	2

Kinlet is in Domesday written Chinlete, but in the other ancient records generally Kinleth. The etymology is probably Welsh. In Roque's Map of Shropshire there is a brook set down as falling into the Tanat river not far from Llanyblodwell, called Kinlleth river, and one of the Hundreds of Montgomeryshire is in Bowen's Map named Kinlaeth Hundred. For this, however, there is no foundation. *Cefn* (pronounced Kevn) is in Welsh *a bach, a long ridge of a hill like a back. Kinver* in Staffordshire is *Cefnfawr*, the great ridge. Llêd in the same language is *broader*, the comparative of *llydan;* thus *Cefnllêd* may signify the *broader back*, or ridge. Cyn (pronounced kin) anciently signified a *head*, and Cyn llêd may be the broader head; either etymology agrees very well with the comparative pre-eminence of the Knowl hill (a pre-eminence remarkably toiling as you come from Bridgnorth), on which the Hall and Church of Kinlet are placed.[1]

For these etymologies I am indebted to a gentleman of profound learning and distinguished talents, whose name I will not mention on so slight an occasion.

In the reign of King Edward the Confessor, a Saxon of the name of Eddid held this manor.[2] The same person held also Cleobury in this neighbourhood, Pulley, Edgebold, Meole, near Shrewsbury, all these places at the time of Domesday formed part of the estates of Ralph de Mortimer, which he held in capite of the Crown. Kinlet was then in the consolidated hundred, which seems to have been nearly the same with the south-western corner of the Hundred of Stottesden.

It is not my design in this place to pursue the history of this great family, the superior lords of the Manor of Kinlet. Their baronial residence of Cleobury Mortimer will be a fitter place, for that discussion. I shall confine my attention at present to the immediate owners of this place. It was a necessary consequence of the feudal polity, that the Norman barons in imitation of the King, from whose grant they received their estates, should grant in their turn the greater part of their lands to their respective followers to hold by services similar to those to which they were themselves bound to pay

[1] But see Eyton's derivation of Kinlet.
[2] "Eddid" was the Queen who held Knoll as her dower.

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[1] But see Eyton's derivation of Kinlet.

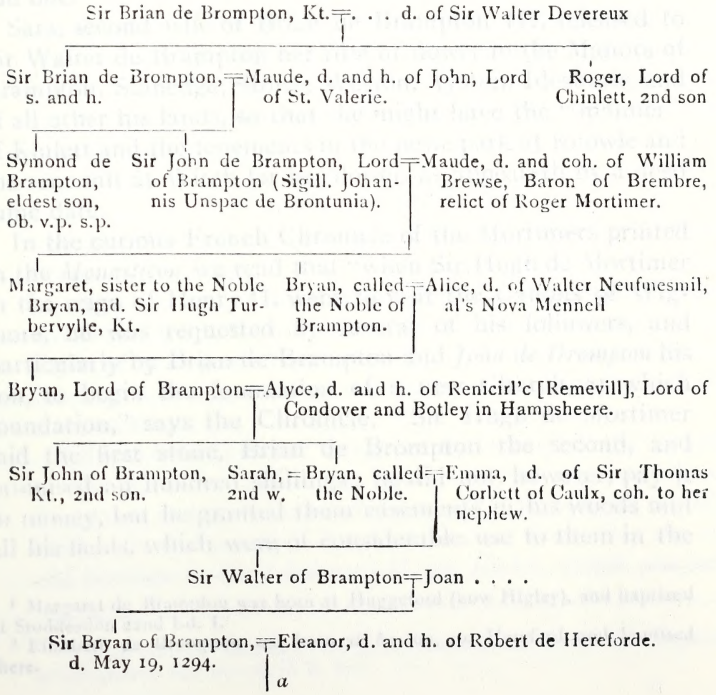
[2] "Eddid" was the Queen who held Kinell as her dower.

to the Crown. The person to whom Mortimer granted Kinlet was named Richard. He also held of the same powerful baron part of Neen, the Low, with Brantune, now Brompton Brian, in Herefordshire, and Pedwarden in that neighbourhood, whence it seems probable that this Richard was father of Bernard Unspac, ancestor of the family of Bramptons, and it will therefore be necessary to give some account of their Pedigree. This, however, I confess, I am unable to do in a way satisfactory to myself. (After several pages of doubt Mr. Blakeway says):—"I much lament that so much time has been occupied in so unsatisfactory an investigation."

The Pedigree of Brampton from the Lacon Pedigree.

ARMS: *Or two lions passant gules.*

Barnard Unspeck Lord of Chinlett in the time of Hen. I.



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The Pedigree of Brampton from the Lacon Pedigree.

ARMS: Or two lions passant gules.

Bernard Unspeck Lord of Chinlett in the time of Hen. I.

Sir Brian de Brompton, Kt.=. . . d. of Sir Walter Devereux

Sir Brian de Brompton,=Maude, d. and h. of John, Lord Rener, Lord of
s. and h. of the Vallens. Chibolett, and son

Symond de Sir John de Brampton, Lord=Maude, d. and coh. of William
Brampton, of Brampton (sigill. Johan- Brewse, Baron of Brembre,
eldest son, nis Unspac de Brentmar). relict of Roger Mortimer
ob. v.p. s.p.

Margaret, sister to the Noble Bryan, called Alice, d. of Walter Northcourt,
Bryan, and Sir Hugh Ter- the Noble of alias Nova Mensa
berry'lle, Kt. Brampton

Bryan, Lord of Brampton=Alyce, d. and h. of Reginald de [Mensevill], Lord of
Condover and Botley in Hampshire.

Sir John of Brampton, Sarah,=Bryan, called Ednad, d. of Sir Thomas
Kt., 2nd son. 2nd w. the Noble. Corbet of Caus, coh. to her
nephew.

Sir Walter of Brampton=Joan . . .

Sir Bryan of Brampton,=Eleanor, d. and h. of Robert de Hereforde.
d. May 19, 1494.

| *a*

Margaret,[1] eld. d. and coh., w. of Sir Robert Harley (of Brampton Brian, through his wife).	Elizabeth,[2] 2nd d. and coh., w. of Edmund Cornwall, Kt., (of Kynlet, through his wife).

In the *Monasticon*, v., ii., p. 988, *Brian de Brampton* and his brother Roger confirm the donations of their ancestors to the Abbey of Lira in Normandy of one man with his land in the Manor of Kinlet, and two parts of the tithes of that Lordship. The man thus granted was, doubtless, a "villain," who thus passed with all his issue into the service of that Abbey, and became literally part of their property. These grants being made by Brian de Brompton and his brother Roger, I should infer that the former was at the time unmarried or without issue, and Roger his presumptive heir, as the monks of that age generally took care to have donations to themselves strengthened by the confirmation of the next in succession, which in this case would have been the son of Brian, if he had one.

Sara, second wife of Brian de Brampton III. released to Sir Walter de Brampton her title of dower in the Manors of Brampton, Stanedge, Stowe, Weston, Ayston, Idesburie, and of all other his lands, so that she might have the "manner" of Kinlett and the tenements in the newe park at Knowle and the rent salt at Witch for her dower, as appeareth by a deed same date.

In the curious French Chronicle of the Mortimers printed in the *Monasticon*, we read that "when Sir Hugh de Mortimer in the reign of Henry II. went to visit the Canons of Wigmore, he was requested by several of his followers, and particularly by Brian de Brampton and *John de Brompton* his son, to begin the foundation of a new Church, at which foundation," says the Chronicle, "Sir Hugh de Mortimer laid the first stone, Brian de Brompton the second, and promised an hundred shillings; he did not, however, pay it in money, but he granted them easements in his woods and all his fields, which were of considerable use to them in the

[1] Margaret de Brampton was born at Huggeford (now Higley), and baptised at Stoddesdon 22nd Ed. I.

[2] Elizabeth de Brompton was born at Ayston, co. Hereford, and baptised there.

progress of the building. His son John laid the third stone; and though he neither gave them or promised aught at that time, he made up for it afterwards when he gave them the Church of Kinlett." This foundation must have been before 1185, when Hugh de Mortimer died.

Sir Brian de Brampton (IV.) married Eleanor, daughter and heir of Robert de Hereford, and died on 19th May, 1294, 22nd Edward I., leaving two infant daughters his co-heirs, viz., Margaret, the eldest, who married Sir Robert de Harley, and Elizabeth, the second, who married Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, base grandson of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, and King of the Romans, second son of John, King of England. These two ladies got a share of the property of Caus Castle. The record of Hilary term, 24 Edward III., bears the partition of that Barony between Stafford, Harley, and Cornwall.

CORNWALL OF KINLET.

Further investigation corrects so many inaccuracies in the descent of the Cornwalls of Kinlet, that it seems advisable to re-write it, and with the help of the Inquis. post mortem, which will be found in the Appendix, the reader may form his own conclusions on some points which even now are somewhat obscure.

EDMUND DE CORNEWAILL

was the eldest son of Richard (the illegitimate son of Richard Plantagenet, King of the Romans and Earl of Cornwall (the younger son of King John) by Joan, daughter of John, second Lord St. Owen, and is said to have been slain at the battle of Bosworth 1297. In 1320, Edmund de Cornubia, Lord of Asthall, grants to Lady Joan de Cornubia, his mother, a messe there.

Edmund de Cornwall was given by Edward I. the custody of the lands of Brian de Brompton till his two young daughters and co-heiresses came of age. In 1309 he married Elizabeth, the younger daughter, and on December the 7th did homage to King Edward II. for Kinlet, which was held

[1] For an authentic account of the Bramptons of Kinlet see Eyton, *Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. iv.—F. C. B. C.

[1] For an authentic account of the Champions of Kinlet see Eyton, *Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. iv.—P. C. H. C.

of the Lord the King in chief and by service of paying to the Lord of Stottesdon one buck yearly. By Elizabeth de Brompton, who was born in 1294 (the same year her father died) Edmund de Cornwall had three sons. 1. Edmund of Thonock, in Lincolnshire (who married Isabella, daughter and heir of the Earl of Athol, and had a son John, who pre-deceased him), and dying Aug. 2nd, 1376, the representation of the elder branch of the Cornwalls devolved upon his brother, Brian of Kinlet. 3. Peter, on whose descendants the representation of the Cornwalls now rests, and from whom the Burford, Delbury and Eye and Berrington Cornwalls branched. A little boy of 7 years old can now alone prove descent in the *male* line. In the female line there are many descendants, among whom may be mentioned the Childes (i.e., Baldwyn), who still hold Kinlet by descent. The Cornwall Leghs of High Legh descended from Francis Cornwall of Burford through the marriage of his only daughter to Mr. Legh of High Legh. Sir George Cornwall, whose ancestor Sir Velters Amyand, married in 1771 Catherine Cornwall, the heiress of Moccas, the Reades, Foljambes, Crofts, and many others.

The I. P. M. of Edmund Cornwall, dated at Wurthyn, 1354, 28 Edward III., gives his Shropshire property thus :— "Kynlet of the Lord the King with appurtenances; half the Vill of Wurthyn of the Barony of Caus; a plot of the forest of Caus (also of the Barony of Caus), Overgorthore and Caughaltre."

Elizabeth de Brompton, the widow of Edmund de Cornwall, died the same year, aged 60. She is buried at Burford, and a slab still remains to her memory. Her I. P. M. states that she died possessed of Kynlet, Caus Castle and Manor, Abberley, half Worthyn, Bukaltre maner, Overgarther man' of the Barony of Caus.

BRYAN DE CORNWAILLE (of Kinlet), 1354 to 1391.

BRYAN CORNWALL, second son, succeeded his father and mother at Kinlet 1354. Married Maud le Strange, daughter of the Lord of Blackmere, and died 1391, his wife surviving. Their children were John, son and heir; Henry, d.s.p.;

Bryan, d. s.p.; Thomas. d s.p.; and Isabel,[1] who married in 1382 as his second wife, Sir John Blount of Sodington, and whose grandson, Humphrey Blounte, succeeded to Kinlet in 1446 on the death of Sir William Lychefeld, who had married Elizabeth, d. and h. of Sir John Cornwall.

Inq. P. M. taken at Bruggenorth 12th Sept., 1391.

SALOP (only). I.P.M. Brian de Cornewaille, Knight.

The Manor of Kynlet (worth nothing) and appurtenances held under the Earl of March by what service they do not know.

Rent of assize there of free tenements 100^{s}.

Meton, worth 4^{d}, within the Lordship of Kynlet, called Kyngeshemde, held of the Lord the King in chief, by what service they do not know.

*Catte*sleye, 20^{d} (beyond the rent of 5^{s}), one small nook of land called Collieres, of the Prior of the Hospital of St. John by service of 5^{s}.

*Catte*sleye, 20^{d}, also one Messuage and half virgate of land with appurtenances, of the Earl ot March, part of the Manor of Kynlet.

*Catte*sleye, half a virgate of land with appurtenances, of the Earl, 5^{s}.

Brian de Cornwall died Aug. 18th, 1391. John de Cornwaille is his son and next heir, and is of the age of 25 and more.

SIR JOHN CORNWALL (of Kinlet), 1391 to 1415.

Sir John Cornwall was born about 1366. He married Alice, daughter and heiress of Sir William Wastneys of

[1] Marriage Settlement of Isabel Cornwall (Lady Blount).

1382. Brianus de Cornewall de Kinlet miles salutem in domine.

Whereas John Blount of Sodington is holden to me in a certain writing obligatory of Statute merchant in 200 Marks . . . yet the said Bryan wills that if Blount be assiduous according to his power to obtain from the King and his Council a license within the next year (or else within the year then next following) to enfeoff at his own expense certain persons in feodo simplici in all his lands in Batterley, Fento Kinord Bydulfe and Tamgere in Staffordshire, who shall cause Isabel daur of Cornwall and wife of Blount to be enfeoffed of all y^{e} said lands and to y^{e} heirs of y^{e} bodies of y^{e} s^{d} John and Isabel Blount, reversion to the right heirs of John, and if in the meantime Isabel be secure and enfeoffed to her and the heirs of their bodies as aforesaid of all y^{e} other lands of y^{e} s^{d} John in Danson Gleston Wyxhall in y^{e} said County that then the execution of the said writing be null.

Dat. Salopie die Sabb. proximo an. fest. S. Georgii

Wastneys, Staffordshire. By her he had two daughters—Maud, who married John Wode, but who d.s.p. before her father in 1415; and Elizabeth, wife of Sir William Lychfeld, who is described in Sir John's I. P. M. as his daughter and heiress, aged 24. According to the *Coram Rege* she had two daughters, Alice, who probably died young, and Elizabeth, who married Roger Corbet, died soon after, and left a daughter Margaret.

It is a curious fact that in Sir John Cornwall's I. P. M. it is stated that he held 1 acre in Great Meaton (which joins Kinlet), and *no other land in Salop*. Whether he had made over his estate either by lease or mortgage to his daughter and her husband, with the reversion to the male heirs of his sister, Lady Blount, is not known. He died 2nd July, 2 Henry V., 1415, and it is certain that his sister's descendants, and not his daughters', succeeded to Kinlet, eventually.

SIR WILLIAM LYCHEFELD (of Kinlet), 1415 to 1446.

There is considerable doubt as to who the Sir William Lychfeld was who by his marriage with the only daughter and heiress of Sir John Cornwall of Kinlet, became a Shropshire landowner during 30 years in the 15th century.

In 1411, William Lychfeld (alias William Taverner, Esq.), granted land to Thomas de Swynfen, signs William de Lichfield, and seals with the coat of Swynfen, which was, in fact, the coat he bore. Before 1415 he had married Elizabeth Cornwall, the heiress of Sir John Cornwall by Alice, the daughter and heiress of Sir William Wastneys of Wastneys, Staffordshire, and Eastham, Worcestershire, who presented to the living of Eastham in 1381 and 1395, and Sir John Cornwall presented in 1404 in right of his wife Alice. By his wife Elizabeth, who was dead in 1422, Sir William had an only surviving daughter, Elizabeth, who married Roger Corbet, and died shortly after. In 1430, Roger Corbet died, and his Inquis. p. m. states that he left a daughter Margaret, aged 3 years and more (born about 1425) who was seized of land in Estham (by the Charter of Sir William Lychfeld, 1431), she being under age and his heir by hereditary descent as daughter and heir of Elizabeth and Roger. The manor is held by Richard, Earl

of Warwick, by knight's service, as also the custody of Margaret and her marriage. In 1446, Sir William Lychfeld died, Margaret, wife of Humphrey Stafford of Frome, aged 21 (born about 1425-6) and more, his daughter and heiress (grand-daughter ?)

In 1488, Sir George Vere, whose wife was grand-daughter of Margaret Stafford (and whose husband, Sir Humphrey Stafford, was attainted for High Treason) brings a Petition for the restoration of the Manor of Eastham, which had belonged to Margaret Lady Vere's ancestors. The petition was granted "Soit fait comme il est desiré."

To return to Sir William Lychfeld. In 1428 he was Sheriff of Shropshire; in 1430 he was M.P. for Worcestershire. His wife, Elizabeth Cornwall, died early, and probably the monument in Kinlet Church with an infant in the folds of her mantle records her death, and possibly of her little son and heir. Sir William outlived his wife, his daughter, and his son-in-law, but continued to hold Kinlet by the courtesy and law of England. He married secondly Joan, the daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Rugge of Somersetshire; she survived him, but had no children. Her sister, Lady Barre, mentions her in her will as "Dame Joanne Lychfeld." From Sir William's I. P. M. his own Staffordshire estates appear to have been settled on her, his Worcestershire on Margaret Stafford, and Kinlet and the Shropshire estates passed under some family arrangement to Sir Humphrey Blount, the grandson of Isabel, Lady Blount, the sister of Sir John Cornwall. (F. C. B. C.).

BLOUNTS OF KINLET.

Sir John Blount of Sodington had by his first wife a son John, ancestor of the Baronets' family Blount of Mawley. By his *second* wife, Isabel Cornwall, mar. 1482, he had a son of the same name. This John Blount married Alice, daughter of Kynard de la Bere, Co. Hereford, and died before his father. They had issue, Humphrey (of whom hereafter), John, Robert, William and Charles, and according to the *Visitation of Shropshire*, five daughters:—Isabel, wife of Sir John Kryne, Kt.; Anne, wife of Geyton; Mary, wife of Pigot; Margaret, wife of Ottley; Ellen, wife of John Cheney of Chesham Boys.

SIR HUMPHREY BLOUNT (of Kinlet), 1446 to 1477.

SIR HUMPHREY BLOUNT of Kinlet must have lived at the time when Commissioners were appointed in every shire to take the oaths of persons of every description to keep the peace. This was appointed by Parliament in 1433 under pretence of suppressing the quarrel between the Cardinal Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester, and Duke of Gloucester, but in reality, as Fuller supposes, to detect the partizans of the Duke of York, who was even then (under the minority of the young King) preparing in secret his claim to the Crown. The names of those gentry who took the oath were returned into Chancery, and are printed in Fuller's *Worthies*, but the names of Blount and Cornwall do not appear (indeed, the return from Shropshire is very brief), whence we may infer what we know in fact to be the case that this county was much devoted to the House of York.

This quarter of Shropshire, we may even conjecture, was especially zealous in the cause, as it was the great seat of the Mortimer property, from which house proceeded the title of York to the throne. Sir Humphrey then was, it is probable, a Yorkist. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Winnington, Knt., of Cheshire, and by her, besides his successor Thomas, had Edmund, William, Walter (who left a son Charles), and John Blount, gent., who by that name appears in the list of the Lords, Knights, Esquires, and gentlemen resident in the county of Salop in 17 Hen. VII., 1501, and who marrying the heiress of John Yeo of Yeo, was ancestor to a numerous family, from whence proceeded the Blounts of Church Stretton. He served the office of Sheriff in 1460 and 1475 with no higher title than that of Esquire, his Knighthood therefore, which is recorded on his grandson's tomb, must have been conferred very shortly after the last of these dates, as he died on the 1st day of October, 17 Edw. IV. The inquisition after his death is taken on the last day of the same month, and finds that he died seised of the Manor of Astall Lye in Oxfordshire, holden of Edward, Prince of Wales, as of the honour of Wallingford Castle. (Lacon Evid. 1583). This manor had been granted to Richard Cornwall by his half brother, Edmund Earl of Cornwall, *ibid.*

20 April, 1502, Eliz. Blount nuper uxor Humfridi Blount militis by her will of this date orders her body to be buried in the Church of S. John Baptist of Kinlet. She leaves legacies to John, William and Thomas Blount, her sons, and Johanna, her daughter. MSS. Rawlinson in Bibl. Bodl.

Dame Elizabeth Blount (his widow), of the Hundred of Stottesden, pd. 20^{s} to the benevolence in 7 Hen. VII. She must have been favoured by the Commissioners; many persons of very inferior rank, and I suppose inferior estates, paid double and quadrouple. Her son Thomas indeed made up for her deficiency. "Thomas Blounte Knight £108 10s."

The same Sir Humphrey Blount appears to have resided in the latter part of his life at Worcester, for in his Will, which bears date 6 Sept., 1477, and was proved before the Bishop of Hereford, 2 June, 1478, he styles himself Sir H. B. Kn^{t} of the Parish of All Saints, Worcester. He orders himself to be buried in the psh. Church of Kynnelet within the Chapel of S. Katherine of the said Church. To the Mother Church of Worcester he bequeaths 20^{s}. He leaves his black "felwet" gown to the Church of Kynnelet to make a cope (capani?) ornament to the honour of God & S. John Baptist. He wills that his gold chayne shall be sold for the best price that it will bring, and that the money arising therefrom be applied for the exhibition of a chaplain to celebrate in the Church of Kynnelet, for his soul and those of his well-doers and all faithful deceased. He bequeaths to the repair of the Churches of Alveley, Areley, Huggeley, Suddebury, Byllyngesley, Chelmersh, Stotesdon, Cleobury Mortimer, and Hondeshende, to each of them 6^{s} 8^{d}. To his son Thomas Blount he leaves a black horse, his best gilt sword and a gilt salett, a gold collar, a flat piece (I suppose a breast or back piece) with a covering of silver gilt, another flat piece with a covering of silver.

He bequeaths to his son John a gown of chamlet furred (penulat?), a doublet of red damask (nun' duplois de' la damaske rabei coloris), his second gilt sword and a gold cross.

To William his son a gown of tawny, furred and a wode knyf gilt. To Mary, his daughter, wife of Robert Pygot, Esq., to her marriage 100 marks to be received of William Bishop

of Derham, which he owes me; likewise, for her marriage 20 marks to be received of Elizabeth my wife. To the rector of Sudbury a long gown (togam talarem) of London russet. To Hugh vicar of Kynnelet and to his (the testator's) servants, Robert Grubber, Humphrey Weaver, Richard Boteley, and Thomas Cole 6^s 8^d each. To the repairs of the bell tower (campanilis) of All Saints', Worcester, 13^s 4^d. He wills that all the lands and tenements, &c., which he has purchased within the counties of Stafford, Salop, and Worcestor (except those which he has purchased within the Lordship of Kynnelet) be equally divided between his sons John and William. He directs that John Blount of Sodyntor, Humphrey Cotes, Esq., and Sir Thomas Latewite, rector of Sudbury, his feoffees, shall make a sufficient estate in half the Manor of Rumsley to his son John in tail, and in the other half to his son William in tail, with cross remainders, remainder to his own right heirs. He also bequeaths to the friars minors of Worcester as many pales as will suffice to enclose their garden called le Friars Orchard, Ita ut possidentur & habeantur clam civitat' Wigorn ex sumptibus meis propriis & expensis & ad manus predict' fratrum minorum ibidem deliberand'. The residue of his goods he bequeathed to Elizabeth, his wife, whom with Humphrey Cotes, Esq., of Wodecote, he appoints his executors. These being witnesses, Sir Thos. Latewite, rector of Sudbury, Humphrey Cotes, Esq., William Dallowe and others.

Inter cartas Thomæ Lyttelton bar^{ti} in Coll. W. Mytton.

SIR THOMAS BLOUNT (of Kinlet), 1477 to 1524.

Sir Thomas was of full age in October, 1477, when he succeeded to y^e Kinlet estates, and in 1488 by y^e name of Thos. Blount, Esq^{re}, of Kinlet, he served the office of Sheriff. Like many other Yorkists of that period inflamed with resentment against the usurpation of Richard III., he was fortunate enough to embrace in time the victorious party of Henry VII. Accordingly, among the numerous exceptions to the act of resumption which passed, as was usual in those days, immediately on the accession of Henry is an express proviso that the said act shall not extend to or prejudice Thomas Blount in the offices of Steward of Bewdley and

Cleobury Mortimer, with the maister forstership and ryder of the forest of Were (i.e., Wyre) in oure County of Salop under the seale of Marche.

Sir Thomas Blount accompanied his royal master in his short but successful campaign against France in 1513, when Tourenne and Tournay were taken and received the honour of Knight Banneret at the same time with two other Thomases and Shropshire men, Sir Thomas Cornwall, Baron of Burford, and Sir Thomas Leighton. Sir John Mainwaring (of Ightfield, as I suppose), was also made a knight.

Continuing in the favour of his Sovereign, he assisted at the battle of Stoke, which was fought June 20th, 1487, 2 Henry VII., and there received the honour of Knighthood, by which title he appears in the list of gentry resident in Shropshire 17 Henry VII., 1501. In 1 Henry VIII., 1509, Thomas Blount de Kynlet miles is entered in a recognizance on the Records of the Exchequer of Shrewsbury, together with John Blount of Bitterley, gent., and William Blount de Glaseley, gent., two of his sons, I presume. When Brazenose College was founded by Bishop Smith, Sir Thomas Blount (probably in compliment to that distinguished president of the Welsh Marches, at whose Courts of Ludlow and Bewdley he must frequently have attended) appears as a benefactor to the infant foundation, at which some of his many children might be educated. In 1516 he gave £6 13s. 4d. to the Society, and considerable sums at other times, as well as a legacy by his last will, about the year 1524. He was also a benefactor to the Church of Stottesden, as his arms and those of his wife, painted on two banners, formerly appeared in a window of that church with an inscription. Pray for Sir Thomas Blount, Knight, and Dame Anne his wife, which made this window in the year 1517.

The lady here mentioned was Anne, daughter of Sir Richard Croft, Knt.[1] By her Sir Thomas Blount had a large family, not less than twenty children, according to the *Visitation*, which, however, mentions only five sons and six daughters. Of the sons, John was his successor; Walter married Margaret, daughter and heir of William Acton; Robert Blount died in 1580, having

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left a large family by Elizabeth Columbull of Darley, in co. Derby; Edward married the daughter and heir of John Garneys; Arthur; and William of Glaseley was, I presume, a sixth son. He had also a son John. Of the daughters, Mary married John Corbet of Lee, who lived in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; another Mary married Robert Piggot, Esq. of Chetwynd;[1] Joyce married Francis Gower and Thomas Thornes of Worcestershire; Catherine was wife of Robert Smith; Anne of Humphrey Massey, and Eleanor was married to Thomas Scriven of Frodesley, who died in 1533, was Sheriff in 1413, 1501 and 1518.

SIR JOHN BLOUNT (of Kinlet), 1524 to 1531.

Sir John Blount of Kinlet, the eldest son, was arrived at man's estate in the first year of Henry VII., there being a proviso in the act of resumption of that year that it shall not extend to, or prejudice John Blount "of (or in the kepyng of) the park called Clibery in the County of Shropshire and the seyalingaye[2] of the forest of Wire, in the said County, to him granted by the now King," Sir John resided at Bitterley during the life of his father, whom he survived a very few years, deceasing Feb. 17th, 1531. His wife, who died 32 Henry VII., was Catherine, daughter and sole heir of Sir Hugh Peshall (knighted by Henry VII. after the battle of Bosworth), by Isabel, daughter of Sir John Stanley. His sons were George (of whom hereafter); Henry Blount of Bewdley (who by Joan, daughter of John Somervile of Edreston, in co. Warwick, left a son George), and William Blount, third son. The daughters were Rose, wife of William Grisling of Lincolnshire; Albora unmarried; Agnes, wife of Richard Laken, Esq., of Laken and Willey; Isabel, wife of William Reade; and Elizabeth Blount, thought for her rare ornaments of nature and education to be y^e^ beauty and mistress piece of her time (says Lord Herbert) who became successively the wife of Gilbert Lord Talbois, and Edward

[1] In the neighbouring Church of Stoddesdon were formerly painted on glass the arms of Pigott single, with the inscription "Orate pro bono statu Thome Pigott & Isabel uxoris;" and another shield quarterly, 1, Pigott, 2, Chetwynd 3, Peshall, 4, 2 lions rampant in pale, impaling Blount and Cornwall quarterly.

[2] This word I cannot explain, though I guess it to have some reference to the care of swans. The Forest of Wyre comes down to the Severn in one part.

Clinton, Lord Clinton and Say. This lady also bore in 1519 to King Henry VIII., a son called Henry Fitzroy, whom his father in the year 1525 created Earl of Nottingham and Duke of Richmond and Somerset; Lieutenant-General and Warden of the Scottish Marches, and Lord High Admiral of England. With the young prince, Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, so well known for his poetical talents and cruel fate, was brought up as play-fellow; and this friendship was endeared, says Lord Herbert, by a match of the said Duke with Mary, the Earl's sister. But this young duke died without issue July, 1536, and is buried under a superb tomb at Framlingham, the sepulture of his wife's ancestry.

SIR GEORGE BLOUNT, 1531 to 1581.

Sir George Blount, eldest son of Sir John, was born in 1513, and received an education befitting the antiquity and opulence of his family. The rank and connexions of his aunt gave him distinction in the court of Henry. The age of chivalry was not then past; all the young men of fashion in those days were eager to signalize themselves in the field, and we know from his epitaph that Sir George Blount served in the wars of France and Scotland. He was 31 years of age, in the prime of life and full enjoyment of his future, when Henry VIII. passed over to the siege of Boulogne, July, 1544, and it is no improbable conjecture that our Knight was engaged in this expedition. Whether he accompanied the Duke of Somerset on the invasion of Scotland in the ensuing reign, or whether his Scottish campaign was confined to that in the declining years of Henry I have no means of ascertaining; but after having sufficiently complied with the fashion of the day, by a tincture of military service, he seems to have been content to sit down at his country residence, engaged in the less showy, but more useful occupation, of a good country magistrate and landlord, the oracle and arbiter of the disputes of his neighbours. In 1563 he served the office of Sheriff. The historian adds he was very personable and of great expectation, insomuch that he was thought, not only for hability of body, but mind, to be one of the rarest of his time.

"The state of Wales 1542-3, 34 and 35 Hen. VIII., c. 269129," contains a saving of the rights of George Blount, Esq., son and heir of Sir John Blount, Kt., deceased, as Steward of the King's Lordships of Bewdley and Clebury; so that he was not then knighted, which is rather extraordinary, as he had been several years in possession of his estate, and was so highly connected at Court. Perhaps he disdained so promiscuous an honour. He was, however, frequently a representative in Parliament, as in 1547 (when he appears with the title of knight) for the County; in 1553 for Bridgnorth; in 1554 and 1555 for Wenlock; in 1558 for Bridgnorth; in 1563 for Wenlock; in 1570 and 1571 Member for the Shire again. In 1545 Sir George was one of the executors of the Duchess of Northumberland, widow of John Dudley, beheaded in 1st of Marie.

The marriage of Sir George Blount was correspondent to his rank in life. His lady was Constance, daughter of Sir John Talbot (of Grafton). By this lady he had an only son, who died in his infancy, and an only daughter, Dorothy, who became sole heir to his ample possessions. But this young lady had the misfortune mortally to offend her father in the tenderest point. She bestowed her hand upon a country gentleman of the neighbourhood,[1] who though of ancient family, respectable connection, and even ample patrimony, was not of that elevated rank to which Sir George looked for a husband for his daughter. John Purslowe, Esq., of Sidbury, was a widower at the time when he married Dorothy Blount. He died March, 1593, leaving his widow surviving, who afterwards married . . . . . Bullock of Morvill. Upon this marriage of his daughter, Sir George cast his eyes on the

[1] It must be remembered that this country was not at that period so *denuded* (if I may use the expression) of country gentlemen as is the case at present. It was a consequence of the feudal polity to stock the country with a race of gentry who lived upon their own estates and considered themselves (to use a Spanish expression) "as noble as the King." The neighbouring parish of Neen Savage possessed two of these gentlemen, that of Kinlet two, if not three, and scarce a parish without at least one. By the consolidation of estates, the change of manners, and the extension of commerce, the scene is now totally altered. Their residences are converted into farm houses, and through the whole hundred there is not, I believe, more than one resident gentleman (viz., at Hopton Lodge) except in the parish of which I am now writing.

children of his sisters for an heir to his estates.[1] Rowland Laken, son of his sister Agnes, was the person whom he selected for this purpose; why he deserted the male line and passed over his nephew and namesake George Blount, son of his brother Henry, it would now be vain to enquire. Perhaps he selected Mr. Laken as being the wealthiest of his nephews, upon the principle so common in the days of Juvenal—"Quis pauper scribitur heres?" rather, perhaps, he selected Mr. Laken as equally descended with himself from the ancient Lords of Kinlet, the Bramptons of Brampton Bryan; and his heir seems to have been ambitious of recording this connexion by introducing his own armorial quarterings, a little out of common course, on his uncle's monument. There the two achievements of Blount and Lacon are placed side by side, each exhibiting, as equally entitled each to bear, the arms of Brampton and all the illustrious quarterings introduced by that great family.

In those days, when Lord Chancellors could not address the Parliament without a plentiful quotation of Scripture, and when Privy Councillors could pull Prayer Books out of their pockets at the Council Board, religion was not, as at present, deemed unworthy the attention of men of the world; but the frequent changes in the national worship had left no great stability of principle in the higher ranks. Sir George Blount was too good a courtier to offend the imperious Henry by any dissent from that monarch's faith, yet he doubtless concurred with the reformation under his successor, as he was appointed Chief Commissioner for the Survey of Colleges and Chauntries in this county, under the Act of Parliament 1st Edward VI., and received for his share of the spoils a grant from the Lord Protector of the Chauntry of St. Mary, in the neighbouring church of Alveley. From this time I find no further mention of him till his death, which happened on the 20th of July, 1581, when he had attained the age of 68 years.

[1] Mr. and Mrs. Purslow did not tamely submit to this dishersion. The legal proceedings to which they had recourse may be seen in the case of Fines, Cole 3 Rep. 90b.

From the Parish Register of Sidbury I extract:—

1576, Feb. 14.—John Purslowe, Esq., and Dorothy Blunt mar[d].
1581, Feb. 5.—Rowland, s. of John Purslowe, Esq., chr.
1582, Mar. 5.—Katherine, d. of John Purslowe, Esq., chr.
1593, Mar. 13.—John Purslowe, Esq., bur.
1619, Dec. 14.—Dorothy Purslowe bur. F. C. B. C.

From his picture, painted at the age of thirty-five, and which is still preserved at Kinlet, he appears to have been a very handsome young man. He is there drawn with a cap on his head, a flowing auburn beard, standing collar, sword and dagger. This piece, which is painted on wainscot, and is of the form we now term kit-cat, is the production of no inferior master.

In nothing, perhaps, have the caprices of fashion been more visible than in the alterations which have taken place in the treatment of this ornament of the human countenance. To trace it no higher, at the close of the 15th century and commencement of the 16th century, the beau, or man of fashion, was closely shaven, while the grave lawyer or reverend divine nourished a length of beard. A few years after the man who was desirous to maintain a gravity of appearance cut it off, while the smart young man wore it lightly flowing and smoothly combed, and encouraged it to grow to the utmost length of which it was capable by the application of a variety of fashionable cosmetics. This was the fashion when Holbein drew those interesting sketches of the distinguished characters of his days, which have been lately engraved by Bartolozzi from the originals in His Majesty's collections. There we see Warham, More, and the other great men who directed the counsels of Henry represented with smooth chins, while Lord Vaux and the other youthful nobles who adorned his Court appear with light and flowing beards.

LACON OF WILLEY AND KINLET.

The family of Laken was seated, from very remote antiquity, at a place of that name in the parish of Wem, which passed, through heiresses, into the family of Hose and Banaster. Alan de Lakyn, the founder of the second branch, lived in the reign of Richard II., and was grandfather to William Laken, a justice of the King's Bench in 1466. Sir Richard Laken, father of the judge, married a daughter of Sir Hammond de Peshell (of the same family with Sir Hugh Peshell, grandfather of Sir Geo. Blount), and from them, Richard Laken, who married Agnes Blount, was fourth in descent.

In 1572, when the Romanists entertained sanguine hopes of the restoration of their religion, "*among other methods*,"

says Strype (ann. v. 2., p. 181), *made use of to amuse their proselytes one was conjuring. A nest of these conjuring messmongers,*" he adds, "*was discovered in the north parts by the diligence of Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord President of the North.*" From some of these it is probable that the Earl learned that a servant of Mr. Lacon's,[1] one Avery Killet, had dealings with the conjurors ; whereupon that nobleman sent a message by one of his own attendants to that gentleman, requiring him to send the said Killet to the Earl, who then resided at Sheffield Castle. Upon his arrival there, he soon confessed that he was a dealer with the conjurors, and that he had brought several books of that art to one Revel's house, where they were made use of by the conjuring scholars, Palmer and Falcon, and Skinner, the priest. According to his confession, the chief objects of their art were the knowledge of hidden treasures, the cure of diseases, the discovering of secret places in which they might conceal themselves, and to have certain knowledge also touching the state of this realm.[2] Hereby the Earl gathered that this Avery could declare some further matter needful to be discovered, and accordingly, on the 1st of February, in the above year, sent him to the Privy Council. What became of him I have not found ; but there appears to have been no grounds to implicate his master in the charge against him, since we find him a justice of peace and quorum in 1585, and a commissioner for disarming the recusants.

Richard Laken, Esq., died January 15th, 1532-3, leaving his son Rowland, an infant of the age of 5 years, heir to the Manors of Willey, Borwarderley or Broseley, Harley, Kenley, Wylderton, Stretton, Stowe, and Bolde, besides extensive estates in Wem, Wulverley, Lopynton, Edstaston, Coton, Laken, Bradenheth, Shrewsbury, Smethcote, Weston, Stowe, and Newton. To these large possessions he afterwards added his uncle's estate at Kinlet, but seems never to have removed his residence to this place, as he was 54 years of age

[1] Mr. Rowland Lacon of Willey, near Bridgenorth. (Strype, *Bri. His.*, v. 2, p. 88).

[2] That these practises of conjuration had connection with Popery may be gathered among other proofs from the confession of Edward Phaar, 1576 (in the same Strype, v. 2, b. 2, app. no. 11) "For magic I would hunt out a mervailous pack of them with their books and reliques : yea and with their act goeth many a filthy ceremony, as mass, sacrifice, and their service of the devil."

when that succession devolved upon him At least, in the visitation he is styled of Willey, which place his ancestor, Sir Richard Lakin, obtained in marriage with Elizabeth Peshell. Mr. Lakin was a justice of the peace and quorum in 1585, and a commissioner for disarming the recusants. He married Ellen, daughter of William Rigges, of Straglethorp, in co. Lincoln, Esq., and by her had issue, Sir Francis Lacon, of Kinlet, Knt., born 1568 (of whom hereafter) ; Thomas Lacon, born 1569, of Linley, Esq. (ancester of the present gentleman of that place), who was admitted a member of the Inner Temple in 30 Elizabeth, at the instance of Thos. Smallman Beucher ; and four daughters, Beatrice, wife of Sir Francis Newport, Knt., of High Ercall, and mother of the first Lord Newport ; Jane, wife of Richard Fermer, of Somerton, in co. Oxon, Knt.; Margaret, unmarried ; and Rebecca, wife of John Gouldsborough, Esq., son of Godfrey, Bishop of Gloucester. Mr. Lakin was the first who altered the spelling of his name to Lacon, which has been continued by his descendants. This alteration first appears, I believe, on the sumptuous monument erected by him to the memory of his uncle. Whether it was suggested by the writer of the epitaph, which is conceived in a style of classical elegance not unworthy of a later period in allusion to the name of the ancient inhabitants of Sparta, is left to the judgment of the learned reader.

Mr. Rowland Lacon was, as we have seen, Commissioner for disarming the recusants. He was, therefore, notwithstanding any suspicion that might be entertained against him in consequence of the practices of his servants, esteemed a good Protestant, and a person in whom Elizabeth's ministers could confide. But his son, Sir Francis, who removed his residence to Kinlet, was tinctured with other principles. He married with a family remarkable for its devotion to Popery, Jane, youngest daughter of Antony Maria, first Viscount Montague, by his second wife, Magdalen Dane, of Gillesland. Sir Francis Lacon served the office of Sheriff for Shropshire in 1612. This was a period in which the serious part of the nation were in a state of much uneasiness on account of the supposed attachment of the Court to the Romish religion. That the fluctuating and childish counsels of James did not give some countenance to this suspicion it would be in vain

to deny. He thought perhaps to play off the Papists against the Puritans, a turbulent and republican faction. But neither his head nor his hand were steady enough to execute this with dexterity. His heart was, I believe, firm to the reformed religion. On the other hand, the Puritans, it is probable, had not all those gloomy apprehensions of Popery which it answered their purpose to pretend. In the meantime, it is certain that the laws against Popish recusants were either wholly neglected, or executed with a feeble reluctant hand. This is admitted by the King, in his speech to the Parliament April 6th, 1614:—"First," says he, "some branches of the laws made to meet with them are so obscure, that I myself, with conference with my Lords and Judges, cannot clear them. Secondly, for want of due presentment in the country by the officers appointed to it, and in some places when presented, yet they are so favoured by the Justices of peace, that a Lieutenant of mine in one contreye hath informed me he could not procure three of the peace, except some of his own friends and servants, that would assist him in the due execution of my laws."[1]

If His Majesty hoped, by this beginning, to stop the mouth of the Commons, he was disappointed. Among the other grievances which that house complained of in their remonstrance was the unexpected increase of Popish recusants since the Gunpowder Plot, the detestation whereof they thought should have utterly extinguished them.[2] In consequence of these multiplied complaints, the Government found it was at length necessary to interfere. One of the first steps which they took was to call sheriffs to account for omissions in the execution of their office. On the 18th of August, 1617, Sir Francis Lacon,[3] Knt., late High Sheriff, "was fined 20^{s} by the council of the marches," for negligence in levying fines. At the same time, Humphrey Briggs, Esq., was fined £5 for the

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[1] *Parl. Hist.* sub. ann.

[2] In the curious household book of his descendant (the Earl) a table is mentioned called the Knightes boorde; and in the Biographie, Act. Arden, may be seen an interesting account of the cruel fate of that gentleman, occasioned by his refusal to follow the example of his neighbours the other gentry of Warwickshire, in wearing the livery of Robert Dudley, the proud and wicked Earl of Leicester.

[3] Sir Francis Lacon was knighted during his father's lifetime, and then resided at Whittington. See his seal, dated 43 Elizabeth.

same offence ; Sir Henry Wallop, Knt., £3 6s 8d ; Bonham Norton, Esq., the like sum ; and Thos. Pigott, Esq., 40s.

But this lenient punishment of Sir Francis did not content the House of Commons. Wilson relates that the Parliament "followed the chase close, and bolted out divers of the nobility and gentry of eminency, popishly affected, that had earthed themselves in places of high trust and power in the kingdom, as if they meant to undermine the nation." Among these he mentions Sir Francis Lacon. The Parliamentary History gives further account of this transaction :—

> "In fee as meny all men of his housold
> Whom he as lord worsheply manteyned."
>
> Percy's *Reliques*, Vol. i., B. i., No. 9.

In May, 1624, the House of Commons prepared a petition to the King, in which, after thanking him for having directed the laws against popish recusants to be enforced, they proceed to inform him "of the growth of this dangerous sort of people, and of their insolency and boldness in so much as many of them (unknown to your Majesty) have crept into offices and places of government and authority under you." Then follow the names of all such persons as are certified to have places of charge or trust, and are popish recusants or non-communicants that have given over to suspicion of their ill-affection in religion, or that are reported or suspected so to be. Among these, Sir Francis Lacon, Knt., is certified to be a justice of the peace in Shropshire, and that he is suspected to be a popish recusant. As Lady Lacon is not mentioned in this petition, Sir Francis was probably then a widower, for the framers thereof were by no means of a temper to spare her had she been living, and in fact many ladies' names appear in the same list. Sir Francis Lacon probably first commenced the system, which his descendants have invariably pursued, of disposing of their more remote property, in order to purchase other estates nearer home. At least, I find that in 1618 he sold his estates in the parish of Wem to his brother-in-law, Gouldsborough, and at another time disposed of Knightley Hall to Sir Edward Cooke. I cannot fix the date of Sir Francis's death, but we shall see that it must have happened previous to the year 1646. His issue consisted of two sons, Rowland, his successor, of whom here-

after, and Francis Lacon, who, probably by the name of Mr. Francis Lacon, had issue by Elizabeth, his wife, at least three children, viz., Elizabeth, baptised at Neen Savage November 2nd, 1648, Rowland, baptised at the same place April 4th, 1654, and Margaret, October 2nd, 1655. A Francis Lacon, gent., was buried at Kinlet December 23rd, 1663.

ROWLAND LACON OF KINLET.

Rowland Lacon, Esq., succeeded to the estate at Kinlet. In the Civil Wars he appears to have adhered to the side of royalty. Whether by this his fortune was materially impaired, or whether he was especially favoured by the victorious party, is not known to me ; but he was permitted to compound for his estate, by the name of Rowland Lacon, of Kinlet, Esq., at the very low rate of £66, a sum which, if it was estimated, as was usually the case, at two years' income, gives a yearly rental of only £33. He is said to have married a daughter of Sir Robert Purslow, of Sidbury, Knt. (the son by a former wife of John Purslow, who took to his second wife, Dorothy Blount), and by her had an only child Anne, born 1628, married February 18th, 1640, at Highley to William Childe, Esq. He died in September, 1657, and was buried at Kinlet on the 9th of that month.

CHILDE OF KINLET.

The family of Childe were seated at Northwick, in Worcestershire, from the reign of Edward II. Their pedigree may be seen in Dr. Nash's History of that county. Mr. Childe was the third son of William Childe, Esq., of Northwick, by Catherine, daughter of Thomas Coventry, of Croom D'Abetot, one of the Judges of the Common Pleas to James I., and sister of Thomas, Lord Coventry, Lord Keeper to Charles I. He was thus related to some of the great luminaries of the law, and having, as a younger son, to carve his own future, he applied himself to that profession, in which he rose to the dignity of a Master in Chancery. Being upon a visit to Mr. Lacon at Kinlet, he prevailed on the young lady, the daughter of his host, to accompany him one Sunday morning to the neighbouring Church of Highley, where they were united in matrimony 18th February, 1640, and returned home without any of the family knowing aught of the matter.

SIR WILLIAM CHILDE OF KINLET.

By this lady, Sir William Childe (for he was afterwards created a Knight and L.L.D.) had a very numerous family, not less than three sons and eight daughters, several of whom must have been born previous to the commencement of the present register. I shall begin with those whose births are not recorded therein:—

1. Mr[is] Margarett, daughter of William Childe, of the parish of Kinlet, Esq., and Ann, his wife, so she is styled in the Register of this parish, was bapt. at Highley August 24th, 1642, and married on the 29th of January, 1656-7, at Cleobury Mortimer, to William Lambe, of London, gent., son of Anne Lambe, widow. Sir William Childe seems to have been of a very hospitable disposition, and to have delighted in being surrounded by his family. Accordingly, the births of many of his grandchildren are recorded in the Register at Kinlet. Thus William Lambe, Esq., had by Margaret, his wife, William, bapt. December 30th, 1658; Anne, bapt. 18th June, 1661; Catherine, October 2nd, 1662, buried by the name of Mrs. Cath. Lambe, March 31st, 1690; Thomas, bapt. 20th March, 1663-4; Clement, February 19th, 1665-6; Edward, 26th March, 1669; and at least two other sons, whose births are not registered at Kinlet, John Lambe, Vicar of Kinlet from 1690 to 1695, who preceeded M.A. from Edmund Hall, Oxford 7th July, 1687, and Lacon Lambe, gent., who must have been born in 1666, dying at the age of 33, November 7th, 1699, and being buried here on the 10th of that month.[1]

2. Muriel, married Francis, son of Thomas Berkeley, Esq., of Ewdnesse, near Worfield. By her he had a daughter Muriel, born September 17th, and bapt. at Worfield October 4th, 1680; Lacon, born 9th and bapt. 26th September, 1681; and a younger son Thomas, born September 19th, 1682, who died April 18th, 1683, and was buried in that church. She was buried at Kinlet April 9th, 1686, by the name of Merrial, wife of Francis Barkly, Esq.

[1] *William Lambe* of Bidney, Esq., among the gentry of Herefordshire 1673. (Blomes' *Britannia*).

Mr Lacon Lambe married at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, July 28, 1691, Mrs. Mary Shipman, where he had a daughter Mary, a son Lacon bapt. Nov. 1, 1694; another Mary bapt. 24 June, 1696; Francis bapt 23 Dec., 1697; Anne 28 Aug., 1699, bur. 27 Feb., 1699.

Mr. Lambe was an attorney, and resided in St. Mary's Churchyard, as his widow continued to do after his death.

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1. Mrs Margaret, daughter of William Childe, of the parish of Kinlet, Esq., and Ann, his wife, so she is styled in the Register of this parish, was bap. at Highley August 24th, 1612, and married on the 24th of January, 1630-3, at Cleobury Mortimer, to William Lambe, of London, gent., son of Anne Lambe, widow. Sir William Childe seems to have been of a very hospitable disposition, and to have delighted in being surrounded by his family. Accordingly, the births of many of his grandchildren are recorded in the Register at Kinlet. Thus William Lambe, Esq., had by Margaret, his wife, William, bap. December 30th, 1638; Anne, bap. 18th June, 1641; Catherine, October 2nd, 1642, buried by the name of Mrs. Cath. Lambe, March 31st, 1650; Thomas, bap. 30th March, 1643-4; Clement, February 19th, 1645-6; Edward, 30th March, 1649; and at least two other sons, whose births are not registered at Kinlet, John Lambe, Vicar of Kinlet from 1650 to 1695, who proceeded M.A. from Edmund Hall, Oxford 7th July, 1657, and Lancon Lambe, gent., who must have been born in 1650, dying at the age of 33, November 7th, 1650, and being buried here on the 10th of that month.

2. Muriel, married Francis, son of Thomas Berkeley, Esq., of Ewelmesse, near Worfield. By her he had a daughter Muriel, born September 17th, and bapt. at Worfield October 4th, 1650; Lancon, born 9th and bapt. 20th September, 1651; and a younger son—Thomas, born September 19th, 1653, who died April 18th, 1654, and was buried in that church. She was buried at Kinlet April 9th, 1656, by the name of Mistress wife of Francis Burdy, Esq.

1 William Lambe of Bildney, Esq., among the gentry of Herefordshire 1623; (Blomes' Britannia).

Mr Lancon Lambe married at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, July 28, 1607, Mrs. Mary Shipman, where he had a daughter Mary; a son Lancon bapt. Nov. 1, 1607; another Mary bapt. 24 June, 1610; Francis bapt. 23 Dec., 1607; Anne 28 Augt. 1599, bur. 27 Feb. 1599.

Mr. Lambe was an attorney, and resided in St. Mary's Churchyard, as his widow continued to do after his death.

3. *Mrs.* Mary Childe, married at Kinlet, July 2nd, 1661, "Mr. John Andrews, of Lincon's Inn."

4. *Mrs.* Ann Childe, married October 10th, 1667, Nicolas Barneby, gent.

5. *Mrs.* Catherine Childe, married August 8th, 1670, Robert Gower, gent. Of their children, Robert was bapt. here, June 6th, 1671 ; William, December 13th, 1680 ; and perhaps another daughter, Anne Marry, who was married here 20th June, 1711, to Mr. Alexander Adams, and had a daughter who died September 16th, 1712, aged one month, and was buried here, and another, Laconia, bapt. at Cleobury Mortimer September 18th, 1718, was buried here 15th June, 1736.

6. *Mrs. Elizabeth* Childe, married, October 29th, 1677, Mr. Walsa.

7. Sir Lacon William Childe, Knt., eldest son, was bapt. at Highley July 9th, 1644. Of him hereafter.

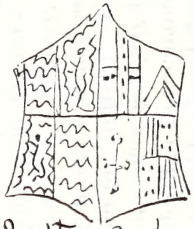
8. *Thomas* Childe, Esq, second son, was born 1656. Of him also hereafter.

9. *Sarah*, daughter of Sir William Childe and Anne, his wife, was bapt. here October, 1663. She married, January 31st, 1679-80, Thomas Jobber, gent. This was Thomas Jobber, of Aston Grange, in the parish of Shifnall, Esq., by whom she had the following children, bapt. at Kinlet:—*William*, February 3rd, 1680, buried there February 2nd, 1683-4 ; *Thomas*, bapt. 25th April, 1683 ; *Sarah*, 11th April, 1687 ; *Mary*, 28th May, 1692 ; besides other children, of whom *Humphrey*, and another named *John*, clerk in the Pipe office, are mentioned on her monument at Shifnall, where she died February 25th, 1694, aged 31.

10. *Frances*, bapt. 6th June, 1666, was buried by the name of "Maddam Frances Childe," April 9th, 1690.

11. *William*, bapt. 25th April, 1669. He died on the 9th, and was buried on the 12th of June, 1706.

I should apprehend that Sir William Childe, the father of this numerous family, was a Master of Chancery previous to the Civil Wars. At least, he appears at the head of the list of those who entered upon that office June 1st, 1669, two days after the Restoration of Monarchy. He resigned his post June 17th, 1672, in favour of his son, and was buried at Kinlet May 8th, 1678. He is represented in his picture now in the library at Kinlet, in his doctor's robes, with a good



In the Parlour Window of Sir William Chudes House at Kinlet 15th Aug.t 1663

Blount quartering Cornwall impaling Peshall

This large Achiev. ment in Wood in the middle of the Roofe of the Parlour at Kinlet

Blount & Cornwall quartered

Cornwall

TCBC from ashmole 1455 Bodleian

countenance, whiskers, small peaked beard, and skull cap. His lady is painted in the dress of a later period, the fashion of King William's days, of a large frame, and not very beautiful. She survived her husband fifteen years, and was buried here June 28th, 1693.

SIR LACON CHILDE, KT., OF KINLET.

Sir Lacon William Childe does not appear as a graduate in either University.[1] In 1672, being then 29 years of age, he succeeded his father as a Master in Chancery, in which capacity he walked at the magnificent Coronation of James II., when his portrait may be seen in Sandford's sculptures of that ceremonial. He resigned his office in 1709, being then arrived at the age of 66, and devoted the remainder of his days, says his epitaph, with admirable cheerfulness, to the offices of religion and the duties of society. Of these, he left behind him a lasting monument in the foundation of a charity school at Cleobury Mortimer, which he endowed with ample revenues, for the education, clothing, and apprenticing of poor children, and which still subsists in full vigour.

Sir Lacon William Childe seems to have resided at West Coppice during the life of his father and mother. He married three wives: —1. Ultratrajectina (so called from Utrecht, the place of her birth), his second cousin, daughter of Francis Coventry, Esq., third son of Thomas, the first Lord Coventry. It is said that she and Sir Lacon were within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity, and that in consequence of remorse for this transaction she ever after observed a fast on one day in the week—her marriage day. 2. Mrs. Hugh, or Hughes. 3. Price-illa, daughter of Sir Thomas Morgan, of Kinnersley Castle, Bt., niece to Mrs. Hugh.[2] Leaving no issue by either of his wives, he was succeeded in his estates, upon his death, which happened March 4th, 1719-20, by his nephew, William Lacon Childe, only son of his brother, Thomas Childe.

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[1] He matriculated at Queen's College, Oxford, 26 Nov., 1662, then aged 17; and became a barrister-at-law of Lincoln's Inn 1670. He was knighted at Whitehall, 16 June, 1673.

[2] Lady Childe died in the summer of 1734. She seems to have been daughter of Sir John Morgan, whose other daughter Annaretta married Thomas Clutton, Esq., of Pensax, where she resided after she became a widow. Sir John Morgan, Bt. of Kinardesley Castle, Co. Hereford, was one of the first Trustees of Cleobury School.

THOMAS CHILDE OF THE BIRCH.

This gentleman (Thomas Childe, Esq.), born, as we have mentioned, in 1656, devoted himself to a country life. He resided at a stately mansion erected for him by his father at the Birch, in this parish, which estate was settled upon him for his maintenance. Here, as his epitaph informs us, and as tradition confirms, "he gained the general esteem of his countrey, by his hospitality, sincerity, and constancy in friendship, and undesigning openness of conversation." He served the office of Sheriff in 1705, and died on the 12th of April, 1708, and was buried on the day following, whence the disorder which carried him off might seem to have been of a malignant nature, in the 52nd year of his age.

Thomas Childe married Sarah, one of the daughters of Sir Edward Acton, of Aldenham, Bart., and by this lady (who was sixteen years younger than her husband, and who, after his death, re-married to Robert Phillips, D.D., Vicar of Kinlet, Headmaster of the Free School at Shrewsbury, official of St. Mary's) had issue, besides his eldest son, of whom hereafter; a second, Edward, born June, 1700; two daughters, Anna, born December 14th, 1702, married June 10th, 1718, to Henry Sprott, Esq., of the Marsh, in the parish of Barrow, and died there September, 1763, aged 60. Mary, the second daughter, was born 27th April, 1705, and married Samuel Sprott (brother of her sister's husband), B.A. 1718, M.A. of Christ Church, Oxford, 1722, and B.M. 1729. She died January 18th, 1772, æt. 66.

WILLIAM LACON CHILDE OF KINLET.

William Lacon Childe, Esq., the eldest son of Thomas, was born the 3rd of March, 1699-1700, and succeeded to the Kinlet Estate upon the death of his uncle, being just entered into the 21st year of his age. In 1727, he was prevailed to offer himself a candidate for the County of Salop, and in conjunction with John Walcot, Esq., of Walcot, was elected without opposition, after a canvass which lasted six weeks, and in which they are said to have made personal application to every freeholder in the county. Mr. Childe did not find such charms in a Parliamentary life as to be induced to offer his services at the next general election. He lived with great

hospitality at Kinlet, where he rebuilt the house[1] and beautified the church. He was a very active justice of peace, and paid much attention to the management of his large estates. The beautiful lines of Dryden to his cousin, Mr. Driden, of Chesterton, were an exact picture of this gentleman:—

> How blest is He who leads a country life,
> Unvest with anxious care, and void of strife;
> Who studying peace, and shunning civil rage,
> Enjoy[d] his youth and now enjoys his age.
>
> Just, good and wise contending neighbour's come,
> From your award, to wait their final doom,
> And, foes before, return in friendship home;
> Without their cost, you terminate the cause,
> And save the expense of long litigious laws.
>
> No porter guards the passage of your door,
> To admit the wealthy and exclude the poor;
> For God, who gave the riches, gave the heart
> To sanctify the whole by giving part.
>
> With crowds attendants of your ancient race,
> You seek the champaign, sports, or sylvan chase:
> And often have you brought the wily fox,
> To suffer for the firstlings of the flocks.
> This fiery game your active youth maintain'd,
> Nor yet by years extinguished, though restrained.
> You season still with sports your serious hours,
> For age but takes of pleasures, youth *devours*.
> The hare in pastures or in plains is found,
> Emblem of human race, who runs the race.

Mr. Childe married Catherine, only daughter of Samuel Pytts, Esq., of Kyre, in co. Worcester (by Catherine, daughter of Sir James Rushant, of Northwick, Bart.), and by this lady (who was born in 1703, dying November 29th, 1763, in the 60th year of her age, was buried here the 9th of December following, having survived her husband six years) he had

[1] The old house at Kinlet stood near the Church, close to the present drive gate. It contained the Arms of Cornwall and also of Blount, and Cornwall quarterly. – F. C. B. C.

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How blest is He who leads a country life,
Unvex'd with anxious care, and void of strife;
Who studying peace, and shunning rival rage,
Enjoy's his youth and now enjoys his age.

Just, good and wise contending neighbours come,
From your award, to wait their final doom,
And, foes before, return in friendship home;
Without their cost, you terminate the cause,
And save the expense of long litigious laws.

No porter guards the passage of your door,
To admit the wealthy and exclude the poor;
For God who gave the riches, gave the heart
To each to try the whole by giving part.

With crowds attendants of your ancient race,
You seek the champaign, sports, or sylvan chase;
And often here you bought the wily fox,
To suffer for the injuries of the flocks.
This fiery game your active youth maintain'd,
Nor yet by years extinguished, though restrained.
You season still with sports your serious hours,
For age but takes of pleasures, youth deserves.
The hare in pastures or in plains is found,
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issue three daughters, Catherine, bapt. November 19th, 1722, married at Kinlet May 14th, 1752, to Charles Baldwyn, Esq., of Aqualate, in co. Stafford, and buried 2nd June, 1770; Sarah, buried April 9th, 1730; and Anne, married to George Woodruffe, Esq., at Pyle, near Farnham, co. Surrey, and died sp. Mr. Childe died on the 14th, and was buried on the 23rd day of December, 1757, in the 57th (and not, as his monument asserts, in the 60th) year of his age. Mrs. Baldwyn being the only one of his daughters who had a family, he devised his estates to her eldest son. I am credibly informed that there was something very peculiar in the death of Mrs. Baldwyn. As she was passing to the bath in her sedan chair (at Bath) a child put its head out of a two-pair of stairs window in the height of the smallpox. Mrs. Baldwyn saw it (and having a great dread of the disorder), felt an immediate sickness at her heart, went home, took the infection, and died.

BALDWYN OF KINLET.

The family of Baldwyn, or Bawdewyn, for so the name appears anciently to have been written, and is so spelled in the Battle Abbey roll, is of great antiquity in the County of Salop, where they were seated at Diddlebury, of which place John Bawdewyn is styled, who, nine generations before the reign of Edward II., is said to have married Anne, daughter and heir of Richard L'Enfant or le Childe. That they were descended from Baldwin, King of Jerusalem, I will not, with the compiler of the beautiful pedigree of the Leighton family, now in the possession of Sir Robert Leighton, of Loton, Bart., undertake to affirm. At the same time, as there were many Kings of Jerusalem of that name, such an opinion may be supported by evidence which I have not seen, and certainly their arms—a sable saltire on an argent field—bespeak a connection with the Crusades. Sir Samuel Baldwyn, Knt., bapt. at Burwarton, June 17th, 1618, appointed King's Sergeant in 1672, was elder brother of Sir Timothy Baldwyn, bapt. September 28th, 1619, Fellow of All Souls, an eminent civilian and editor in 1663 of Dr. Zouch's treatise on the Admiralty, and grandson of William Baldwyn, of Elsidge, a younger son of the house of Diddlebury. Charles, the second son of Sir Samuel, greatly augmented his fortune by marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Nicholas Acton, Esq., of

Bockleton, in co. Worcester, by his wife Mary, sister and co-heir of Edwyn Skrymshire, Esq., of Aqualate. Charles Baldwyn, Esq., of Aqualate and Bockleton, grandson of this marriage, and Knight of the Shire from 1766 to 1780, married, as has been stated, the heiress of Kinlet, and by this lady (who died of the smallpox at Bath, and was buried at this place June 2nd, 1770) had issue one daughter and two sons, of whom the eldest, William Childe, Esq., is now possessor of Kinlet, and 23rd in lineal descent from Bernard, son of Unspac, Lord of Chinlete in the time of Henry I.

FOLK-LORE OF KINLET.

Mr. Lloyd, in his MS. Collections for Shropshire, quotes the annals of Worcester for a phenomenon of three suns seen at Kinlet, A.D. 1282. The passage is in Wharton's *Anglia Sacra*, vol i., p. 506, and states that it was on the ides of March, and in the presence of the Prior of the Order of St. Augustine of Lodelawe. Sir Richard Baker, the diligent relater of such occurrences, does not mention any such thing under Edward I., in whose reign it happened, though under the reign of Henry III. he notes that in the seventeenth year of that King (viz., 1232-1233) "five suns were seen at one time together, after which followed so great a dearth, that people were constrained to eat horse flesh and bark off trees." This spectacle must have happened at no great distance from Kinlet, and is so accurately described by Mathew Paris that I shall take the liberty of describing it.

At the same time, i.e., 1233, says the monk of St. Alban's namely, on the 6 of the ides of April (i.e., April 8th), about the first hour of the day, on the borders of Herefordshire and Worcestershire appeard in the heavens four false suns, besides the natural sun, of a red colour. There was a great circle of the colour of chrystal, and of the breadth, as it were, of two feet, comprehending within it, as it were, all England, from the sides of which went out semi-circles in the sections of which appeared those four suns before mentioned, the true sun being in the east, and the air very clear. And because this prodigy cannot be described in words, I have subjoined a figure thereof. The heavens being thus encircled,

many persons immediately painted a similitude of the objects thus appearing, on account of their novelty. This vision appeared unto many, among whom was John, Bishop of Hereford, who caused the figures to be drawn in his presence, not hastily, but with deliberation, by the hands of his chaplain.

1813. Mr. Andrew Armstrong, a Scottish gent., killed at Kinlet and brought to Ribbesford and burd. there. He was killed on y^e^ 13^th^ and buried 15^th^ April, 1813.

A person of the name of James Meredith, of Kinlet, in Shropshire, wrote a character of Bp. Hough, in verse, in *Gentleman's Magazine*, November, 1736, and verses to Miss Caroline July 21st, 1737.

Asperiana.

Near to Button Oak grows a thorn in the form of an arch, one end growing in Shropshire and the other in Staffordshire ; this is resorted to by numbers in order to make their children pass under it for the cure of the whooping cough

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At Cooper's Mill, near Button Oak, is a boy, son of the miller, who has two thumbs ; he is become an object of great curiosity among the country people, who suppose him destined to fulfil Nixon's phophecy.

"One of my sister's children at Nortons End, being at the last extremity with the *whooping cough*, was cured by feasting on a *broiled mouse*." (This was communicated by Mrs. Childe of Kinlet.)

One disease is endemic in this parish, the bronchocale or Derby neck, an enlargement of the glands of the throat, and a degree of the same disease that is known in the Alps, and in some other mountainous tracks, and there attributed, I believe, generally to the badness of the water. The quality of that element is sufficiently indifferent among us to justify our ascribing the prevalence of swelled necks at Kinlet to the same cause ; but as with us they are confined exclusively to the female sex, the practice, so universal with our women, of carrying large burdens of wood upon their heads, must come in for its share of blame upon this occasion.

APPENDIX.

INQUISITIONS POST MORTEM, &c.

Inq. p. m. Edmund de Cornewaille, son of Richard, died 1354.

Oxfordshire.—Asthalle, conjointly with Elizabeth, his wife, held of Edward, Prince of Wales, by knights service, worth £15. Died 22nd March. Edmund de Cornewaille, son of Edmund, is next heir, of the age of 40 and more.

Hereford.—½ the Manor of Ashton, of the inheritance of Elizabeth, his wife, as yet alive, of Roger de Mortimer by knights service, worth £10. Edmund, son and heir of Edmund and Elizabeth, age 30 and more.

Salop.—Manor of Kynlet, Edward and Elizabeth, still alive, of the King in chief by homage and fealty.

½ of the Village of Wyrthen, of the Lord the King, in chief as part of the Barony of Caus.

And Overgorthore and Baughhaltree, of the Barony of Caus. Edmund, son of Edmund, is next heir, and aged 30 and more.

Inq. ad quod damnum. Elizabeth de Cornwall (Brampton), 28 Edward III.

I.—Writ, 25 June, 28 Edward III., to inquire whether it is to the damage of the King, &c. (as below).

II.—Inquisition at Clebury, co. Salop, on Wednesday next after the Feast of St. Mary Magdalene, 28 Edward III. It is not to the damage or prejudice of the King or of others, if the King grants to Elizabeth, who was the wife of Edmund de Cornubia, that she may be able to enfeoff her Manors of Overgorther and Worthyn, with appurtenances and 1,000 acres of wood with appurtenances in Aberleye, to Henry de Mortimer,[1] senior, and Reginald del[2] Hay. To hold to them and their heirs of the King and his heirs, by the services due and accustomed for ever, so that Henry and Reginald having full and peaceable seisin thereof, shall be able to give and grant the same premises to the

[1] *Mortuo Mari* in Writ.

[2] *de la* in Writ.

said Elizabeth, to hold for life, of the King, as above. Remainder to Brian, her son ; to hold as above. The said Manors, &c., are parcel of the Barony of Caus, and the Castle and Manor of Caus are held of the King in chief by barony. The premises are worth in all issues according to the true yearly value of the same, 10*l.* And 10*l.* of land and moiety remain to the said Elizabeth at Kynlet, co. Salop, beyond the said Manor, moiety, and wood, and they are held of the King in chief by h[omage] and fealty.

Inq. p. m. Brian de Cornewaille, 1391.

Oxfordshire.—*Manor of Asthalle* subtus quickewode held of the King in chief as of the Honor of St. Walrie, by service of 5th part of 1 knight's fee, worth £10.

Iddebury, jointly enfeoffed with Matilda, his wife, held of Earl of March, £10.

Next heir, John de Cornewaille, 24 and more.

Salop, at Bruggenorth.—Kynlet, of the Earl of March Meton, within the Lordship of Kynlet of the Lord the King, Cattesley, of the Prior of the Hospital of St. John (called Colieres). Cattesley, 1 messuage and ½ virgate of land, of the Earl of March, as parcel of the Manors of Kynlet. Died August 18th, 1391, John Cornewaille, son and heir, 24 and more.

Hereford, at Lemester.—½ Ashton, by Lemester, jointly with Matilda, his wife, of the Earl of March, by knight's service, value £10. John, son and heir of Brian and Matilda, is next heir, and is aged 24 and more.

Inq. p. m. Sir John Cornwall of Kinlet, 2 Henry V., died 1415.

Inquisitions post mortem (Chancery), File 10, No. 45.

I.—Writ, 10 July, 2 Henry V.

II.—Inquisition at Wenlok, on Tuesday next after the Feast of St. Matthew the Apostle, 2 Henry V., before the Escheator of Salop and the March of Wales. *John Cornewaill* was seised in demesne as of fee of 1 acre of land with appurtenances in Great Meton. He held of the King in chief by the service of 4d. yearly for all services, customs, and demands. The said acre is worth nothing by the year beyond reprises. He held no other lands or tenements [in

co. Salop?] at the time of his death. He died on Tuesday next after the Feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul, 2 Henry V. Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Lychefeld, is daughter and next heir, and aged 24 years and more. The said acre has been seized into the King's hand.

CORAM REGE ROLL, 1st year of Henry VI. (1422).

WORCESTER.

Extracted Transcript of the Fine.

Final agreement made in the Court of the King at York, 13th year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward, &c., between Richard le Porter, plaintiff, and Ralph le Porter, parson of the Church of Eastham, defendant, of 40 solidates of Rent in Boycote and two parts of the Manor of Eastham and the advowson of the Church. . . . Richard acknowledged them to be the right of Ralph, for which Ralph granted to the said Richard the tenements and advowson for his life, and after should entirely remain to Richard, son of the said Richard and Joan his wife and their heirs, to hold of the chief Lords of the fee. In default to remain to the right heirs of the said Richard le Porter for ever.

Afterwards Ralph Porter and Thomas Raulyns, kinsmen and heirs of the said Richard (son of Richard) and Joan his wife, are all dead, and that a certain *William Lychefeld, Kt.*, has entered into the said two parts of the Manor and the advowson, and holds them contrary to the forme of the fine. The said William Lychefeld to come on the Quindem of Easter to show if he has anything to say for himself wherefore the two parts of the Manor and the advowson ought not to remain to Porter.

The same day at Westminster came John Porter, attorney for Ralph and Thomas, and Richard Corve for William Lychefeld.

Ralph Porter says he is kinsman and heir of Richard, son of Richard and Joan ; that is to say, son of Joan, one of the daughters of Richard and Joan.

Thomas Raulyns says he is son of Margery, the other of the daughters.

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the said Richard the tenements and advowson for his life,
and after should entirely remain to Richard, son of the said
Richard and Joan his wife and their heirs, to hold of the
chief Lords of the fee. In default to remain to the right
heirs of the said Richard le Porter for ever.

Afterwards Ralph Porter and Thomas Ranlyns, kinsmen
and heirs of the said Richard (son of Richard) and Joan his
wife, are all dead, and that a certain [illegible] VI. [illegible]
has entered into the said two parts of the Manor and the
advowson, and holds them contrary to the form of the fine.
The said William Lyckefeld to come on the Quinzein of
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of Richard and Joan; that is to say, son of Joan, one of the
daughters of Richard and Joan.

Thomas Ranlyns says he is son of Margery, the other of
the daughters.

William Lychefeld says that a certain William More, late parson of Eastham, and others, gave and granted the tenements aforesaid to Sir William Wastneys, Kt., and Alice his wife, and to their issue, and they had a daughter Joan, and died seized as of the fee tail. After their death the said Joan entered into the tenements as their heir. And Joan took to husband *John Cornewaylle, Kt.*, and they had a daughter and heir Elizabeth ; and the said John Cornewaylle and Joan died seized of the tenements as of fee tail. After Elizabeth entered into the tenements as daughter and heir, and Elizabeth took to husband William Lychefeld (and they had two daughters and heirs, Elizabeth and Alice), and afterwards Elizabeth, wife of William Lychefeld, died. Afterwards the same William Lychefeld is seized of the said tenements by the law of England for the term of his life, the reversion thereof after the death of William Lychefeld belonging to the said (Elizabeth and Alice[1]), without whom he is not able to answer, and he asks that the suit may remain because (Elizabeth and Alice) are under age until the full age of the same.

And Ralph and Thomas say that William Lychefeld ought not to have aid, for a certain John Geete was seized of it, and granted the same to William Lychefeld and Elizabeth his wife, and their issue, which said William and Elizabeth, by virtue of the gift aforesaid, were seized thereof as of fee tail. Afterwards the same Elizabeth died, and William Lychefeld is seized of the same Manor as of fee tail by the form of the gift aforesaid. Wherefore they pray for judgment, &c.

And the said William Lychefeld says that he holds the tenements in the form in which, in pleading above, he alleged, &c.

Therefore let a Jury come before the Lord the King on the morrow of St. John the Baptist to recognize, &c.

At which day came as well the said *Ralph Porter* and *Thomas Raulins* by their Attorney as the suit. *William Lychefeld* by his Attorney.

And the Sheriff did not send the Writ ; therefore let a jury come on the quindem of St. Michael, &c.

Inq. p. m., Roger Corbet, 9 Henry VI., 1430.

Inquisitions post mortem (Chancery). File 49, No. 33.

I.—Writ, 14 ....., 9 Henry VI.

(1431) II.—Inquisition at Worcester, 6 May, 9 Henry VI., on *Roger Corbet*. He held no lands of the King in chief in the County of Worcester. William Westneys Knight and Alice, his wife, daughter of Walter Hewett, were lately seized of the Manor of Estham, together with the advowson of the Church of Estham, appertaining to the same Manor, in their demesne as of fee tail, by the gift of Wm. More, Rector of Estham, Robert the Sergeant,[1] John Obdon, and Walter Waldeford, Clerk, made to the said William and Alice and the heirs of their bodies ; to hold of the chief lords of that fee by the services due and accustomed. William and Alice had issue Joan, who was seized of the said Manor, &c., after their deaths. Joan married John Cornewaille, Knight. They had issue Elizabeth, who became seized, &c. Elizabeth married Wm. Lychefeld, Knight. They had issue Elizabeth. The first Elizabeth died before William, who became seized of the said Manor (&c.). After William's death, the second Elizabeth was seized (as above). She married the said Roger Corbet ; they had issue Margaret, who became seized, &c., she being under age. The said William granted and surrendered the one and one acre of land with appurtenancies in Estham, parcel of the said Manor (which Richard Curteys formerly held at the will of the same William), by his Charter dated on the Feast of St. Leonard the Abbot, 9 Henry VI., to the said Margaret, being under age, and his heir ; to hold of the chief lords of that fee ; by virtue of which grant she was seized of the same messuage and land by hereditary descent as daughter and heir of the said Elizabeth, wife of Roger. On the Feast of St. Matthew the Apostle, 9 Henry VI., William gave and granted to Wm. Koyne one messuage and one close adjacent, called Rakclose, in Estham, parcel of the said Manor ; to hold to him his heirs, and assigns of the chief lords of that fee ; to the disherison of Margaret, who entered into the same messuage and close as daughter and heir of Elizabeth, wife of Roger, and was so seized thereof by hereditary descent. The Manor and

[1] Servientis.

advowson with their appurtenances are held of Richard, Earl of Warwick, by knight service. The custody of Margaret, together with her marriage, and the said two messuages, &c., pertain to the said Earl, by reason of her minority. The Earl granted the same messuages, land, and close to John Wode on 1 March, 9 Henry VI. Roger died on 15 July last. Margaret is his next heir, aged 3 years and more. The said Manor is worth yearly in all issues beyond reprises, 20 marks.

SALOP.

Exch. Inq. p. m., taken at Bruggenorth May 24th, Henry VI. Sir William Lychefeld died 1446.

Kynlet.—Before his death by his Charter dated Friday after St. Gregory, 23 Henry VI., he enfeoffed John Halle and William Cuyne of the Manor of Kynlet, to hold to them and their heirs. Cuyne afterwards died, and Halle remained in sole possession. William Lychefeld died on Sunday before the Purification last.

Margaret, wife of Humphrey Stafford Esq., is daughter[1] and heir, and is aged 24. The said Manor is not held of the King in chief.

HEREFORD.

Exch. Inq. P. M., 29th May, 1446, taken at Leominster,

Jurors say upon oath that William Lychefeld, Kt., held of his own domain as of fee, nor in service to the Lord in capito, neither lands nor tenements, but that a certain Edmund Cornewaylle, Kt., was formerly seized of half the Manor of Assheton, which was held of Richard, Duke of York, and not of the Lord the King, and he gave the same half to Brian de Cornewaylle, his younger son, to hold to his heirs male, by virtue of which gift Brian was seized in domain as of fee tail, and had issue John Cornewaylle, Kt., and afterwards the said John Cornewaylle gave and granted the said half to the said William Lychefeld, to hold to him for his natural life. And afterwards the same William enfeoffed William Hill, parson in the Church of Eastham, and John Halle, with the said half, to hold to them and their heirs for ever. After-

[1] Grand-daughter?

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wards, William and John Halle gave and granted the said half to William Lychefeld and Joan, his wife, who is still living, to hold to them and their heirs for ever, by virtue of which gift the said William and Joan were seized thereof as of fee. Afterwards, the said William Lychefeld died ; the aforesaid John Cornewaylle, son of Brian died without male heir, whereupon half moiety ought to revert by the form of the gift to Edmund Cornwall, cousin and heir to the aforesaid Edmund, Kt., namely, to the son of Lewis, son of Peter, son of the said Edmund, Kt., because the aforesaid Brian died without male heir issuing from his body ; the said Edmund, son of Lewis, after the death of John, son of Brian, entered upon the said moiety, and has kept and still keeps possession of it. In the said moiety there is neither house nor messuage, except a dovehouse, badly ruined, and worth nothing a year, and there is one carucate of arable land worth 10s., and 8a. of meadow, of which each acre is worth 12d. a year, and 9a. of enclosed pasture, each acre worth 8d. a year. A rent of assize worth 23s., and one apple orchard worth each year 6s. 8d.

That Isabella (Margaret?), wife of Humphrey Stafford, is William Lychefeld's daughter and next heir, and is of the age of 22 years. William Lychefeld died the last day of January, 1445-6.

WORCESTER.

Exch. Inq. P. M., taken at Worcester, 12th January, 25 Henry VI.

Sir William Lychefeld, Kt.

Seized of the Manor of Estham, and of 20 messuages, 2 carucates of land, 20 acres of meadow, 40a. of pasture, and 40s. of rent, with appurtenances, in Worcester and Barbonne, in his demesne as of fee.

The said Manor is held of Anna, daughter and heir of Henry, late Duke of Warwick, as of the Barony of Elmeley, by the service of 20th part of one knight's fee.

The lands and tenements in Worcester are held by socage of the Bailiffs and Citizens of Worcester, who have all the town of Worcester for a certain fee form payable yearly to the King.

The lands in Barbon are held by John Bishop, of Worcester, by socage.

All the premises are worth yearly beyond reprises 20 marks.

William Lychefeld died on Thursday before the Feast of the Purification. Margaret, wife of Humphrey Stafford, of Frome, Esq., his daughter and heir, æt 21.[1]

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Exch. Inq. P. M., 25th Henry VI., taken at Wolverhampton.

Sir William Lychfeld, 1446.

Before his death he was seized of Abenhale Manor ; Weford; Treford, third part of Manor; Messuages, 44; Carucates of land, 8; Meadow, 50a.; Pasture, 200a.; Wood, 100a.; Rent, 100s., in Lichfield ; Litel Coroborowe ; Freford ; Whytynton ; Edwynghale ; Allersthawe ; Horseley ; Stichebroke ; Bromley ; Elmehurst, in his demesne as of fee ; and by his Charter dated at Lychefeld 10th June, 9 Henry V., 1424, he enfeoffed thereof Thomas Delamare, Rich. Upton, Willm. Hull, parson of Eastham, and Robt. Harper, clerk by name, of his Manors of Abenhale and Weford, with all other his lands, and in co. Stafford, to hold to them and their heirs, and after Richard and Robert released to Delamare and Hull all their rights, and afterwards De la Mare and Hulle, by their Charter dated 8 September, 9 Henry VI. (1431) enfeoffed William Lichefeld and Joan,[2] then his wife, to hold them and their joint issue, with remainder to the right heirs of William Lychefeld, who died without issue by the said Joan, who survived him, and has remained in possession until now. The premises are worth yearly 20 marks, and are held in chief of the Barony of Coventry and Lichfield.

William Lychfeld died Thursday before the Purification, 24 Henry VI. (1446). Margaret, wife of Humphrey Stafford, of Frome, daughter and heir, at 21.[1]

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[1] Grand-daughter ?

[2] "Joan" was a daughter and coheir of Thomas Rugge of Charlemont, Somersetshire. Her sister, Lady Barre, mentions her in her will as "Dame Joan Lychfeld."

EPITAPH ON SIR GEORGE BLOUNT, KNIGHT, OF KINLET, DIED 1581.

HERE · LYETH · THE · BODY · OF SIR · GEORGE · BLOUNT KNIGHT · WHICH · WAS · LORDE · OF KINLET · WHO · DIED · IN · THE · YEARE · OF · OURE · LORD · GOD · 1581 · HERE THYRE CHILDREN BE · JOHN AND ALSO · DORETHY. FIAT VOLVNTAS DEI 1584 ANNO DOMINI. AVOVS SERVIR JESUIS MIS.

Laid in this tomb is Blount of noble race,
ENNOBLED BY LIGHT of his own, and
BY THE LIGHT of his father he was;
His lineage most high, knightly by either parent,
Worthy of these was the son's knightly name;
Arms, and the charger fiery were his delight, on the day of battle,
But the palace of his King delighted his youth,
In manhood Scotland and the realms of France
Felt his generosity in war; to both he was a terror;
His neighbour's quarrels and disputes he settled all,
At home he was a man of peace,
Nor did he make unfitting nuptial for himself,
The daughter of a knight he wedded of equal lineage,
Who bore two children, of whom a daughter lives,
The son before his father sought the realms above;
After his son's death, he gives many lands to his nephew
And makes him the heir of this very place—
Rowland Lacon who laid his lifeless body in a tomb
But his spirit the realms above hold.
This Lacon an Esquire in filial memory of love
This record raised. His nephew and his heir.

CHRIST'S LIFE'S AIM.

Be near good Christ to England,
To Prince, to Nobles,
And to all other Inhabitants;
Good Christ, I pray grant Peace—
For by this the life of men is quiet—
By this, their journey safe
And all good things do multiply.
By strife, what has been gotten
By great labor, melts away,
So to Thine own give everlasting peace—
May virtue which is learning's light,
Be given too, and blessings come—
Far off be what,
At any time may hurt.

This Epitaph is engraved on a white marble slab, by the side of the large Tudor Monument, which contains the kneeling figures of Sir George and Constantia Talbot, his wife, and their two children. Underneath is the entombed figure. The monument is richly decorated with the quarterings of Blount and Talbot.

[Latin Epitaph at Kinlet translated by the late Stanley Leighton, M.A., F.S.A.]

NOTES ON SOME SHROPSHIRE ROYAL DESCENTS.

By the Rev. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.

The tracing and working out the descent of living persons from the Kings and Princes of England, is often of vastly greater interest than tracing their pedigrees back in the direct male line. A family pedigree is too often a string of the names of almost unknown persons, with their place of abode, the dates of baptism and marriage and death, and the date and proof of their will. Useful men, no doubt, these ancestors were in their day, but they were for the most part "unknown to history." It is given to but few to have in the male line a Marlborough, a Nelson, a Clive, a Wellington, a Fox, a Burke, a Pitt, a Cromwell, a Lely or a Reynolds for an ancestor. Whereas every Royal Descent necessarily implies the possession of distinguished historical personages as ancestors,—men and women who meet us in the pages of history,—kings, warriors, statesmen, knights of the garter, canonized saints, and so forth. And if it is sometimes urged that, after all, the quantity of Royal blood that flows in any person's veins must be infinitesmally small, the same holds true of the blood of our paternal ancestors; we only have one-half of our father's blood, one quarter of our grandfather's, one-eighth of our great-grandfather's, and so on.

I propose in this Paper to state a few facts about Royal Descents; to give some suggestions as to working them out and tracing them successfully; and to add some notes on Shropshire families in whose veins the Blood Royal courses, showing where the strain first came into the old families of our county, and how it has widely spread.

During the reigns of the Plantagenet Kings, princes and princesses of the Blood Royal frequently intermarried with English nobles and knights, and it is from these unions that the strain of Royal Blood flow in so many English families

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to-day. The earliest monarch from whose younger children descent can be traced[1] is King John, whose daughter Eleanor married Simon de Montfort. The last monarch from whom descent can be traced is Henry VII., whose daughter Mary Tudor married Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. No commoners can trace legitimate descent[2] from the Stuarts or Guelphs, for since the year 1515, until quite modern times, our Princesses have intermarried only with foreign royalties and princelings. In our own time we have witnessed the marriages of the Princess Louise to the Duke of Argyll, and of the Princess Royal to the Duke of Fife, so perhaps we are returning to the custom in vogue in the 13th and 14th centuries.

I append now a list of the Kings of England and their children, from whom descent can readily be traced. And of course descent from one King, implies descent from all preceding Kings who were his lineal ancestors.

JOHN, 1199—1216, was father of

(1) Eleanor, wife of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester.

HENRY III., 1216—1272, was father of

(2) Edmund "Crouchback," Earl of Lancaster and Leicester.

EDWARD I., 1272—1307, was father of

(3) Eleanor, wife of Henry, Count of Bar in France.

(4) Joan of Acre, wife of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester.

(5) Elizabeth, wife of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex.

(6) Thomas of Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk.

(7) Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent.

EDWARD III., 1327—1377, was father of

(8) Lionel of Antwerp, Duke of Clarence.

(9) John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.

(10) Edmund of Langley, Duke of York.

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[1] Gundreda, wife of William de Warenne, used to be considered a daughter of William the Conqueror, but it is now almost conclusively proved that she was not his daughter, but his step-daughter. Descent from Gundreda is very common. See the late Mr. R. E. Chester Waters's *Gundrada de Warrenne*.

[2] I omit all reference to the illegitimate children of Charles II., and their descendants. In the *Genealogical Magazine* for January, 1901, is a list of 311 known living descendants of Nell Gwynn. Nor do I now deal with the children and descendants of morganatic marriages.

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(11) Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester.

HENRY VII., 1485—1509, was father of

(12) Mary, Queen of France, wife of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.

It is from these twelve children of the monarchs named that Royal Descents can usually be traced. A descent from any of these implies, of course, a descent from the Emperor Charlemagne and from our own Alfred the Great. A descent from Eleanor de Bar, Joan of Acre and Elizabeth de Bohun implies a descent from St. Ferdinand of Castile (these ladies were his grandchildren); and a descent from Thomas of Brotherton and Edmund of Woodstock, or from Edward III., implies a descent from St. Louis of France, Edward I's second wife being a granddaughter of St. Louis, and Edward II's wife his great-granddaughter.

Each of these twelve royal children has left many descendants living to-day.

(1) Eleanor de Montfort had a daughter Eleanor, who married Llewelyn ap Griffith, Prince of North Wales, from whom a large number of Welsh and English families trace lineal descent.

(2) Edmund Crouchback's son, Henry Earl of Lancaster and Leicester, left daughters,—Joane, wife of John, 3rd Lord Mowbray; Eleanor, wife of John, 2nd Lord Beaumont, and of Richard Fitz-Alan, 9th Earl of Arundel; and Mary, wife of Henry, 3rd Lord Percy. Another and older daughter, Maud, married William, 3rd Earl of Ulster, and left an only daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Lionel of Antwerp.

(3) Eleanor de Bar had a daughter Eleanor, who married Llewelyn ap Owen, Lord of South Wales; and their son Thomas ap Llewelyn married Eleanor, daughter of Philip ap Ivor, by Catherine his wife, daughter of Llewelyn ap Griffith and Eleanor de Montfort. [See (1) above.]

(4) Joane of Acre married 1st, Gilbert de Clare, 3rd Earl of Gloucester, and had three daughters,—Alianore, wife of Hugh le Despencer the younger; Margaret, wife of Hugh de Audley; and Elizabeth, wife successively of John de Burgh, Theobald de Verdon, and Roger d'Amory. Joane of Acre married 2ndly, Ralph de Monthermer, and their granddaughter Margaret, married Sir John de Montacute.

(5) Elizabeth de Bohun had three children,—William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton; Alianore, wife of James Butler, 1st Earl of Ormonde; and Margaret, wife of Hugh Courtenay, 2nd Earl of Devon. Her descendants are very numerous.

(6) Thomas of Brotherton left an only daughter, Margaret, Duchess of Norfolk, who married John, 3rd Lord Segrave, and had issue, a daughter, Elizabeth, wife of John, 4th Lord Mowbray (ancestor of the Howards, Duke of Norfolk, and many other families).

(7) Edmund of Woodstock left an only daughter, Joane, "the Fair Maid of Kent," who married Sir Thomas de Holland, K.G., and left numerous descendants, amongst others the Mortimers, Cherletons, and Leveson-Gowers.

(8) Lionel of Antwerp left an only daughter, Philippa, who married Edmund Mortimer, 3rd Earl of March, and had issue,—Roger Mortimer, 4th Earl of March; and Elizabeth, who married 1st, Sir Henry Percy, "Hotspur," from whom so many Shropshire families trace descent, and 2ndly, Thomas, Lord Camois.

(9) John of Gaunt had, with other children,—Elizabeth, who married John de Holland, Duke of Exeter; and (by his 3rd wife, Catherine de Swynford),—John de Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, and Joan de Beaufort, who married 1st Robert, 2nd Lord Ferrers of Wem, and 2ndly, Ralph Neville, 1st Earl of Westmoreland. His descendants are very numerous.

(10) Edmund of Langley left issue, Richard of Conisburgh, Earl of Cambridge (father of George, Duke of Clarence, Anne, wife of Sir Thomas St. Leger, and others), and Constance, who married Thomas, 2nd Lord Despencer.

(11) Thomas of Woodstock left an only daughter, Anne, the wife of Edmund, 5th Earl of Stafford (who was slain at the battle of Shrewsbury), and their descendants are very widespread.

(12) Mary Brandon had two daughters,—Frances, wife of Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, and Eleanor, wife of Henry Clifford, 2nd Earl of Cumberland.

From one or other of these twelve royal princes and princesses, the descent of a very large number of Shropshire families can without difficulty be traced. Almost every

family with any pretensions to a pedigree can prove a royal descent. Edward I. has with justice been called "the father of the English people." But I think there are only three families living to-day whose male ancestors have married a princess of the blood royal of England; and these are the families of Nevill, Marquis of Abergavenny, St. Lawrence, Earl of Howth, and Beaumont, Baronet. Ralph Nevill, 1st Earl of Westmoreland, married Joan de Beaufort, daughter of John of Gaunt; Sir Robert St. Lawrence, 15th Baron of Howth, married Joan de Beaufort, second daughter of Edmund de Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, grandson of John of Gaunt; and John Beaumont, Lord Beaumont, married Eleanor, daughter of Henry Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, grandson of Henry III. The other historic houses that intermarried directly with royalty have become extinct, and it is only through a succession of female lines that descent can now be traced.

How can we trace these royal descents? The first thing to do is to work out carefully the pedigrees of the wives of all our male ancestors, taking each one in turn, and noting down their ancestry both in the male and female lines. The probability is that soon we shall hit upon some good family, with whom some ancestor has intermarried. We now work at this, and try to trace the female lines back to some peer, or baronet, or, at all events, to some "Visitation" family. The secret of success lies in working steadily at the female lines. We must keep on working backwards, from the present day, step by step; we must not begin with Edward III., and try to work downward from him.

The books that I have found most useful to help in tracing Royal Descents are these:—

Burke's *Extinct Peerage*.
Burke's *Extinct Baronetcies*.
Collins's *Peerage*, by Bridges, 9 vols.
The Harleian Society's and other Heralds' Visitations.
Foster's or Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage*.
Burke's *Landed Gentry*.

With these books, little difficulty should be experienced in tracing the descent of any families who have a pedigree of 8 or 10 generations, and of many who have not, back to royalty.

Other helpful books are these :—

The Genealogical Magazine (now extinct).

Burke's *Royal Families*, 2 vols., and *Royal Descents*.

Foster's *Noble and Gentle Families of Royal Descent*, 3 vols. and especially the Marquis of Ruvigny's ponderous but most valuable volumes, *The Plantagenet Roll of the Blood Royal*, of which three volumes have already been issued, namely—

Tudor Volume (descendants of Henry VII.)

Clarence Volume (descendants of George, Duke of Clarence.)

Exeter Volume (descendants of Anne, Duchess of Exeter.)

A fourth volume is in the press, and is to give the descendants of Isabel, Countess of Eu.

Foster's and Burke's volumes contain but a mere selection of Royal Descents; whereas Ruvigny endeavours to give all the descendants of one royal personage in each volume, and his volumes are exceedingly useful for genealogical purposes.

I have in my own library two MSS. volumes of the late Joseph Foster worked out on the same lines. One deals with the descendants of Joane of Acre, the other with those of Elizabeth de Bohun, and they contain many hundreds of pedigrees, including many Shropshire ones, all traced back to these princesses.[1]

Some care is necessary in working out royal descents. A man, for instance marries twice; his first wife is descended from royalty; his second wife is not, and she is the mother of his children: it is so easy to slip into an error here, and to give the descendants of the second wife a royal descent, when they have none. There is a case of this sort in the Waters pedigree (Burke's *Royal Families*, ped. CXVIII.), where Sir Robert Peyton marries Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Clere by Anne Boleyne, and his descendants are given a royal descent through Anne Boleyne. But Elizabeth Clere was not a daughter of Anne Boleyne, but of Anne Hopton, Sir Robert Clere's first wife: and so this royal descent falls to the ground.

There is another instance of a clearly inaccurate descent given in a book on the Woodd Family, of Sheinton and

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Alberbury, &c., printed in 1886. The descent is given thus:—

Sir Richard Talbot, Lord Talbot, died 1307. [4th in descent from Edward I.] = Ankaret, dau. of John Strange, 4th Lord Blackmere. [5th in descent from Henry III.]

Sir Thomas Barre, Knt. = Ankaret Talbot.

Sir Thomas Corbet, Knt.,[1] of Moreton Corbet; d. 1363. = Ankaret Barre.

Sir John de Ipstones, d. 1394 — Elizabeth Corbet, b. 1358.

William de Ipstones, d. 1399. = Maud Swynnerton.

William Yonge, of Caynton, died temp. Henry VI. = Christian de Ipstones, b. 1393.

Sir Philip Yonge of Caynton, d. 1464. = Agnes Bonarton.

Sir William Yonge, Sheriff of Salop 1492, d. 1496. = Margaret, dau. of Sir Nicholas Eyton, of Eyton.

Sir Philip Yonge, d.v.p. = ...

Lawrence Woodd = Jane Yonge, d. and h.

Alexander Woodd, of Shinewood, co. Salop, d. 1546. =

One need only look at the dates, to see that this descent is erroneous and impossible on the face of it. The Woodd family have other undoubted royal descents, without relying on this impossible one.

In most counties it will be found that the strain of Blood Royal which permeates the families of those counties has been brought in by one or two families who have widely intermarried with other families. In Devonshire the Courtenays brought in the royal blood. In Lincolnshire, the strain was brought in by Dymoke of Scrivelsby and

[1] Thomas Corbet, Esq., of Moreton, the husband of Ankaret Barre, really died in 1436, without issue. See Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, II. 287, where is an engraving of his monument.

Alberbury, &c., printed in 1886. The descent is given thus:—

Sir Reginald Talbot, Lord Talbot,=Ankaret, dau. of John Strange, 4th Lord
died 1397. [4th in descent from Blanche. [5th in descent from Henry
John of G.] III.]

Sir Thomas Barre, Knt.=Ankaret Talbot

Sir Thomas Cornet, Knt.,[1] of Moreton Corbet;=Ankaret Barre
d. 1393.

Sir John de Ipstones, d. 1391 | Elizabeth Cornet, b. 1358

William de Ipstones, d. 1395.=Maud Swynnerton.

William Venge, of Cayton,=Christian de Ipstones, b. 1393;
died temp. Henry VI.

Sir Philip Venge of Croydon, d. 1484.=Agnes Brereton.

Sir William Venge, Sheriff of Salop,=Margaret, dau. of Sir Nicholas Eyton,
1492, d. 1490. of Eyton.

Sir Philip Venge, d.v.p.=. . . . .

Lawrence Woodd, [alias Venge], d. and h.

Alexander Woodd, of Shipbrook, co. Salop,=. . . .
d. 1516.

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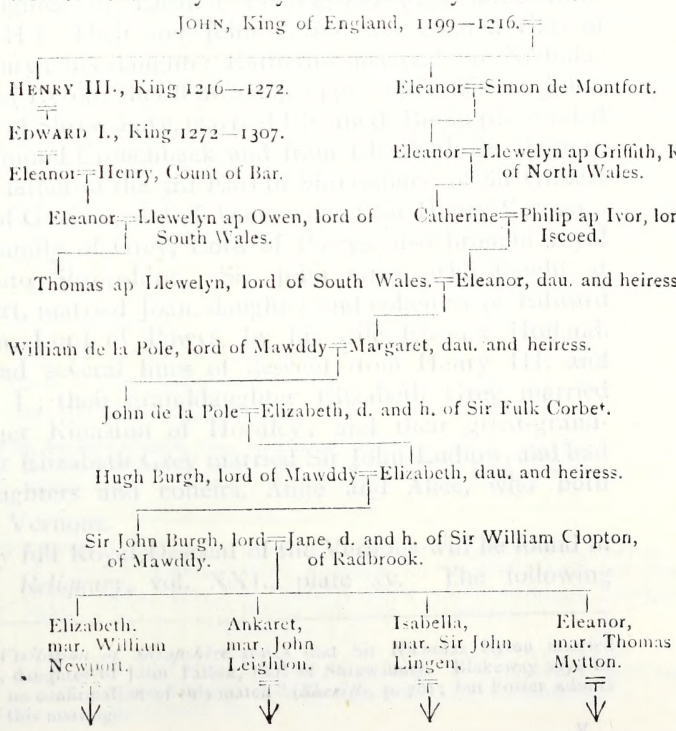
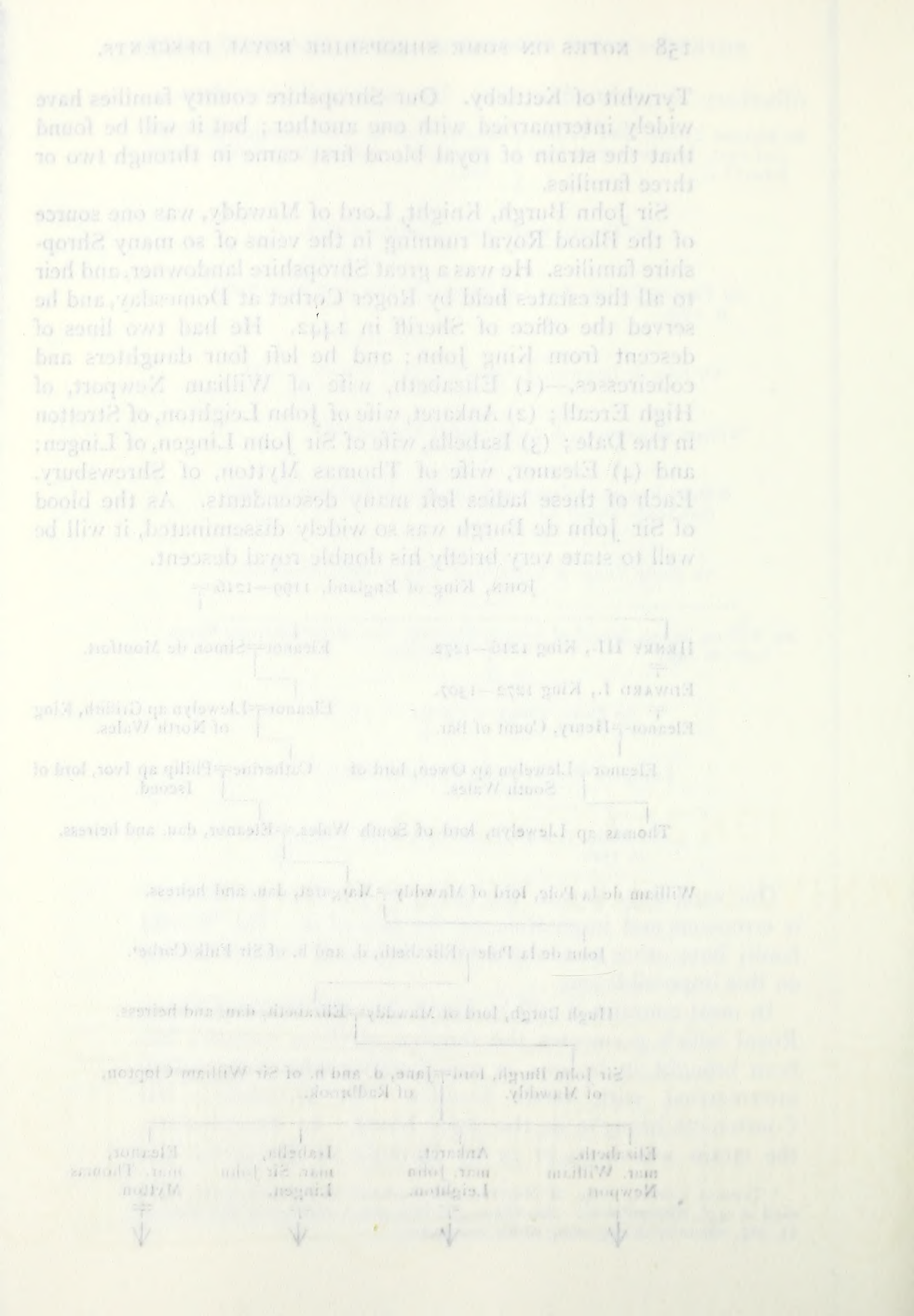
Tyrwhit of Kettleby. Our Shropshire county families have widely intermarried with one another; but it will be found that the strain of royal blood first came in through two or three families.

Sir John Burgh, Knight, Lord of Mawddy, was one source of the Blood Royal running in the veins of so many Shropshire families. He was a great Shropshire landowner, and heir to all the estates held by Roger Corbet at Domesday, and he served the office of Sheriff in 1442. He had two lines of descent from King John; and he left four daughters and coheiresses,—(1) Elizabeth, wife of William Newport, of High Ercall; (2) Ankaret, wife of John Leighton, of Stretton in the Dale; (3) Isabella, wife of Sir John Lingen, of Lingen; and (4) Eleanor, wife of Thomas Mytton, of Shrewsbury. Each of these ladies left many descendants. As the blood of Sir John de Burgh was so widely disseminated, it will be well to state very briefly his double royal descent.





Sir Walter Devereux, K.G., Lord Ferrers of Chartley, who was slain at Bosworth Field in 1485, was another great source of the Blood Royal circulating widely in Shropshire. He married Anne, daughter and heiress of William Ferrers, 6th Lord Ferrers of Chartley, who had three lines of descent from Edward I., through his daughters Joane of Acre and Elizabeth de Bohun; and his daughter Elizabeth Devereux married 1st, Sir Richard Corbet, Knight, of Moreton Corbet, who died 1493, and 2ndly, Sir Thomas Leighton, Knight, of Wattlesborough, Sheriff of Salop in 1495. The descendants of this Elizabeth Devereux are very numerous in the county.

The family of Talbot, Lord Talbot and Earl of Shrewsbury, also brought much royal blood into Shropshire. Gilbert, 3rd Lord Talbot, who died 1387, married Petronilla Butler, a great-granddaughter of Edward I. Their son Richard, 4th Lord Talbot, who died 1396, married Ankaret Strange, a granddaughter of Eleanor Plantagenet (descended from Henry III.) Their son John Talbot was created Earl of Shrewsbury; his daughter Katherine married Sir Nicholas Eyton,[1] of Eyton, Sheriff of Salop 1440; whilst his son John, 2nd Earl of Shrewsbury, married Elizabeth Butler (descended from Edmund Crouchback and from Elizabeth de Bohun), and was father of the 3rd Earl of Shrewsbury, of Sir Gilbert Talbot of Grafton, and of Anne, wife of Sir Henry Vernon.

The family of Grey, Lord of Powys, also brought royal blood into Shropshire. Sir John Grey, who fought at Agincourt, married Joan, daughter and coheiress of Edward Charlton, Lord of Powys, by his wife Eleanor Holland. They had several lines of descent from Henry III. and Edward I.; their granddaughter Elizabeth Grey married Sir Roger Kinaston of Hordley; and their great-granddaughter Elizabeth Grey married Sir John Ludlow, and had two daughters and coheirs, Anne and Alice, who both married Vernons.

A very full Royal Descent of the Vernons will be found in Jewitt's *Reliquary*, vol. XXI., plate xv. The following

[1] *The Visitation of Shropshire* states that Sir Nicholas Eyton married Katharine, daughter of John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury. Blakeway says he "can find no confirmation of this match" (*Sheriffs*, p. 70); but Foster admits the fact of this marriage.

pedigree shows how the royal blood was passed on in Shropshire.

Sir Henry Vernon, of Haddon, K.B., died 1515. = Anne, dau. of Sir John Talbot, 2nd Earl of Shrewsbury [from HENRY III. and EDWARD I.]

- Richard Vernon, of Haddon, Esq., died 1517. = Margaret, dau. of Sir Robert Dymoke [from HENRY III. and EDWARD I.]
  - Sir George Vernon of Haddon, "King of the Peak," died 1565. = Margaret, dau. of Sir Gilbert Talboys. [Royal Descent.]
    - Margaret = Sir Thomas Stanley, of Tong. ⇓
    - Dorothy = Sir John Manners, of Haddon. ⇓
  - Humphrey Vernon, of Hodnet (3rd son). = Alice, dau. and coheir of Sir John Ludlow. [Royal Descent.] ⇓ a quo Vernon of Hodnet, Heber Percy, &c.
- Thomas Vernon, of Stokesay, Sheriff 1524. (2nd son). = Anne, dau. and coheir of Sir John Ludlow. [Royal Descent.] ⇓ a quo Vernon of Stokesay.
  - Elizabeth, mar. Sir Robert Corbet of Moreton Corbet. = ⇓ a quo Corbet, of Moreton Corbet.

The pedigree of Vernon is given in the *Shropshire Visitation of 1623* (Harleian Society), pp. 469—474, and many Shropshire families to-day can trace back to the Vernons.

The Corbets of Moreton Corbet are pre-eminently the great Shropshire family that disseminated the royal blood very widely in Shropshire. It is no exaggeration to say that hundreds of families derive their royal blood through the Corbets. The Corbets were a prolific race, and intermarried with numerous Shropshire families, and their pedigree as entered up at the Heralds' Visitations is a particularly full one. The following sketch shows whence the Corbets derived their royal blood.

Sir Richard Corbet, Knt., of Moreton Corbet, died 1493. = Elizabeth, daughter of Walter, Lord Devereux; she re-married Sir Thomas Leighton, of Wattlesborough [from EDWARD I.]

- Sir Robert Corbet, Knt., of Moreton Corbet, Sheriff 1501, died 1513. = Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Henry Vernon, Knt., of Haddon [from HENRY III. and EDWARD I.] ⇓ a quo Corbet, of Moreton Corbet, Shawbury, Acton Reynold, Stanwardine, Lee, Humfreston, &c.
- Reginald Corbet, of Stoke, Justice C.B., died 1566. (3rd son). = Alice, dau. of John Gratwood. ⇓ a quo Corbet, of Stoke and Adderley.

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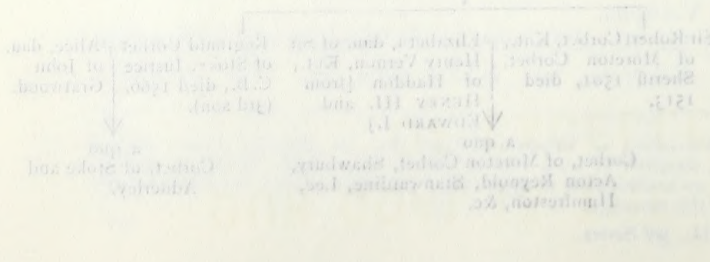

The following are some of the families that intermarried with the Corbets prior to 1623, and inherited a share of their royal blood:—Arden, Baldwyn, Berkeley, Berry, Clyve, Cornwall, Curson, Draper, Gatacre, Griffith, Harley, Hussey, Lacon, Lee, Leveson, Lloyd, Mainwaring, Mytton, Newport, Newton, Onslow, Ottley, Palmer, Pierce, Powell, Puleston, Scriven, Taylor, Thomas, Trentham, Wallop. And since 1623:—Baldock, Barkley, Blackett, Bowles, Browne, Bruce, Clarke, Corbet of Lee, Cotes, Dixie, Eastcourt, Fowke, Hill, Kynaston, Leigh, Onslow, Pierce, Puleston, Skrimshaw, Slaney, Taylor, Thornes, Williams, Young, &c. The more recent marriages will be found in the *Baronetages*. Each of these families has passed on the strain of royal blood to many other families. A very large number of Shropshire families have got Corbet blood,[1] and consequently royal blood, coursing in their veins.

The Corbetts of Longnor derive their royal descent in quite another way. The strain of royal blood came in thus:—

Thomas Corbet of Longnor, 1550. = Jane, dau. of John Burton, of Longner [from HENRY III. and EDWARD I.]

Thomas Corbet of Longner, died 1611. = Katherine Browne.

Thomas Corbet, of Longnor, died 1645. = Jane, dau. and coheir of Robert Morton, of Haughton [from EDWARD I.]

Sir Edward Corbet, of Longnor, Bart., died 1653. = Margaret, dau. of Edward Waties, of Burway [from EDWARD I.]

a quo
Corbet of Longnor,
Flint, Peele, &c.

From the Corbetts of Longnor, royal blood comes to the families of Bennett, Burton, Brooke, Flint, Hall, Hamilton, Limerick, Lloyd, Matthews, Peele, Plimley, Puleston, Rocke, Soutley, Whitmore, &c.

The Leightons of Wattlesborough and Loton have also disseminated the royal blood widely in Shropshire, though

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Henry III. and Edward I.]

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Thomas Corbet, of Longnor, slain, &c., and coheir of Robert Stanton, of died 1615.

Hampton [from Edward I.]

Sir Edward Corbet, of Longnor,—Margaret, dau. of Edward Waties, of Burway bart., died 1652.

[from Edward I.]

a quo

Corbet of Longnor.

Pitt, Peele, &c.

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not to the same extent as the Corbets. They derived their royal blood thus:—

John Leighton, of Stretton, Sheriff of Salop 14 8. = Ankaret, 2nd dau. and coheir of Sir John Burgh, lord of Mawddy [from JOHN and EDWARD I.]

Thomas Leighton of Wattlesborough, Sheriff 1495. = Elizabeth, dau. of Walter Devereux, Lord Ferrers of Chartley [from EDWARD I.]

William Leighton 2nd son. = Dorothy, dau. of Sir Thomas Lacon, Knight [from HENRY III, and EDWARD I.]

a quo Leighton, Bart., of Wattlesborough and Loton.

William Leighton, of Plash, Judge. = (1) Ann, dau. of Reginald Corbet. (2) Isabella, dau. of Thomas Onslow [both of royal blood.]

a quo Leighton, of Plash.

From intermarrying with the Leightons (all prior to 1623), the following families have royal blood flowing in their veins:—Acton, Austen, Bagley, Brayne (or Bruyn), Brooke, Dody, Dycher, Eyton, Fox, Goodrich, Hawkes, Heneage, Jennings, Leech, Lister, Lutwyche, Mason, Onslow, Owen, Parry, Prynce, Rose, Spencer, Wigmore, Wrottesley, &c. For intermarriages since 1623, reference must be made to the *Baronetages*.

From the marriage of Sir Roger Kynaston with Elizabeth Grey, the following families are descended from Henry III. and Edward I.:—Corbet, Evans, Eyton, Griffith, Hanmer, Jones of Argoed, Kiffin, Lloyd of Llantly, Muckleston, Stury, Tanat, Thornes, Thurlyne, Trevor, Winn, and Wisdome. Through other Kynaston marriages, the families of Birills, Clyve of Walford, Corbett, Costen, Meredith, and Sandys, also derived royal blood. All these intermarriages are prior to 1623, and since then many of these families have spread very widely.

The marriage of Sir Nicholas Eyton with Katharine Talbot brought royal blood to the families of Banaster, Barnfield, Burley, Cole, Crompton, Dodd, Ludlow, Pigott, Poyner, Titley, Yonge, &c., and to many other families who have intermarried with the Eytons since 1623.

The marriage of Thomas Mytton with Eleanor Burgh brought a royal descent from Kings John and Edward I. to

not to the same extent as the Corbets. They derived their royal blood thus:—

the families of Acton, Davies, Dawes, Dewe, Gatacre, Grosvenor, Ireland, Medlicott, Owen, Thornes, Walton, Whitacres; and to many other families who have intermarried with the Myttons since 1623.

William Newport, of High Ercall, married Elizabeth Burgh, and his grandson Thomas Newport married Anne Corbet; and from these marriages the families of Adams, Barker, Bromley, Corbett, Fox, Gratwood, Lawley, Leighton, Packington, and Steventon (all married prior to 1623) can deduce a royal descent. For marriages since that date, reference must be made to the *Peerages*.

Sir Thomas Lacon, of Willey, married Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Corbet, and his descendants married into the families of Acton, Banaster, Berrington, Borough, Bodenham, Bromley, Childe, Corbett, Egerton, Evans, Farmer, Heyward, Leighton, Mildmay, Newport, Purslow, Staunton, Sutton, Vernon, Walwyn, &c. (all prior to 1623), and carried royal blood into these families.

Thomas Astley of Patshull married Mary, daughter and coheir of Sir Gilbert Talbot of Grafton (grandson of the second Earl of Shrewsbury); and from this marriage royal blood passed into the families of Benthall, Harrington of Bishton, Witts (or Wise), Woodd, and Wrottesley; and again from Wrottesley into the families of Ashby, Bennet, Betton, Blakeway, Clarke, Cludde, Corbet, Davenport, Davies, De Courcy, Dicken, Gatacre, Grey, Grove, Harnage, Harries, Hayes, Heath, Herbert, Hewitt, Hopton, Ireland, Jenkins, Johnson, Jones, Kilvert, Kynnersley, Langley, Lewis, Littlehales, Littleton, LLoyd, Lloyd, Ludlow, Maddocks, Mytton, Onslow, Oswell, Parry, Peele, Pidgeon, Prynce, Pye, Rainsford, Rocke, Scarlett, Smythe, Stanier, Swainson, Tayler, Thornes, Wakeman, Walcot, Ward, Wright-Boycott, Williams, Willock, Wingfield, Wright, Wolryche, &c.

These cases I have cited are instances of the way in which the Blood Royal was disseminated widely in Shropshire. I think it may safely be said that nearly every Shropshire family that has a pedigree of six or eight generations, has one or more Royal Descents; and some families have a large number. The Corbets have probably 30 lines of descent at least from Edward I., and the Eytons have nearly as many.

The difficulty, of course, lies in working out the pedigrees of one's female ancestors, and joining them on accurately to the pedigrees of noble and gentle families who are undoubtedly descended from Royalty. I trust, however, that my suggestions in this Paper will make it easy to many, if they will only make a genuine effort, to connect themselves with the Plantagenet Kings.

Shropshire-men have a good deal of latent sympathy with Hotspur's rebellion. In the *Transactions* for 1903, I printed a list of forty-seven Shropshire heads of families who are descended from Hotspur, and so from Edward III. This is by no means an exhaustive list.[1] There should be added to it all the descendants of Henry VII., through his younger granddaughter Eleanor Brandon, the wife of Henry Clifford, 2nd Earl of Cumberland. The Earl was great-great-great-grandson of John, Lord Clifford, by his wife Elizabeth Percy, who was Hotspur's daughter.

In the *Transactions* for 1904, there is a list of sixty-two Shropshire heads of families who are descended from Henry VII., and forty of these come through the second Earl of Cumberland and Eleanor Brandon, and so from Hotspur and Lionel of Antwerp also. These lists will be found useful to those who wish to prove a Royal Descent; as also will a paper by the late Mr. George Morris in the *Transactions* for 1882, entitled "Persons connected with Shropshire whose descendants can claim legitimate descent from Edward I.,

[1] The following should be added to the list of the descendants of Hotspur and Lionel of Antwerp printed in the *Transactions* for 1903.

The Earl of Bradford (A second descent through Newport, Russell, Brydges, Grey de Wilton, Grey Earl of Kent, and Percy)

Mrs. J. R. Burton, of Bitterley (through Walcot, Brydges, Grey de Wilton, Grey Earl of Kent, and Percy).

Lord Forester (A third descent through Norman, Manners, Russell, Carr, Howard, Stafford, and Percy).

The Earl of Liverpool (Eight different descents through the Howards and Percy).

Hon. and Rev. A. Parker, rector of Wem (through Grosvenor, Leveson-Gower, Egerton, Stanley, Clifford, and Percy).

E. C. Peele, of Congfeld (through De Courcy, Dicken, Wingfield, Prynce, Wrottesley, Sutton alias Dudley, Clifford, and Percy).

Rev. A. H. Talbot, rector of Edgmond (through Wrottesley, Sutton alias Dudley, Clifford, and Percy).

C. R. B. Wingfield, of Onslow (A third descent through Jenkins, Wingfield, Prynce, Wrottesley, Sutton alias Dudley, Clifford, and Percy).

Edward III., or Henry VII., and a few from Henry III." Mr. Morris's list is most helpful, but very far from being an exhaustive one.

To those who wish to carry back their descent beyond the English Kings, reference might be made to an extraordinary pedigree inserted at the beginning of Plantagenet-Harrison's *History of Yorkshire*, which commences with "Odin, King of Asgardia about seventy-six years before the birth of Christ." This pedigree makes Egbert twenty-seventh in direct lineal descent from Odin, and professes to trace the ancestry of our English Kings from the Roman Emperors, and the ancient Kings of Jutland, Denmark, Sweden, Sleswig, Norway, Poland, Sicily, Russia, &c., &c. If anyone desires to go further back still, he will find a pedigree[1] in the Bodleian Library (Ashmole MS. 788, fo. 162b), which will give him a direct lineal descent, through the Kings of Scotland and Britain, back to Noah and Adam; whilst in the British Museum Library, King's MS. 395, MS. 103 fo. 8, and Addit. MS. 33,345, all contain pedigrees of our English Kings back to Adam. Anderson's *Royal Genealogies*, 1732, Harvey's *Genealogy of King James from Noah*, and Shirley Smith's *Genealogy of Queen Victoria from Adam*, contain similar pedigrees.

Let me now give very briefly an illustration of the way in which a Royal Descent can be worked out. I will take the pedigree of our President, Lord Barnard. I find one of the best pedigrees of the Vanes is that given in Hill's *History of Market Harborough*, pages 37, &c. On looking at the ladies with whom the Vanes intermarried, the names of Wray and Holles seem most likely to be fruitful in results. The Wray pedigree is given in *Lincolnshire Pedigrees*, iv., 1322-6; and it shows that the ancestors of Frances Wray, the wife of Sir Henry Vane, married ladies of the families of Cecil and Drury. The pedigree of Drury is given in Cullum's *Hawsted*; and a reference to it shows that Sir William Drury married a Stafford, and we know we are now on the right track. It is easy to trace Lady Drury back to Henry, Lord Stafford,

[1] This is printed in Jewitt's *Reliquary*, vol. xvi., page 64. There is another pedigree, showing the descent of the Scottish and Irish Kings from Adam, in O'Hart's *Irish Pedigrees*.

and his wife Ursula, daughter of Sir Richard Pole and Margaret Plantagenet. And so Lord Barnard's descent from Lionel of Antwerp and Edmund of Langley, sons of Edward III., is apparent; and the Cecil marriage (through Neville) gives him a descent from John of Gaunt and Thomas of Woodstock. Similarly I refer to the pedigree of Holles in Burke's *Extinct Peerage*, and find that Lady Elizabeth Holles, the wife of the 1st Lord Barnard, was daughter of the 3rd Earl of Clare and Grace Pierrepont. Turning to the pedigree of Pierrepont in the same work, I notice that the grandfather of Grace Pierrepont, Robert, Earl of Kingston, married Gertrude Talbot, and it is now quite easy to trace this lady back through the Manners to Lionel of Antwerp and Edmund of Langley, and through the Talbots to Lionel of Antwerp and to several children of Edward I. And so again Lord Barnard's descent from Edward III. is clear.

To find the *pedigrees* of the families, the late Dr. Marshall's *Genealogist's Guide* is indispensable. This gives a fairly complete list of all known printed pedigrees, arranged alphabetically. The big County Histories and other books containing these pedigrees can, of course, be found in such Public Libraries as the British Museum or Bodleian.

The Blood Royal is to be found in people in all ranks of life. One local instance of interest is the case of Roger Stafford, the son of Richard Stafford and Mary Corbet of Lee, who claimed the barony of Stafford on the decease of his uncle Henry, 5th Lord Stafford, in 1637, but was denied it on account of his poverty. His sister Jane married a joiner, and their son became a cobbler, and was living in Newport in 1637. Roger and Jane were the great-grandchildren of Margaret Plantagenet, Countess of Salisbury, the last of the Plantagenets. Another local instance is that of the Woodcocks of Halesowen, coheirs to the barony of Dudley, and lineally descended from Henry VII. Several of this family married Dudley glass-makers; one daughter married a butcher at Halesowen; another married an excise officer at Clun, and her children followed the occupation of gamekeeper, glass-cutter, tailor, painter, private soldier, sailor, excise-officer, tollgate keeper, &c. As a rule, however, it will be found that the royal blood is circulating in the upper

classes, the landed gentry, and the professional classes, rather than in the humbler classes of Society. There is, however, certainly one cab-driver in Shrewsbury who has the blood of Edward I. in his veins; and not very long ago a policeman's daughter was married in Shrewsbury to a plumber whose pedigree goes back 850 years, and who is descended from four sons of Edward III! Where no strain of royal blood can be traced in a family, the marriages must have been somewhat plebeian.

I have found it a useful plan to mark my own copy of the Heralds' *Visitation of Shropshire*, and of some other Visitations, with cross-references to the marriages; and to write "R.D." over the name of each lady who brings a royal descent into the family. This plan saves much trouble in working out Royal Descents. It enables one to see at a glance where the royal blood first comes in. Looking at my book, I find that 14 ladies brought royal blood into the Corbet family, and 6 into the Kynaston and Leighton families, all prior to 1623. It is well for anyone who is trying to work out his own royal descents to keep a MS. book, and enter in it the pedigrees of all his female ancestors, and work every line back as far as it will go, and trace it back to all possible Kings.

Out of one hundred millions of people of British descent, there are perhaps fifty or sixty thousand descendants of Edward III. now living, but the *crux* lies in being able to trace the line back to him. And, as it has been truly said,[1] while a word from the King can put a man in the "Peerage," or a successful financial speculation and the purchase of an estate can put a man in the "Landed Gentry," birth alone can give anyone a descent from the Plantagenet Kings, for on one side at least there must have been a strain of gentle blood, through which it is possible to trace ancestry back to the feudal and crusading days. It gives a keener interest to one who visits Westminster Abbey and the tombs of the Edwards, or who studies the pages of history, if he knows that he is descended in a clear unbroken line from those who built up the foundations of the British Empire, and is united by blood to our gracious Sovereign.

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[1] Ruvigny's Exeter Volume, preface, p. x.

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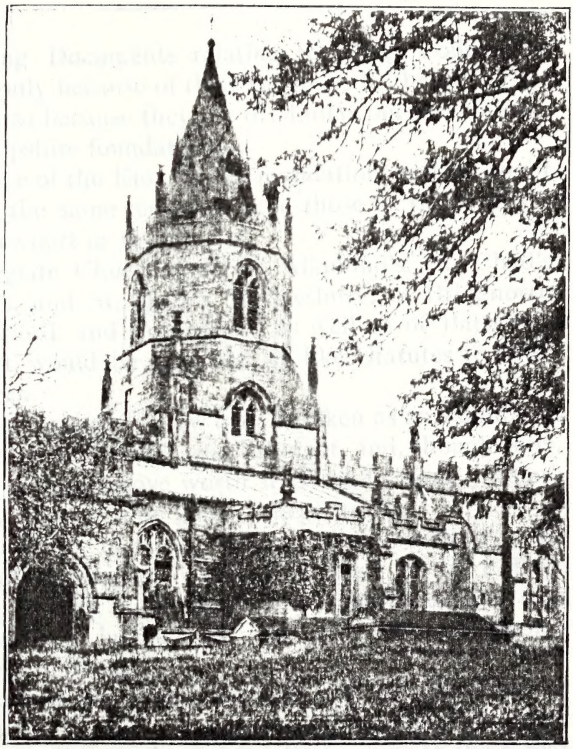
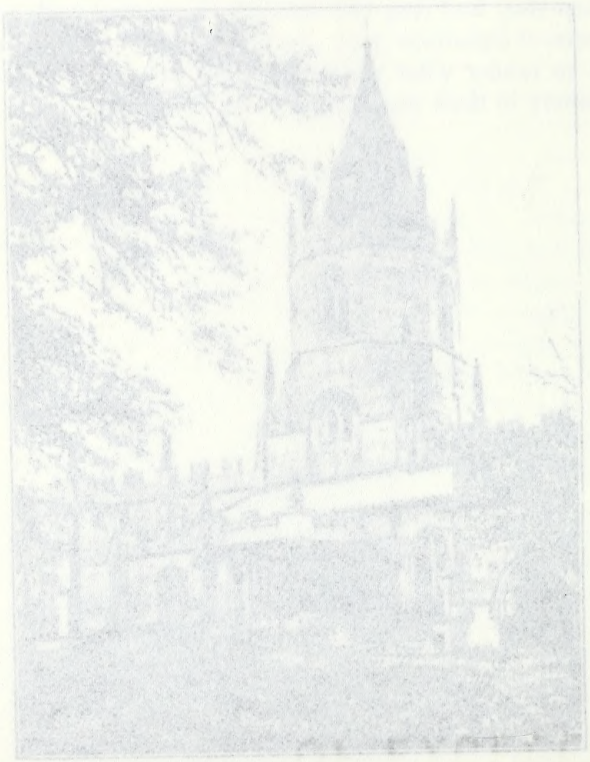
[1] Burke's Extinct Peerage, preface, p. x.

Owing to the frequent intermarriages amongst our Shropshire families in the past, the strain of royal blood has circulated very widely in the county. Very many Salopians are descended from royalty, who have no idea of the fact, simply because they have never yet attempted to work out their descent. I trust that this Paper will stimulate some to make the effort. It will repay them their trouble in doing so, when they find they can connect themselves with all the traditions of a glorious past. And it will always be a pleasure to me to render what assistance I am able to Members of the Society in their researches in this direction.



TONG CHURCH FROM SITE OF COLLEGE.



DOCUMENTS RELATING TO TONG COLLEGE.

By the Rev. J. E. AUDEN, M.A., Vicar of Tong.

The following Documents relating to Tong College are printed, not only because of their reference to that Religious House, but also because they are of similar purport to those of other Shropshire foundations.

The Licence of the King for its foundation was, no doubt, drawn up in the same terms as were those of Battlefield in 1410, and Newport in 1442.

The Collegiate Churches of St. Alkmund's, St. Chad's, St. Michael's, and St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, of Bridgnorth, Ludlow, Burford, and Pontesbury, as well as of Battlefield and Newport, would be governed by like Statutes to those hereafter given.

For the Rules printed below may be taken as an example of those for every Collegiate establishment, and, though long, may on this account prove worth studying by those who are not specially interested in Tong College itself.

The Alien Priory of Grandmont at Alberbury was, at the instigation of Archbishop Chichele, granted to the College of All Souls, Oxford, by Henry VI. by a similar deed to that by which Henry V. handed over the Alien Priory of Lapley to the College of Tong.

The Report of the Commissioners and the Grant to Sir Richard Manners show what happened to every Monastic and Collegiate Church throughout Shropshire at the Great Pillage, when an unscrupulous King in want of money, had no hesitation to fill his own coffers and the pockets of his rapacious courtiers by barefaced robbery. Not only religious houses, but schools and hospitals suffered alike throughout the county. Glorious buildings became mere stone quarries for their neighbourhoods, when the King and his friends had done their will, and had taken for themselves all that was worth taking. Now it only remains for

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archæologists to try to discover and describe the beauties of edifices erected to the glory of God, but desecrated and destroyed by the sacrilegious greed of men for no other purpose than their own enrichment.

From the Tong Statutes we may also draw a very likely picture of the life of the Chaplain or Fellow of a Collegiate Church. Each of the five on the foundation had his own special work. The Warden had the general supervision of the whole establishment; one Priest was Sub-Warden, another Steward, a fourth was Parochial Chaplain, a fifth Schoolmaster. Their lives were by no means idle. Every day, winter and summer, they were called by the church bell to their places in the choir, *saltem ad tardius in aurora diei, vel statim post solis ortum.* Here they would say Matins and Prime together, and the corresponding Hours of the Blessed Virgin Mary, then immediately would follow her Mass in her special Chapel on the north side of the Church. At this Mass all the chaplains, clerks, and paupers were bound to be present, unless certain of the first happened to be officiating at Masses for the founders and benefactors at other altars. Then would come the High Mass of the day. This finished there might be a meeting of the College Chapter. Following this probably Pittance, a simple meal of bread and water, though no mention is made of it in the Statutes. Then, at 9 a.m., Tierce would be said in the Church. Afterwards would come the secular work of the day, and each Chaplain depart to his own special duty; the Warden to his cell to arrange the multitudinous affairs of the College; the Sub-Warden to the oversight of the details of the Church services, and to the care of the library; the Steward to his accounts of the incomings and outgoings of the College, or to the storage or giving out of the provisions required for the whole establishment; the Parochial Chaplain to visit the sick among his parishioners in the village; the Schoolmaster to teach the choristers and the children of the neighbourhood. After Sext at Noon, the mid-day meal in the Refectory, which was eaten in silence while one of the Clerks or a Chorister read passages from some holy book. Then back to their work again, interrupted at 3 p.m. by Nones in the Church; these said, secular duties again till the evening

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meal. Then soon would ring the bell for Vespers, and Compline, and the Office of the Dead. And this over, they would retire to rest in their common dormitory. The life of the Chaplains at Tong would be one of rigorous discipline under rule. All, unless they had received special leave of absence from the Warden, were bound to assemble in Church for the various Hours, and very little opportunity was afforded for idleness, each having his own particular duty carefully planned out by the Statutes. But it was not a hard life, and the enjoyment of a month's holiday each year was the right of every one.

In order to thoroughly understand who are the various persons alluded to in the subsequent pages, it may perhaps be as well to give here a full pedigree of the last of the Pembruges and the earlier of the Vernons, despite the fact that some of the information is also to be found in the footnotes.

PEDIGREES OF PEMBRUGGE AND VERNON.

FULKE PEMBRUGGE (II.) Knight, of Tong (b. 1292, d. 1326), married Matilda de Beringham, and had issue

(1) ROBERT PEMBRUGGE.

(2) Fulke (III.), b. 1312.

(i) Margery married Ralph Lingen, of Wigmore, co. Hereford, and had

(1) Ralph.

(i) Isabel, who married successively Thomas Peytevyne, John Ludlow, and Fulke Pembrugge (IV.)

ROBERT PEMBRUGGE, Knight, of Tong, married Juliana Trussell, and had issue

(1) Fulke Pembrugge (IV.), of Tong.

(i) Juliana, b. 1348, married Richard Vernon (V.), of Harleston and Haddon (who was son of William Vernon, b. 1312, died Sept., 1376), and had issue

Richard Vernon (VI.).

Juliana Vernon afterwards married Thomas Wendesley, Knight, of Darley Dale, co. Derby, who was mortally wounded at the Battle of Shrewsbury, and was buried outside the Vernon

meal. Then soon would ring the bell for Vespers, and Compline, and the Office of the Dead. And this over, they would retire to rest in their common dormitory. The life of the Chaplains at Tong would be one of rigorous discipline under rule. All, unless they had received special leave of absence from the Warden, were bound to assemble in Church for the various Hours, and very little opportunity was afforded for idleness, each having his own particular duty carefully planned out by the Statutes. But it was not a hard life, and the enjoyment of a month's holiday each year was the right of every one.

In order to thoroughly understand who are the various persons alluded to in the subsequent pages, it may perhaps be as well to give here a full pedigree of the last of the Fenbruges and the earlier of the Vernons, despite the fact that some of the information is also to be found in the footnotes.

PEDIGREES OF FENBRUGGE AND VERNON.

Fulke Fenbrugge (II.) Knight, of Tong (b. 1292, d. 1320), married Matilda de Heringham, and had issue

(1) Robert Fenbrugge.
(2) Fulke (III.), b. 1312.
(i) Margery married Ralph Lingen, of Wigmore, co. Hereford, and had
(1) Ralph.
(ii) Isolda, who married successively Thomas Poynings, John Ludlow, and Fulke Fenbrugge (V.).

Robert Fenbrugge, Knight, of Tong, married Juliana Trussell, and had issue

(1) Fulke Fenbrugge (IV.), of Tong.
(i) Juliana, b. 1318, married Richard Vernon (V.), of Harleston and Hadden (who was son of William Vernon, b. 1312, died Sept., 1370), and had issue
Richard Vernon (VI.).
Juliana Vernon afterwards married Thomas Wardesley, Knight, of Darley Dale, co. Derby, who was mortally wounded at the Battle of Shrewsbury, and was buried outside the Vernon

Chapel of St. Mary, at Bakewell, 1403.[1] [Effigy at Bakewell.]

Richard Vernon (VI.), born 1367, married in 1390, Johanna, daughter of Rhees ap Griffith, Knight, cozen and heiress of Richard de Stackpole, Knight (marriage settlement dated 1389), and died 1400-1, leaving issue

(1) Richard Vernon (VII.).

(i) Isabel, who married William Ludlow, Knight.

(ii) Juliana.

Johanna Vernon died in 1437, and was buried in the Church of St. Michael, Stackpool, S. Wales.

Fulke Pembrugge (IV.), Knight, of Tong, married (1) Margaret, daughter and heiress of William Trussell, Knight, of Sheriffhales, and widow of Nicholas de Whyston, of Weston-under-Lizard, who had died in 1362. Margaret Pembrugge died in 1399, s.p. (2) Isabel, daughter of Ralph Lingen, Knight, granddaughter of Fulke Pembrugge (II.), and widow successively of Thomas Peytevyne, Knight, and John Ludlow, Knight. She was the foundress of Tong College, and died s.p. in 1446-7.[2]*

Sir Fulke Pembrugge died May 24, 1409,* and was succeeded by his great-nephew, Richard Vernon (VII.), alias Pembrugge.

Richard Vernon (VII.), Knight, of Tong and Haddon, b. 1391; Treasurer of Calais 1444-50; M.P. for co. Derby 1425; High Sheriff 1425; Speaker of Parliament at Leicester 1426; died 1451-2.* He married Benedicta,* daughter of John Ludlow, Knight, of Hodnet, and had with other issue, an eldest son

[1] The Sir Richard Vernon beheaded July 23, 1403, at the High Cross, Shrewsbury, after the Battle of Shrewsbury, was Baron of Shipbrook, representing the elder branch of the Vernons sprung from Richard Vernon (who accompanied William of Normandy to England in 1066, and appears as one of the Barons of Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, in Domesday Book), and owning a Castle at Shipbrook in 1190. The Vernons of Haddon were a younger branch. "Bear Worcester to the death, and Vernon too." (Shakespeare *Henry IV.*, First Part V., 5, 14).

[2] The arms of Sir Thomas Peytevyne were:—*A lion rampant, over all in chief a label of five points.* These arms were formerly on one of the shields on the tomb of Isabel Pembrugge in Tong Church. Pembrugge in chief, Peytevyne in base, a common form of showing two marriages.

Those marked with a * were buried at Tong.

Chapel of St. Mary, at Bakewell, 1403.[1] [Effigy at Bakewell.]

Richard Vernon (VI.), born 1393, married in 1420, Johanna, daughter of Rhees ap Griffith, Knight, coxen and heiress of Richard de Stockpole, Knight (marriage settlement dated 1430), and died 1450-1, leaving issue

(i) Richard Vernon (VII.),

(ii) Isabel, who married William Ludlow, Knight.

(iii) Juliana.

Johanna Vernon died in 1432, and was buried in the Church of St. Michael, Stackpool, S. Wales.

Sir Fulke Pembrugge (IV.), Knight, of Tong, married (1) Margaret, daughter and heiress of William Trussell, Knight, of Shenfhales, and widow of Nicholas de Whyston, of Weston-under-Lizard, who had died in 1392. Margaret Pembrugge died in 1399, s.p. (2) Isabel, daughter of Ralph Langen, Knight, grand-daughter of Fulke Pembrugge (II.), and widow successively of Thomas Peytevyne, Knight, and John Ludlow, Knight. She was the foundress of Tong College, and died s.p. in 1440-2.[2]*

Sir Fulke Pembrugge died May 24, 1409,* and was succeeded by his great-nephew, Richard Vernon (VII.), alias Pembrugge.

Richard Vernon (VII.), Knight, of Tong and Haddon, b. 1391; Treasurer of Calais 1414-30; M.P. for co. Derby 1425; High Sheriff 1425; Speaker of Parliament at Leicester 1426; died 1451-2.* He married Beneficia,* daughter of John Ludlow, Knight, of Hodnet, and had with other issue, an eldest son

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[1] The Sir Richard Vernon beheaded July 25, 1646, at the High Cross, Shrewsbury, after the Battle of Shrewsbury, was baron of Shipbrook, representing the elder branch of the Vernons, sprung from Richard Vernon (who accompanied William of Normandy to England in 1066, and appears as one of the Barons of High Lupus, Earl of Chester, in Domesday Book), and owning a Castle at Shipbrook in Tryp. The Vernons of Haddon were a younger branch.

" Hear Worcester to the death, and Vernon too." (Shakespeare, Henry IV., Part I. Act V., S. 1.).

[2] The sons of Sir Thomas Peytevyne were: 1. John Peytevyne, grey of [illegible] of Lady Parva. These arms were formerly on one of the shields on the Tomb of Isabel Pembrugge in Tong Church. Pembrugge in chief, Peytevyne in base, a common form of showing two marriages.

Those marked with a * were buried at Tong.

(1) WILLIAM VERNON.

WILLIAM VERNON, Knight, of Tong and Haddon, Knight Constable of England; M.P. for co. Derby 1449, 1450, and 1466-7, died June 30, 1467.* He married in 1435 Margaret,* daughter of William Pype, Knight, of Swinfen, and heiress of her grandfather, William Spernore, and had issue seven sons and five daughters, of whom four sons and four daughters survived him.

(1) HENRY.
(2) Richard.
(3) William.
(4) Ralph.
(i) Elizabeth.
(ii) Margarett.
(iii) Benett, or Benedicta, married Henry, son and heir of Henry Foljambe, of Walton, Chesterfield, co. Derby, and had seven sons and seven daughters. [Tomb in Chesterfield Church.]
(iv) Alice.

HENRY VERNON, Knight, of Tong and Haddon; M.P. co. Derby, 1478; High Sheriff 1504; Guardian of Arthur, Prince of Wales, and re-builder of Tong Castle, and Founder of the "Golden" Chantry Chapel, died April 13, 1515. His wife (whom he married in 1466) was Anne, daughter of John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, and by her (who died May 17, 1494),* he had with other issue

(1) John, his eldest son, who died Aug. 12, 1477. [Monument in Bakewell Church.][1]
(2) RICHARD.
(3) Thomas, High Sheriff co. Salop, 1509; married in 1497, Ann, elder daughter of John Ludlow, Knight, of Hodnet and Stokesay, and heiress of Stokesay.
(4) Humphrey, married Alice, younger daughter of John Ludlow, and heiress of Hodnet, and died 1542,* his wife having pre-deceased him, Aug. 28, 1531.

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[1] The inscription is: "Hic jacet Joh'es Vernon filius et haeres Henrici Vernon," with date.

Those marked with a * were buried at Tong.

(5) Arthur; M.A. of Cambridge; Rector of Whitchurch, then in the gift of the Talbots; died Aug. 15, 1517.*

(6) John, of Sudbury, married Helen Montgomery. Buried at Clifton Campville.

(i) Margaret married Nicholas Agard, Knight, of Foston, co. Derby.

RICHARD VERNON, Esq., of Tong and Haddon; married Margaret, daughter of Robert Dymoke, Knight, and died Aug. 19, 1517,* leaving an only son [not 3 years old (Inq. P.M.)]

GEORGE.

His widow re-married William Coffyn, Knight, who died in 1539,[1] and then (3rdly), Richard Manners, Knight, 5th son of George Manners, Knight, by Ann, daughter and heiress of Thomas St. Leger, by his wife Anne Plantagenet, sister of Edward IV. Sir Richard Manners was uncle to John Manners, husband of Dorothy Vernon, and purchased the Tong College property in 1547. His wife Margaret, died in 1550.

GEORGE VERNON, Knight, of Tong and Haddon, "the King of the Peak," was born 1514, married (1), Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir Gilbert Talboys, by whom he had two daughters, coheiresses; she died 1558.

(i) Margaret,* b. 1540; heiress of Tong; married in 1558, Thomas Stanley, Knight, 2nd son of Edward, Earl of Derby. Thomas Stanley died Dec. 21, 1576,* leaving a son, Edward, who sold the Tong estate.

(ii) Dorothy, b. 1545; heiress of Haddon; married John Manners, 2nd son of the Earl of Rutland,[2] and had with other issue a son, George (her eldest child), born 1569. Dorothy Manners died June 24, 1584;

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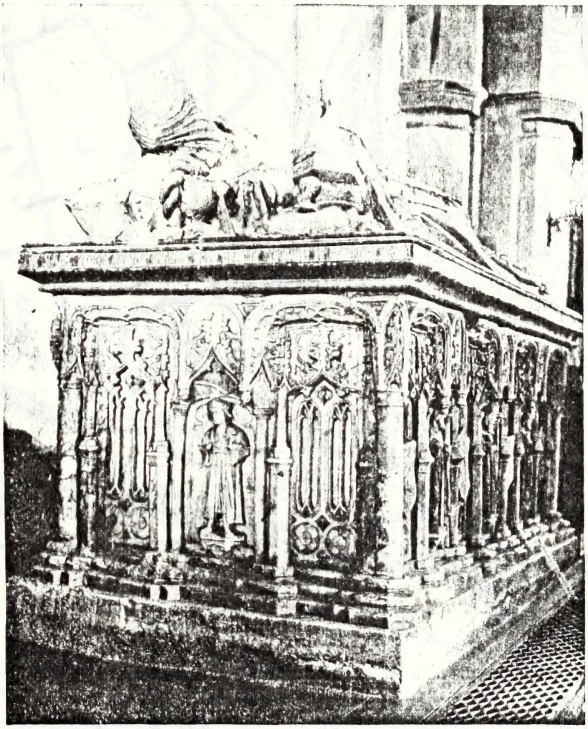
[1] Sir William Coffyn, in 1526, in conjunction with his wife, appointed a Warden to Tong College, and in 1531, the tithes of Bakewell were leased to him for 28 years.

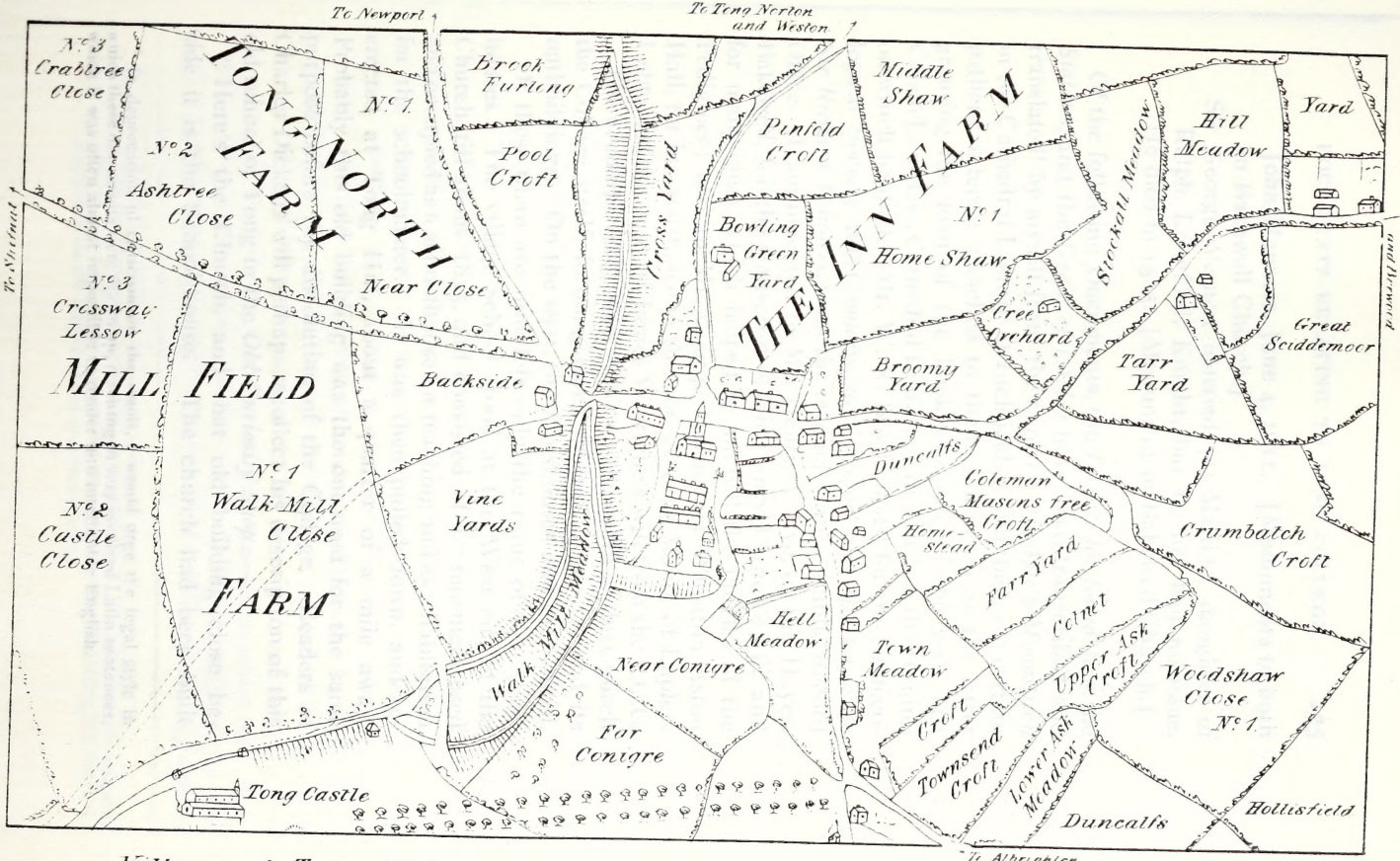
[2] According to Dr. J. C. Cox, the greatest of Derbyshire antiquaries, the story of Dorothy Vernon's elopement "is the pure fiction of a romantic brain; there is not one shred of evidence in support of the idle tale." For one thing, she was only in her 13th year at the time of her sister's marriage.

Those marked with a * were buried at Tong.



TOMB OF RICHARD VERNON AND MARGARET HIS WIFE.

In the panelling at the West End is a figure of their only son George at the age of nine; in that on the North and South are figures of Bedesmen, probably representing the Almsmen of the College.



Village of Tong 1739

John Manners, June 4, 1611. [Monuments to both in Bakewell Church.]

Sir George Vernon married (2) Matilda, daughter of Ralph Longford, Knight, but by her had no issue. He died in 1565. [Monument in Bakewell Church.]

Of the following Documents, the *Licence for foundation*, the *Statutes*, and the *Grant of Lapley* have been transcribed and translated[1] by myself from the copy of Dugdale's *Monasticon* in the Cathedral Library at Lichfield. And there is a certain pathetic interest attached to them, inasmuch as the letter granting the loan of the book was one of the very last Canon Lonsdale, Cathedral Librarian, dictated on the evening on which he died. Mr. W. K. Boyd copied for the Archæological Society the *Commissioners' Report* and the *Grant to Sir Richard Manners*, from the originals in the Public Record Office. I am indebted to Mr. Henry A. Rye, of the Hayes, Bakewell, for the transcript of Sir Henry Vernon's will, and for many clues which helped to unravel the tangles of the Pedigrees; and to Mr. George Hartley, of Wheaton Aston Hall, for his assistance in the notes on the Manor of Lapley. I obtained the copy of James Wolriche's will from the P.C.C.

The accompanying Map shows on the south of the Church the College itself, forming three sides of a square, and its outbuildings. On the west, the Almshouses and the School. Of these there are now left only the ruins of the Almshouses. The village School stood at the West end of the Church till about 1815, and consisted of a "tenement used and occupied as a schoolhouse for teaching and as a habitation for the schoolmaster." It was then pulled down, and re-erected at Tong Hill, about a quarter of a mile away. Probably this old building was the one used for the same purpose before the dissolution of the College. Readers of Charles Dickens will perhaps recollect his description of this old school of Tong in the *Old Curiosity Shop* :—

"Here's the Church, and that old building close beside it is the School-house. The church had been built

[1] In deprecation of criticism on the result, I would urge the legal style in which these documents were drawn up, resulting in very involved Latin sentences, which it was often almost impossible to render into intelligible English.

many hundreds of years, and had once had a convent or monastery attached, for arches in ruins, remains of oriel windows, and fragments of blackened walls, were yet standing. Hard by these gravestones of dead years, and forming part of the ruin were two small dwellings with sunken windows and oaken doors." The modern traveller, despite the fact that Dickens placed Little Nell's house "close beside" the church, and "hard by" the ruins, is satisfied with being shown a house far away, from which it is not possible to see either of them; but then he has probably not read his author, and trusts to some local guide who knows of the schoolhouse abandoned in 1872, but nothing of the older one which had disappeared sixty year before.

For the block of the tomb of Richard Vernon I am indebted to the publishers of the *Art Journal*. The view of the Church is from a photograph of my own.

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF TONG IN THE COUNTY OF SALOP.

ROYAL LICENCE FOR THE FOUNDATION OF THE SAME.[1]

The King to all those who shall see, or hear of these our letters, greeting. Know ye that of our special favour, and for the sum of £40[2] paid into the Treasury of our Chancellor, we have granted and given permission on our own behalf, and, as far as is in our power, on behalf of our heirs, to Isabel, relict of Fulke de Penbrugge, Knight, to Walter Swan,[2] clerk, and to William Mosse, clerk, that they may have authority to acquire from our beloved in Christ, the Abbot and Convent of Shrewsbury, which is in our patronage, the patrons of the Church of St. Bartholomew, the Apostle, of Tong, in the County of Salop, and diocese of Lichfield, the advowson and patronage of this same Church of Tong, which is held from us *in cabile*; to be possessed and held for ever of us and our heirs by its due and accustomed services by the same Isabel, Walter, and William, their heirs and assignees; an annual pension of six shillings and eightpence

[1] Rot. Pat. 12 Henry IV., pars unica, m. 20.

[2] In the former paper (*Transactions*, 3rd Series, VI. 199), are two mistakes, £50 for £40, and William Shaw for Walter Swan, due to putting too implicit a confidence on the statements of previous writers.

accruing from the fruits and emoluments of this same Church of Tong, which the same Abbot and Convent and their predecessors have been wont to receive from it, being reserved to the same Abbot and Convent and their successors.

And in addition, since the same Isabel, Walter, and William fired by the ardour of their devotion, and desiring and longing at the same time to increase and enlarge the praise and honour of God, after the said acquisition of the advowson and patronage of the same has been thus carried out, with our permission acting as a medium, propose to erect, make and found the aforesaid Church of Tong into a certain permanent College; we, observing their dutiful and praiseworthy intention in this respect, of our special favour and from our certain knowledge, and in order that we may have a share in the rewards of so much merit, and of a work so perfect, agree and give permission on our own behalf, and as far as is in our power on that of our heirs, to the said Isabel, Walter, and William, and to any one of them; that she or he, their heirs, or assignees, when they themselves have been put into possession of the advowson and patronage of the same, may erect and change the same Church of Tong into a certain College, permanent and incorporated, and may have power to found, make and establish for ever the same College for five chaplains (or more or less) for the service of the Most High God (of whom one is to be appointed by Isabel, Walter, and William, their heirs or assignees as Warden of the same College, and put over the rest); and for the celebration of Divine Services every day for our prosperity while we are alive, and that of Thomas Beaufort,[1] our brother, and the aforesaid Isabel while they are alive; and moreover for our souls when we have migrated from this light, and those of our ancestors, and that of the aforesaid Fulk; and moreover for the souls of Margaret once his wife, and of

[1] Henry IV. was the eldest son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, third son of Edward III., by his first wife Blanche, daughter of Henry, Duke of Lancaster. John of Gaunt married secondly Constancia of Castile; and thirdly, Catherine Swynford. By his third wife he had

(1) John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset.

(2) Thomas Beaufort, Earl of Dorset, afterwards Duke of Exeter.

(3) Henry Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester, and Chancellor of England, who were thus half-brothers to Henry IV.

Thomas Peytevyne, knight,[1] and of John Ludlow, knight, and also the souls of the parents and all the ancestors of the aforesaid Isabel, and of all the faithful departed, according to the regulation of the aforesaid Isabel, Walter, and William, their heirs or assignees, to be made for this purpose.

And also of our special favour, we allow and give permission, on our own behalf, and as far as is in our power, on behalf of our heirs, to the aforesaid Isabel, Walter, and William, that they, their heirs or assignees, may give and assign to the aforesaid Warden and Chaplains of the College aforesaid, when it has been thus fully founded, one messuage with its belongings in the said town of Tong, and also the aforesaid advowson and patronage; and we allow and give permission to the aforesaid William that he, his heirs or assignees, may give and assign to them the advowson and patronage of the Parish Church of the Blessed Mary of Orlyngbere, in the County of Northampton, and diocese of Lincoln; and we allow and give permission to the aforesaid Walter and William that they, their heirs or assignees, may give and assign to them two messuages, two yard-lands, and four acres of meadow with their belongings at Sharnford, in the County of Leicester, which are not held of us, to be had and held for ever by the same Warden and Chaplains and their successors, the Wardens and Chaplains of the same College, in free and unalloyed and everlasting alms.

Moreover we allow and give permission to the aforesaid Walter and William, that they themselves, the heirs or assignees of the aforesaid William, may grant that a certain manor at Gilden Morton with its belongings, in the said County of Leicester (which, as is said, is not held of us, and which William Nieuport, Knight, and Margaret his wife hold during the life of the same Margaret,[2] and which after

[1] Isabel Penbrugge was married three times, i.e., to (1) Thomas Peytevyne, Knight. (2) John Ludlow, Knight. (3) Fulke Penbrugge, of Tong, who crenellated Tong Castle 1381, died May 24, 1409.

Fulke Penbrugge was married twice, to (1) Margaret, daughter and heiress of William Trusseli, Knight, and widow of Nicholas de Whyston, of Weston-under-Lizard, who had died 1362. Margaret Penbrugge died 1399, s.p. (2) Isabel, daughter of Ralph Lingen, Knight, and widow of John Ludlow, Knight. Isabel Penbrugge died 1440-7, s.p.

[2] Sir William Newport's name is frequently found in the Plea Rolls, temp. Henry IV. in connection with lands at Lichfield, Rushall, Curborough, Sharnford, Gilden Morton and elsewhere. He appears to have been a member of a

Thomas Peytevyne, knight,[1] and of John Ludlow, knight, and also the souls of the parents and all the ancestors of the aforesaid Isabel, and of all the faithful departed, according to the regulation of the aforesaid Isabel, Walter, and William, their heirs or assignees, to be made for this purpose.

And also of our special favour, we allow and give permission, on our own behalf, and as far as is in our power, on behalf of our heirs, to the aforesaid Isabel, Walter, and William, that they, their heirs or assignees, may give and assign to the aforesaid Warden and Chaplains of the College aforesaid, when it has been thus fully founded, one messuage with its belongings in the said town of Tong, and also the aforesaid advowson and patronage; and we allow and give permission to the aforesaid William that he, his heirs or assignees, may give and assign to them the advowson and patronage of the Parish Church of the Blessed Mary of Orlynghere, in the County of Northampton, and diocese of Lincoln; and we allow and give permission to the aforesaid Walter and William that they, their heirs or assignees, may give and assign to them two messuages, two yard-lands, and four acres of meadow with their belongings at Sharnford, in the County of Leicester, which are not held of us, to be had and held for ever by the same Warden and Chaplains and their successors, the Wardens and Chaplains of the same College, in free and undiluted and everlasting alms.

Moreover we allow and give permission to the aforesaid Walter and William, that they themselves, the heirs or assignees of the aforesaid William, may grant that a certain manor at Gilden Morton with its belongings, in the said County of Leicester (which, as is said, is not held of us, and which William Nieuport, Knight, and Margaret his wife hold during the life of the same Margaret,[2] and which after

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[1] Isabel Pembrugge was married three times, i.e., to (1) Thomas Peytevyne, Knight. (2) John Ludlow, Knight. (3) Fulke Pembrugge, of Tong, who crenellated Tong Castle 1381, died May 24, 1409.

Fulke Pembrugge was married twice, to (1) Margaret, daughter and heiress of William Trussell, Knight, and widow of Nicholas de Wyston, of Weston-under-Lizard, who had died 1362. Margaret Pembrugge died 1380, s.p. (2) Isabel, daughter of Ralph Lingen, Knight, and widow of John Ludlow, Knight. Isabel Pembrugge died 1446-7, s.p.

[2] Sir William Newport's name is frequently found in the Plea Rolls, temp. Henry IV, in connection with lands at Lichfield, Bosbury, Churmough, Sharnford, Gilden Morton and elsewhere. He appears to have been a member of a

the death of the same Margaret ought to revert to the aforesaid Walter, and William Mosse, and the heirs of the same William Mosse), may remain after the death of the aforesaid Margaret in the possession of the aforesaid Warden and Chaplains, and their aforesaid successors, to be had and held for ever, as is aforesaid, in free and unalloyed and everlasting alms.

And to the same Warden and Chaplains, we in like manner give our special permission that they themselves or their successors may receive the aforesaid messuage in the said town of Tong with its belongings: and, as well, the said advowson and patronage of the aforesaid Church of Tong from the aforesaid Isabel and William Mosse their heirs or assignees; and the aforesaid advowson and patronage of the aforesaid Church of Orlyngbere from the aforesaid William Mosse, his heirs or assignees; and, as well, the aforesaid messuage land and meadow in the said town of Sharneforde with its belongings from the aforesaid Walter and William Mosse, the heirs or assignees of William Mosse himself; and may enter upon the aforesaid manor with its belongings after the death of the aforesaid Margaret, and may hold it together with the aforesaid messuages, land and meadow to themselves and their successors for ever, as is aforesaid, in free and unalloyed and everlasting alms, and may appropriate the aforesaid Churches, and when they have been thus appropriated, may hold them for their proper uses to themselves and their aforesaid successors, for help and assistance towards their own support and that of thirteen invalid paupers,[1] or more or less, living within the said College.

We desire also and grant on our own behalf, and as far as is in our power, on behalf of our heirs, that the same Warden and Chaplains and their successors from henceforth be and become for all future times commonly called the College of St. Bartholomew, the Apostle, of Tong, and that the same

family which had settled for many years at Lichfield, and of which more than one member served at the battle of Crecy in 1346. He married, before 1405, Margaret, the widow of John de Grendon, of Cubleston; and was Sheriff of Staffordshire in 1401, 1404-5, 1406-7. He was living in 1415, but dead in 1417. (*Staffordshire Collections*, vol. ii. (new series), p. 168).

[1] Paupers (*paupers*). I have always translated this word *paupers*, rather than *poor men*, for Sir Henry Vernon's will of 1515 speaks of the "xiij pore men and women being now of the Almes hows of Tong."

[illegible] which had rented for many years at Lichfield, and of which more than one member served at the battle of Crecy in 1346. He married, before 1360, Margaret, the widow of John de Cromton, of Coldeston; and was Sheriff of Staffordshire in 1401, 1403, 1405. He was living in 1413, but dead in 1417.

(*Shropshire Collections, vol. ii. new series*), p. 168.

[1] Paupera (*pauperes*). I have always translated this word *paupers*, rather than *poor men*, for in Henry Vernon's will of 1515 (pedis of the "old poor men and women living now of the Almes howse of Tong".

Warden and Chaplains and their successors, the Wardens and Chaplains of the aforesaid College, have a single common seal to serve for the business and the transactions of the same College; and that they be persons suitable and capable, as a single College incorporated, and, as far as they themselves are concerned, individual, for obtaining, receiving and acquiring property in the name of the Warden of the College of St. Bartholomew of Tong, from any men and persons whosoever both clerical and lay: that (a royal permission having been first obtained for all things beyond those which they now have by virtue of this our present permission), all the lands, tenements, rents, advowsons and possessions of whatever kind or nature they are, whether lands, tenements, rents, advowsons, and possessions of the above kind, may be held for ever from us as a free burgage by the same Warden and Chaplains and their successors in the ownership of possession; and also for the prosecution of causes and actions, real, personal or mixed of whatever kind or nature they may be: and for making answer or defence in them before all judges, secular or ecclesiastical.

And in addition, of our more abundant favour, we grant and give permission on our own behalf, and, as far as is in our power, on behalf of our heirs, to the aforesaid Isabel, Walter, and William Mosse, their heirs or assignees, that they themselves may give and grant the advowson and patronage of the aforesaid College, when it has thus been effectually founded, to Richard de Penbrugge, son of Richard Vernon, of Harlestonich, the near relative and heir of the the aforesaid Fulk, and to Benedicta, wife of the same Richard son of Richard, and to the heirs of the body of Richard son of Richard, and Benedicta, to be held, after after the death of the aforesaid Isabel, in such a way that if the same Richard son of Richard, and Benedicta die without heirs of their bodies, then the advowson and patronage of the aforesaid College remain with the heirs of the body of the same Richard son of Richard; and if the same Richard son of Richard die without an heir of his body, then the advowson and patronage of the aforesaid College remain with William Ludlow and Isabel his wife, sister of the aforesaid Richard, son of Richard, and the heirs of the body of the same

William Ludlow and Isabel his wife; and if the same William Ludlow and Isabel his wife die without heirs of their bodies, then the advowson and patronage of the aforesaid College remain with the heirs of the body of the same Isabel, wife of William.

And if the said Isabel, wife of William, die without an heir of her body then the advowson and patronage of the aforesaid College remain with Johanna, sister of the same Isabel, wife of William, and the heirs of the body of Johanna herself; and if the aforesaid Johanna die without an heir of her body, then the advowson and patronage of the aforesaid College remain with the rightful heirs of the aforesaid Fulke; to be had and held of us and our heirs in the aforesaid form by their due and accustomed services, without any invasion or impediment on our part, or that of our heirs, justices, officers of escheats, deputy-sheriffs, bailiffs, or any other of our officers or those of our heirs; the Statute of *mortmain* put forth concerning lands and tenements not standing in the way;[1] providing however that the Vicar of the aforesaid Church of Orlyngbere be sufficiently endowed according to the value of the same; and that a certain adequate sum of money from the fruits and profits of this Church of Orlyngbere be each year paid and distributed to the poor parishioners of the same, according to a regulation to be made for this purpose by the Diocesan of that place, and a form of Statute put forth and provided for it.

In witness whereof &c. The King at Leicester, November 25th [1410.]

STATUTES AND ORDINANCES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SAME.

To all sons of the Church, our Holy Mother, to whose notice the present letter may have come, I, John, by divine

[1] When land was owned by a body of men and not by an individual, it was said to be held *in mortuâ manu*, i.e., in mortmain, or dead hand. Land held by the Church was said to be in mortmain. Land so held escaped many of the feudal services and payments. Many persons therefore made sham grants to the Church, receiving it back as tenants on easy terms, thus defrauding the revenue. Accordingly, the Parliament of Edward I., in 1279, passed the *Statute of Mortmain* to forbid land to be given to the clergy without the consent of the King.

William Ludlow and Isabel his wife; and if the same William Ludlow and Isabel his wife die without heirs of their bodies, then the advowson and patronage of the aforesaid College remain with the heirs of the body of the same Isabel, wife of William.

And if the said Isabel, wife of William, die without an heir of her body then the advowson and patronage of the aforesaid College remain with Johanna, sister of the same Isabel, wife of William, and the heirs of the body of Johanna herself; and if the aforesaid Johanna die without an heir of her body, then the advowson and patronage of the aforesaid College remain with the rightful heirs of the aforesaid Fulke; to be had and held of us and our heirs in the aforesaid form by their due and accustomed services, without any invasion or impediment on our part, or that of our heirs, justices, officers of escheats, deputy-sheriffs, bailiffs, or any other of our officers or those of our heirs; the Statute of mortmain put forth concerning lands and tenements not standing in the way; provided however that the Vicar of the aforesaid Church of Orlyngbere be sufficiently endowed according to the value of the same; and that a certain adequate sum of money from the lands and profits of this Church of Orlyngbere be each year paid and distributed to the poor parishioners of the same, according to a regulation to be made for this purpose by the Diocesan of that place, and a form of Statute put forth and provided for it.

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permission Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield,[1] send greeting in the Lord and a perpetual reminder of what has been done.

Let all know that we have received and examined a certain ordinance of our beloved in Christ Isabel, relict of Fulke de Penbrugge, knight, and of William Mosse and Walter Swan, clerks, the patrons of the Church of St. Bartholomew of Tong, in the Archdeaconry of Salop, in our diocese, fitly made for the number of one Warden, and four Chaplains and thirteen poor, and signed with the seals of the same Isabel, William, and Walter, and by them presented to us: of which ordinance the following is the true purport.

To all the sons of the Church, our Holy Mother, who may see or hear of this present ordinance, we, Isabel, relict of Fulke de Penbrugge, Knight, William Mosse, and Walter Swan, clerks, send eternal greeting in the Lord.

Since among other remedies for man's restoration, the offices of the Mass, (in which for the salvation of the living and the repose of the dead the Son is sacrificed to the Father), most effectually mitigate the anger of our Redeemer, and obtain the mercy of the Saviour (the kindness of the Saviour favouring us)—we have determined that a certain College shall be founded in perpetuity in the parochial Church of Tong in the Diocese of Coventry and Lichfield, consisting of the description and number of persons explained below, certain ordinances having been provided and collected under certain heads, by which these same persons shall be ruled and employed.

We therefore, (having first sought and obtained the permission of the most excellent Prince in Christ, and our lord, Lord Henry, by the grace of God King of England and France, and noble Lord of Ireland), have changed into a College, raised, and built the said parish church of Tong, which is in our patronage, to the honour of Almighty God, the glorious Virgin Mary, and the Blessed Bartholomew the Apostle, patron Saint of the same Church, and all the Saints, to be called the College of St. Bartholomew of Tong; and

[1] John Burghill, a Dominican Friar, and Confessor to Richard II., had been appointed Bishop of Llandaff in 1396, and was translated to Coventry and Lichfield in 1398. He was installed on Sept. 8th of that year in the presence of the King, the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Dublin, and many bishops and noblemen. He died in June, 1414, and was buried in the Lady Chapel at Lichfield.

permission Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield,[1] send greeting in the Lord and a perpetual remainder of what has been done.

Let all know that we have received and examined a certain ordinance of our beloved in Christ Isabel, relict of Fulke de Pembrugge, knight, and of William Mosse and Walter Swan, clerks, the patrons of the Church of St. Bartholomew of Tong, in the Archdeaconry of Salop, in our diocese, fully made for the number of one Warden, and four Chaplains and thirteen poor, and signed with the seals of the same Isabel, William, and Walter, and by them presented to us; of which ordinance the following is the true purport.

To all the sons of the Church, our Holy Mother, who may see or hear of this present ordinance, we, Isabel, relict of Fulke de Pembrugge, Knight, William Mosse, and Walter Swan, clerks, send eternal greeting in the Lord.

Since among other remedies for man's restoration, the offices of the Mass, (in which for the salvation of the living and the repose of the dead the Son is sacrificed to the Father), most effectually mitigate the anger of our Redeemer, and obtain the mercy of the Saviour (the kindness of the Saviour favouring us)—we have determined that a certain College shall be founded in perpetuity in the parochial Church of Tong in the Diocese of Coventry and Lichfield, consisting of the description and number of persons explained below, certain ordinances having been provided and collected under certain heads, by which these same persons shall be ruled and employed.

We therefore, (having first sought and obtained the permission of the most excellent Prince in Christ, and our lord, Lord Henry, by the grace of God King of England and France, and noble Lord of Ireland), have changed into a College, raised, and built the said parish church of Tong, which is in our patronage, to the honour of Almighty God, the glorious Virgin Mary, and the Blessed Bartholomew the Apostle, patron Saint of the same Church, and all the Saints, to be called the College of St. Bartholomew of Tong; and

[1] John Burghill, a Dominican Friar, and Confessor to Richard II., had been appointed Bishop of Lichfield in 1390, and was translated to Coventry and Lichfield in 1398. He was installed on Sept. 5th of that year in the presence of the King, the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Dublin, and many bishops and noblemen. He died in June, 1414, and was buried in the Lady Chapel at Lichfield.

we have determined with the consent of all and singular to whom it may concern, that the said College shall be established and also regulated under the number and description of persons explained below, by certain Statutes to be also described below, under separate heads, as is aforesaid. Truly assigning to the same College for a perpetual endowment an income and property selected by ourselves for this object from our temporal estate, and with the permission of the said Lord, our King, as is more fully contained in the charters and writings made for this purpose; and thus verily desiring by the Divine compassion to barter an earthly treasure for a heavenly, and the changes of the moment for enduring happiness; we therefore humbly offer this small memorial to the Majesty on High and devoutly commend it to His regard, chiefly and especially for the prosperity and health of the said most excellent Prince and our Lord, Lord Henry, by the Divine Grace King of England, (who of his own magnanimous favour has established for ever the afore-named possession and assignment of rents), also for that of his heirs and children while they survive, and for the salvation of their souls when they shall have departed from the body, and of his forefathers; and, as well for our own prosperity while we are alive, and moreover for the salvation of our souls when we shall have been taken from this light; and of the souls of Fulk de Penbrugge, Knight, John Ludlow, Knight, and Thomas Peytevyne, Knight, and of all their and our forefathers and descendants, and of all the faithful departed; and especially of those who shall have given any assistance or regard to the support of the said College.

In the first place there shall be in the said College five suitable secular priests,[1] who are without any other ecclesiastical benefice whatever, with the single exception that the office of Warden, described below, shall be compatible with any ecclesiastical benefice.

But of the priests themselves one, prudent in spiritual and temporal matters, who is styled Master or Warden of this College, is to preside over all the other said priests, and to receive

[1] I.e., who performed their ministry *in saeculo* (in the world) and not *secundum regulas* (according to the rules of a monastic order).

canonical obedience from them, and to have charge of their souls and those of all the parishioners of the aforesaid Church, and to him is to be entrusted the administration of all the goods both moveable and immoveable belonging to the same College, while he keeps the rules of management written below.

Another of the said priests, who in their opinion or in that of the majority of them, is considered next to the Master or Warden most fitted and suitable for this, to be appointed by the Master or Warden as Sub-warden, whom we wish therefore to be called the Sub-warden, because under the Warden himself he will bear the care and concern of the College, as is more fully explained in what follows; whose office shall not be perpetual, but as he is appointed to, so he can be removed from, this office and another of the College chosen when it shall seem expedient to the Warden and Fellows.

Also there are to be appointed in the same College two Clerks, at least instituted in their first tonsure, to be placed and removed at the will of the Warden, who are able, willing and capable to help the said Warden and Chaplains in Divine Services, to wait upon the said College continually and humbly, and to fulfil the other honourable services which may be reasonably appointed for them by the Warden if he is present, or in his absence by the Sub-warden.

The said College shall also have thirteen paupers, of whom seven shall be so weak and worn in strength that they can scarcely, or never help themselves without the assistance of another, to whom their food and other necessaries shall be faithfully served from the goods of the College itself, as is explained below.

We wish every Master or Warden who is to be placed in and over the said College, to be presented to the Venerable Father, the Lord Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, the Diocesan of the place, if the Episcopal seat is occupied, or, if it is vacant, to the Guardian of the Spiritualities of the said Bishopric, with the assent and consent of the said William and Walter, (after our first united presentation to the said College to be made from the time of this Ordinance at the nomination or presentation of me, the aforesaid Isabel while I shall live), within four months counting from the time of the

canonical obedience from them, and to have charge of their souls and those of all the parishioners of the aforesaid Church, and to him is to be entrusted the administration of all the goods both moveable and immoveable belonging to the same College, while he keeps the rules of management written below.

Another of the said priests, who in their opinion or in that of the majority of them, is considered next to the Master or Warden most fitted and suitable for this, to be appointed by the Master or Warden as Sub-warden, whom we wish therefore to be called the Sub-warden, because under the Warden himself he will bear the care and concern of the College, as is more fully explained in what follows; whose office shall not be perpetual, but as he is appointed to, so he can be removed from, this office and another of the College chosen when it shall seem expedient to the Warden and Fellows.

Also there are to be appointed in the same College two Clerks, at least instituted in their first tonsure, to be placed and removed at the will of the Warden, who are able, willing and capable to help the said Warden and Chaplains in Divine Services, to wait upon the said College continually and humbly, and to fulfil the other honourable services which may be reasonably appointed for them by the Warden if he is present, or in his absence by the Sub-warden.

The said College shall also have thirteen paupers, of whom seven shall be so weak and worn in strength that they can scarcely, or never help themselves without the assistance of another, to whom their food and other necessaries shall be faithfully served from the goods of the College itself, as is explained below.

We wish every Master or Warden who is to be placed in and over the said College, to be presented to the Venerable Father, the Lord Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, the Diocesan of the place, if the Episcopal seat is occupied, or, if it is vacant, to the Guardian of the Spiritualities of the said Bishopric, with the assent and consent of the said William and Walter, (after our first mutual presentation to the said College to be made from the time of this Ordinance at the nomination or presentation of us, the aforesaid Isabel while I shall live), within four months counting from the time of the

vacancy of the Wardenship being publicly announced in the Church itself; in such a way, however, that after my death, on a Warden of the same College resigning, or departing, or quitting the said College in any other way, then one of the said Chaplains, who has passed through his year of probation, on whom they themselves, having unanimously assembled in their Chapter house for the purpose, canvassing being forbidden, have agreed, shall simply by his nomination be and be called the Master or Warden of this College, any solemnity of law usually performed being altogether omitted; this however being always observed that the new Warden himself, when he shall have been thus nominated, is to proceed with a letter signed with the common seal of the same College witnessing this, to Richard de Penbrugge, son of Richard Vernon, Knight, if he be then surviving, and, after his death, to his heirs and successors, whoever are for the time being Lords of the Manor of Tong, to be appointed by Richard himself, his aforesaid heirs or successors, without a custom of payment, in a letter to be presented to the Diocesan of the place, and by him to be canonically admitted and instituted to the care, rule and management of the same.

"To the Reverend and Noble N., the patron of the College of Tong, his humble and devoted A. B. C. D., Chaplains of the same College, with due reverence and respect, wish prosperity for either life; the headship of the aforesaid College being vacant through the death of our Lord N. of blessed memory, our last Master or Warden, who on such a day of such a month in the year of our Lord written below, migrated from this light; we, desiring as far as relates to ourselves to consider about a future Master or Warden for the same College, and on this account coming together to the place appointed for this, a careful consultation having also been held by us over it, at length unanimously gave our votes for Master N. our comrade and co-chaplain; and we duly name the same for Master or Warden of this our College according to the Statutes of the same, and we present him thus nominated to your honourable presence, with this letter, praying earnestly that what in the things previously said concerning those statutes is recognised to relate to you, your revered power, which may the Most High

preserve happily for a length of time, may think worthy to carry out. Written on such a day of the said month in the year of our Lord &c."

But if there shall be any disagreement of the Chaplains, then after those words placed in the said form viz. "our fellow chaplain," let it be said thus, "The aforesaid master A. B., vel C. only excepted, unanimously" &c. as above. But if, which heaven forfend, there is so great a disagreement that no one shall have been nominated by the majority of the Chaplains, and they have maintained such a disagreement to the end of fifteen days counting continuously from the beginning of the vacancy, or within the same fifteen days have neglected altogether to nominate; after the fifteen days have elapsed the carrying out of this nomination devolves by this state of affairs on the patron of the College itself whosoever he may be, and the same patron may freely present to the Diocesan of the place the man whom he shall have chosen out of the said College, for the College itself.

But if I, the aforesaid Isabel, while I am alive, or the said Richard de Penbrugge while he is alive, or any of his heirs or successors, who for the time being is patron of the said College, shall have actually neglected to present, or any of us have neglected to present during four months from the expiration of the said fifteen days, as is aforesaid; the appointment of a Warden of the College in that case devolves on the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, if the See is occupied, or, if it is vacant, to the Guardian of the Spiritualities of the said Bishopric; in such a way however that if the Bishop, if the See is occupied, or the Guardian of the Spiritualities, if it is vacant, shall have postponed the ordination for more than one month from the time of this transference and the appointment or creation of the aforesaid Warden, the power of ordaining and creating a Warden in this case devolves on the Chapter of the Church of Lichfield, namely on those of the Chapter actually residing at the time in the Church itself; but if the said Chapter shall have postponed the ordination of a Warden beyond fifteen days from the time of this transference to them, the power of this ordination belongs *ipso facto* to the Venerable father, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, if that See is occupied, or if vacant to the Prior

and Chapter of the Church of Canterbury; this however to be observed in all the aforenamed cases that they confer the Wardenship on one of the Co-chaplains themselves, unless great unfitness does not allow this to be done.

In just the same way it shall be carried through, if anyone has been duly presented for the Wardenship of the said College by me, the aforesaid Isabel, while I am alive, or by the aforesaid Richard de Penbrugge after my death, if he then survives, his heirs, or successors, Lords of the Manor of Tong, as is aforesaid, to the aforesaid Lord Bishop of the Diocese, if the See is occupied, or, in case of a vacancy, to the Guardian of the Spiritualities of the same Bishopric, and then the same Bishop, if the See is occupied, or the Guardian of the Spiritualities in case, as is aforesaid, of a vacancy, shall have postponed the admission and institution of the said presentee to the said Wardenship beyond fifteen days from the time when the presentation was made to him, failing a legitimate reason; the power of admitting and instituting the presentee in his place devolves by the same rule to the Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Lichfield, namely to those members of the Chapter in actual residence at that time in the said Church.

But if the same Chapter shall have postponed the admission and institution of the said presentée beyond fifteen days from the time of this transference to them, the power of this admission and institution of the said presentée shall, *ipso facto*, belong to the Venerable Father, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, if that See is occupied, and, in case of a vacancy, to the Prior and Chapter of the Church of Canterbury.

Whoever is to be admitted by the Warden and the majority of the said College into a Chaplainship there is to be received as a novice, otherwise his reception to be altogether invalid; for we appoint that in this and in all subsequent cases it is to be held as a majority if the Warden with two other Chaplains of the College agree in an admittance of this kind; nor shall a Chaplain on this account when thus admitted, be incorporated into the College itself, but shall wait for the completion of his year of probation; then indeed if the same chaplain appear to the said Warden and majority of the

College to be competent and suitable, that Chaplain is to be admitted by the Warden himself into a permanent fellowship of the said College, and besides this permanent appointment he is to have a letter signed with the common seal to this effect.

We do not wish any other form of admission, but the aforesaid form, made as before described, to be in any way of force, or to stand in law.

But no one is to be admitted to the post of Warden, or of other Priest there, except he has been ordained priest, and is plainly worthy in life, habits and conversation; otherwise his nomination or appointment is, *ipso facto*, lawfully void and ineffectual.

Moreover, lest from a continuing lack of Chaplains, which Heaven forfend, divine worship should in any way be abated, we desire and ordain that on anyone of the aforesaid four Chaplains departing, or retiring, or in any way quitting his office, if the Warden of the said College for the time being shall have been negligent or careless in providing, receiving, or substituting in his place another suitable Chaplain, during three months from the time of the vacancy having been made known in the place, there being no lawful reason; that then the right of providing and appointing a suitable Chaplain to fill up the aforesaid number of four Chaplains in the aforesaid College, devolves in his stead, on the Lord Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, if the See is occupied, or, in case of a vacancy, to the Guardian of the Spiritualities of the said Bishopric: in such a way, however, that the Chaplain or Chaplains thus engaged by the Lord Bishop himself, or the Guardian of the Spiritualities, is or are to remain in the said College for a year; and at the end of the year, within the following month, if he or they have been found fit, he or they are to be admitted by the Warden of the said College as a permanent Fellow, or Fellows.

But if the aforesaid Warden shall have been negligent or careless in making the admission and permanent appointment of any of the four Chaplains, as is aforesaid, if they are suitable, within the month, then the reception and admission of the said Chaplain or Chaplains belongs to the Lord Bishop, the Diocesan of the place, if the See be occupied, or, in case

of a vacancy, to the Guardian of the Spiritualities of the said Bishopric, and a letter signed by the Bishop or Guardian concerning a permanent appointment of this kind is to be written for the said Chaplain or Chaplains, as was described above.

All the other things written above concerning the office of Master or Warden of the said College, previously ordained and recited, or to be ordained and recited later, are to remain for ever in full force and unbroken.

As for any of the paupers who are to be placed in and admitted to the said College by me, the aforesaid Isabel, while I am alive, and after my death; we wish them to be received and admitted by the Warden for the time being of the said College; and when they have been received and admitted they shall not be liable to be removed from thence without reasonable cause alleged and proved before the Warden and the rest, or at least the majority of the Chaplains, as is more fully contained later in the chapter concerning the punishment and reformation of crimes.

When the Warden of this College, having been admitted and instituted to the College, shall have presented himself to be corporally inducted into the real management of his office, he shall, previously to managing anything, give a corporal oath before the Brothers especially assembled for this purpose, namely with his hand on the Holy Gospels, concerning his faithful administration of the office entrusted to him and his observance of each of the statutes of this same College which concern his office or person, and his causing their observance by others as far as he is honourably and reasonably able.

The Sub-warden shall give a like oath as often as, and whenever he shall have been deputed to that office, at least for the time in which he shall act in that office.

The Chaplains, when they shall have passed their year of probation and have satisfied themselves and the Warden and their Co-brothers, or the majority of them, that they may be incorporated in the College itself, then at length, having been admitted as permanent Co-brothers, are bound to give a corporal oath before the Warden and Co-brothers themselves, viz. concerning humble obedience and compliance to the

Warden of the said College as to their superior and master, and to his successors, and to the Sub-warden, when the Warden is absent, both in the celebration of divine offices and in all other lawful and honourable commands of the said Warden, and also of the Sub-warden for the time being, and concerning the observation of the statutes and privileges of the same College as far as they refer to their own position or persons, and concerning the keeping of the secrets of the College, and also of the Warden and Co-brothers after their departure: and that they will never attempt anything unjustly or maliciously against the College itself as far as their own persons are concerned; nor will ever give approval, advice, or countenance to one attempting it; and that they will never bring any injury unlawfully or willingly on the servants and attendants of the same, or cause it to be brought, and will never in any way urge, or suggest or cause them to depart from the said College, but will rather, as far as is in their power, preserve uninjured the matters and possessions of the same College, and the customs approved of in it, and will cause them to be kept by others and in everything preserved.

It belongs and ought to belong to the duty of the Warden of the same College to perform the rest of the canonical rules, which shall seem to the Warden of the said College to be necessary or honourable; to faithfully preserve the goods of the same College; and as far as circumstances demand to duly administer them according to the form written below, to collect them together as far as possible if scattered; when collected to preserve them; to defend and preserve his own rights and privileges; to follow out, with the advice of the Brothers, matters difficult and prejudicial to the College; to likewise build up and encourage charity and peace among the Chaplains and the other servants, as is fitting; to set with utmost zeal an example of purity, sound doctrine, and patience, as far as he can without derogation of his position, so that, as he excells the others in honour, so also he may strive to excell them in work and conversation; and may know that the whole management of the College itself, the the oversight of the servants and hired assistants and all the necessaries for the common diet of the College and for the

up-keep of the houses and other repairs belong to his care, and thus, in the council room, the government, and the management, which are, as was aforesaid, entrusted to him, he may be able so to behave and conduct himself that he may give an upright and fearless account concerning his way of life before God and man.

Besides this every Warden of the said College must within the next two months after he has received his appointment to it, in company with the Sub-warden and some other of the older Chaplains make an inventory of the books, ornaments, utensils, and animals, and all the other goods and things of the College, moveable or immoveable, in which must be inserted not only the good of the said College, but also he must cause to be written and collected in the same inventory the debts and credits of the College after he has carefully gone into them, and must show and read to the assembled brothers the same inventory when it has been thus finished, that it may be clear to the Chaplains and Brothers of the said College in what condition the Warden received the College, and in what condition he has preserved it, and in what condition he left it at the close of his management, care having been taken that not less is left in the store or treasury by any Master or Warden, than he found at the time of his entering on the management, unless he is excused this for some just and allowable or unavoidable reason; but each Warden must rather pay attention to enlarging to the best of his powers the inventory found by him, as far as concerns the goods described in it.

However in order that the aforesaid matters may proceed more fairly and without suspicion let him make an inventory concerning the things aforesaid in duplicate, and written in an indenture, one of them to remain with the Warden, the other with the Sub-warden and the rest of the Chaplains, placed in a safe spot, especially for a memorial for future times.

And every year each Warden for the time being of the said College is to receive all the tythes and accounts, both of the bailiffs and other leaseholders, or servants, both within the house and outside; all which accounts, together with the other annual receipts and payments of the said College which

have been received or made in the time of his management, he is, with his own hands, or in conjunction with one clerk, to reduce fully and clearly into an account book; and to show and read this same book before all the Chaplains, or at least the majority of them, after the final account to be made and rendered, as is aforesaid, every year.

While the office of Master or Warden of the said College is for any reason vacant, all the fruits and produce of what ever kind which come to the said College in the vacancy of the Wardenship, are to be wholly converted to the use of the same College, and full management of all things pertaining to the College itself is to belong to the Sub-warden of the said College until a new Master, or Warden, shall have been made, and set over it.

The very same thing shall be done if the Warden shall be broken down with age, or hindered by continual illness, so that he cannot fulfil his duty as he ought; then, during the life, or illness of the Warden himself, the said College is to be managed and governed by the Sub-warden, the advice of the Warden himself and the Brothers having been asked for, and given in this matter.

And the Sub-warden in his own person is to go through all the previously mentioned duties, as is explained above in the case of the said Warden; and the invalided Warden shall receive a suitable attendant at the cost of the College.

But if it shall happen that the Sub-warden is chosen as Warden, some one of the Chaplains who are themselves present, whom the juniors have judged should be chosen, is to preside over the College, and both in administration and in rendering an account in this relation, is to fill the position of Sub-warden, and hold it until arrangements have been duly made for a new Warden.

But the Warden for the time being must take care that no one commit any frauds in reference to the common goods and privileges of the said College, in which he is not allowed to have any ownership, either by retaining anything altogether for himself, besides his usual settled stipend, or by converting it to his own private use, or by taking away with him any of the same goods, should it chance that for any reason he leaves the place, or by conferring anything on

others whether on the living or in his last will, to the hurt of the College.

However, in the matter of the stipend which, as follows, relates to the Warden himself only, he, as also the other Co-brothers, may have free power concerning their own stipends and private property in life and at death.

All the rest of the goods of the College itself beyond the shares of this character are to be allowed to remain permanently in the College.

It also belongs to the office of Warden to hear the confessions of the Brothers as often as he shall have been properly invited by any of them; each of them, however, is to be bound to make a full and perfect confession at least once in every year.

But the Warden is to have as his confessor one of the Chaplains whom he shall have thought fit to choose from them. They themselves are to hear each other in the hall of Confession in the way that they know is most helpful for the salvation of their souls.

In the above mentioned Reverend Father, the Lord Bishop, we trust with strong opinion that, for the glory of God and for our simple urgency, he will give authority sufficient and which will endure for all times, to every Warden of the College itself for the time being, as far as relates to the persons in the said College, for the exercise of penal jurisdiction in the matters contained in the present regulation, and especially concerning the bond of obedience.

The same Chaplain, whom the Warden shall have thought fit to choose as his Confessor, is to have similar authority relating to the person of the Warden himself.

And the Warden for the time being of the said College is not to be compelled to undertake the duty of Rural Dean; nor is any priest of the said College to be compelled to attend Chapters annually, or even at his first admission there, though it happen that he make or continue his stay there for several years.

Moreover the Warden is to be able, when he goes to remote places for transacting business which relates to the dignity and honour of the same College, to take with him, if the matter suggests it, one of the Clerks or even of the Co-

others whether on the living or in his last will, to the benefit of the College.

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Moreover the Warden is to be able, when he goes to remote places for transacting business which relates to the dignity and honour of the same College, to take with him, if the matter suggests it, one of the Clerks or even of the Co-

brothers for company and attendance: and the one so chosen is bound to obey the said Warden in that matter with due submission: wherefore the Warden shall have two horses, (or more if it is meet), ready for despatching such cases, together with a servant; and all and every such business, relating in any way to the College itself, however and whenever it may have arisen, is to be faithfully despatched by the Warden himself at the cost of the College itself.

To the office of Sub-warden shall belong the care and concern of the College in the absence of the Warden, so that he may correct and reform those things—which in the meantime have arisen which should be corrected, unless it should happen to be a grave fault, which should duly wait the return of the Warden.

The charge of the books and ornaments of the College itself will belong also to the office of the Sub-warden; these he will receive under an indentured list, of which one part will remain in his own custody, the other part in that of the Warden; when the Sub-warden shall have retired from his office or have been removed, he can fully make it plain to the said Warden and College concerning them, and if any of them have perished in the meantime owing to his fault or negligence, or have been injured, he must repair the damage at his own cost, according to the judgement of the Warden and Brothers. But if they have been injured by age, or defaced by accident, or otherwise perished, the repair will belong to the College.

Moreover the Sub-warden, by order of the Warden, will give anxious care concerning the manner, form, and order, of the celebration of Divine Service, both in relation to the offices themselves and to the persons who minister in them on the days and hours suitable: and also in this matter all the Fellows and Servants of the said College must humbly obey and attend to the Sub-warden; who will also faithfully note the absence of all persons who withdraw themselves from divine services and will present them to the President of the Chapter at the next Chapter held after this.

The Sub-warden will also, according to the direction of the Warden, provide at the common charge of the College bread, wine, wax, oil, cruets, towels, and all other necessaries for

divine service there; so that due decency is observed in everything.

And because, according to this rule, the Sub-warden for the time being will have to perform the duty of Precentor and Sacrist, and will not be able to fill both offices as they ought to be filled, we ordain in addition that one of the Clerks of the said College, whom the Warden and Sub-warden at their own risk shall have considered suitable, shall be appointed Sub-sacrist, and he shall ring at the accustomed hours, and also carefully preserve under an indenture, made between him and the Sub-warden, to be handed to him, the books, vestments, sacred vessels and other utensils and goods of the said College, and he must once at least in a year give an account to the aforesaid Warden and Sub-warden concerning what he has received.

Each of the other Clerks will, together with him, swear to ring as often as is necessary, for Mass and the other Hours to be said in the aforenamed Church.

And since the aforesaid College of the aforenamed Church of Tong was especially annexed for the increase of Divine Worship there, both the Warden and the other Chaplains, after they have been received and admitted, are to make a continual stay in the College itself, attending duly Divine Service on suitable days and hours, effectually embracing and performing the regulations and statutes written above and below, as far as they concern any of them.

The Warden, however, is to be excused from continual residence, as often as and when he is absent for carrying out the necessary and useful business of the College; which, however, we decide, must be so regulated that by no means, if it can be conveniently done, is the Warden himself, or any other Priest of the College itself, absent on the principal Festivals, and greater double Festivals, according to the calendar of the Use of Sarum; nor can such an absence of the Warden be excused unless it is for a lawful or unavoidable reason, except for two months in a year, and if a longer holiday is considered for the advantage of the College, for a fixed period.

None of the Chaplains or the aforesaid servants is to betake himself outside the College or be absent in the night

time, or at the time in which Matins, Masses, Vespers, and the other Canonical Hours, or other appointed and accustomed offices, are to be said in the aforenamed Church, unless with the permission of the Warden or, in his absence, of the Sub-warden, which must be asked for only whenever greatly desired; but if otherwise this has been attempted by any of the Chaplains or aforesaid servants, a suitable penance for the gravity of the fault, over and above the punishment for absence from the hours noted below, is to be imposed on him by the Warden, or, in his absence, by the Sub-warden; but if he disobediently disregards the punishment, he is to be liable to that which is appointed below for the incorrigible.

Since such a precise residence of Warden and Chaplains has been specially appointed for this purpose, namely that Divine Services may be the more readily and honourably celebrated, that the worst of vices, despondency,[1] may depart, that idleness of every kind may be driven far away; the Chaplains, therefore, who shall be present in the College itself, are to be corporally present in the Church itself at each of the Canonical Hours, and the other appointed and accustomed services, every excuse having been put aside, unless they are excused for infirmity of body, or another lawful reason accepted by the Warden or, in his absence, by the Sub-warden.

But the Warden is to be considered as sufficiently excused while he may be occupied at home about the common business, provided however this does not happen for a pretended reason: for he should as far as he conveniently can strive to show his presence at the performance of Divine Services as a spectacle and example to the rest.

Each Chaplain, however, of the said College, for the sake of recreation, or of visiting his friends, or for some other just and honourable reason, which is thoroughly approved of by the Warden, may be excused from continual residence every year for one month in the year, not however for a whole month together, but in periods, unless the distance of the

[1] Despondency (*accidia*). The Schoolmen put *Accidia* or "Unholy Griefe" —the opposite to Joy—among the Seven Deadly Sins, because nothing showed more plainly a mind in which the Light of God was baffled, than cheerless gloom.

time, or at the time in which Matins, Masses, Vespers, and the other Canonical Hours, or other appointed and accustomed offices, are to be said in the aforenamed Church, unless with the permission of the Warden or, in his absence, of the Sub-warden, which must be asked for only whenever greatly desired; but if otherwise this has been attempted by any of the Chaplains or aforesaid servants, a suitable penance for the gravity of the fault, over and above the punishment for absence from the hours noted below, is to be imposed on him by the Warden, or, in his absence, by the Sub-warden; but if he disobediently disregards the punishment, he is to be liable to that which is appointed below for the incorrigible.

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place, or some other just and necessary reason in the opinion of the Warden demands this; which time indeed we wish assigned by the order of the Warden at a time suitable to himself; with this proviso that two of the Chaplains are never absent for any reason from the said College at the same time.

However, the Chaplain who has absented himself for other reasons than those mentioned, if it has been at Matins, Mass, or Vespers, shall lose from his undermentioned stipend one penny for each absence; if it has been at any other of the Canonical Hours, one halfpenny for each.

The Clerks in like cases in which their presence was useful or necessary, namely whenever Masses, Matins or Vespers, or any other Hours set to music have been said there with music, or according to the Statutes, are to be said with music, if they have been absent, are to lose half as much; which fine we wish to be converted to the use of the said College.

But the choir boys, if there are any, are to be punished disciplinarily for their absence.

If any of the aforesaid Chaplains shall have absented himself for a month or more except on the business of the house and with the expressed consent of the Warden, or for some other lawful and excusable reason approved of by the Warden, the said Warden shall be permitted to remove from the said College the one thus absenting himself, and choose another suitable chaplain who is willing to continue the Divine Services there, or place him in his post in the same College.

Again because the Warden himself, to whom belongs the cure of souls, often happens to be occupied about both spiritual and temporal business, so that he cannot actually fully perform the work of the aforesaid cure, we ordain and appoint that the aforenamed Warden is to select; whenever necessary, one of the aforesaid Chaplains whom he considers ripe in age, habits, and discretion for the performance of the said cure, especially for the administration of the Sacraments and Sacramental Services to the parishioners, who is to be called the Parochial Chaplain;[1] and the Warden may remove

[1] When a church was close to a religious house, and where the emoluments of the benefice were devoted to the household expenses of that house, it was not necessary to appoint a permanently endowed Vicar. A Curate was therefore

place, or some other just and necessary reason in the opinion of the Warden demands this; which time indeed we wish assigned by the order of the Warden at a time suitable to himself; with this proviso that two of the Chaplains are never absent for any reason from the said College at the same time.

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But the choir boys, if there are any, are to be punished disciplinarily for their absence.

If any of the aforesaid Chaplains shall have absented himself for a month or more except on the business of the house and with the expressed consent of the Warden, or for some other lawful and reasonable reason approved of by the Warden, the said Warden shall be permitted to remove from the said College the one thus absenting himself, and choose another suitable chaplain who is willing to continue the Divine Services there, or place him in his post in the same College.

Again because the Warden himself, to whom belongs the care of souls, often happens to be occupied about both spiritual and temporal business, so that he cannot actually fully perform the work of the aforesaid cure, we ordain and appoint that the aforenamed Warden is to select; whenever necessary, one of the aforesaid Chaplains whom he considers ripe in age, habits, and discretion for the performance of the said cure, especially for the administration of the Sacraments and Sacramental Services to the parishioners, who is to be called the Parochial Chaplain;[1] and the Warden may remove

[1] When a church was close to a religious house, and where the emoluments of the benefice were devoted to the household expenses of that house, it was not necessary to appoint a permanently endowed Vicar. A Curate was therefore

the one he has selected, and select another at his own free will; and whichever of them has been thus presented is to perform the said cure with diligence and obedience, as he is bound.

We also ordain and appoint that one of the aforesaid Chaplains, or, if a Chaplain cannot act in this matter, another Clerk of the said College fitly learned in reading, singing, and grammar,[1] is bound to diligently teach, according to the direction of the Warden and the majority of the said College, the Clerks[2] and other servants of the College, and besides them the poor children of the same village or from the neighbouring villages; and for the work of teaching he is to receive from the goods of the said College half a mark, in addition to his share specially assessed or granted, if he shall have held the charge of the aforenamed duty for a whole year; but if not, a reasonable payment is to be made in accordance with his time spent.

Concerning Divine Service to be performed worthily and commendably in the aforesaid Church, we wish and direct that this [rule] should be observed in the College for all future time; that every day, except the three days next before Easter, and when Matins before Mass are said there, the bell ring for Matins, singly or doubly according to the custom of the aforesaid College, at the proper time, not later than day-break or at least immediately after sunrise, as befits the season, according to the arrangement of the Warden, if present, or of the Sub-warden, if absent; and then, (the bells having been duly rung according to the custom of the place as befits the solemnity of the day), all the Priests of the said

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appointed with a small stipend but without endowment. After the dissolution of religious houses, when rectories became the property of laymen, the lay rector was compelled to appoint a curate, whom he could not remove at will, and who thus became perpetual. So the position of the Incumbent of Tong, as Perpetual Curate, is a legacy of the old College Statutes.

[1] *Grammar* would mean the elements of Latin, Grammar being the science of language, and the only language taught in mediaeval days being Latin.

[2] When Edward III. founded his Collegiate Church at Windsor, he appointed six Choristers who were to be Clerks, or at the time of their admission *clericali charactare insigniti*, (i.e., had already received their first tonsure). These Choristers were to be duly instructed in grammar and song when not engaged in the service of the Chapel. At Tong there were only two chorister-clerks, and they, too, were to be *in prima saltem tonsura constituti*, but as they were responsible for the farm work of the College as well as the singing, they would not have much time for study.

College come together to Matins and the other Hours of the day according to the Use of Sarum, which are to be said heartily and distinctly, and with due pauses, with music or without, according to the direction of the Warden ;[1] in such a way, however, that on Sundays and other Festivals and Solemn Days Matins are to be said each day with music, unless they are excused for some approved reason, as for example the small number of Assistants, or for some cause of excuse accepted by the Warden, if present, or, in his absence, by the Sub-warden.

At all Matins to be said, as declared before, with music, not only all the Chaplains, but also every Clerk is bound to be present ; then they are to say together the rest of the Hours daily, or sing them in the Choir; and then when Matins are finished, the Mass of the Blessed Mary is to be celebrated in the Chapel on the North side of the said Church, with the greatest devotion, by one of them who has been appointed for the week for this purpose by the Warden, or, in his absence, by the Sub-warden ; at which Mass, when it is said with music, all the Chaplains, and also the Clerks of the said College, the Warden alone excepted, are bound to be present unless, for the better saving of time, some of them in the meanwhile, by permission of the Warden, are allowed to celebrate their own Masses at other altars.

Then one priest, namely the one for the week, in as much as he is appointed for the seven days, having been set apart for celebrating at a suitable time the Great Mass of the day, and the rest of the Masses for the founders and other benefactors of the said College, as are described below, having been celebrated, they are to celebrate High Mass daily ; which Mass we desire shall be celebrated every day with music, unless they are excused for some unavoidable or excusable reason by the Warden, or, in his absence, by the Sub-warden.

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[1] The Canonical Hours were Matins, Prime, Tierce, Sext, Nones, Vespers, and Compline. But it was customary to accumulate these services, and say two or three of them together, as Matins with Prime, and Vespers with Compline. Upon every occupation, whether manual work or study, the summons of the bell broke in at the different Hours, to remind the Brethren that their first duty, to which nothing was to be preferred, was the direct service of God in Choir.

At which Mass also are to be said the Collects as they are entitled in the Rule according to the use of the Church of Sarum.[1]

But in the other Masses, as in the daily Mass of the Blessed Mary and in the Mass for the founders and other benefactors of this same College, specially appointed as follows, which they are to say in the Church itself, we desire that they be bound to say for the souls of those whose names were mentioned above, and of the aforesaid Lord King, and of us the aforesaid Isabel, William, and Walter when we shall have paid the debt of the flesh, and of our fathers, and mothers, and other parents, and of our successors, and of all the benefactors of the said College, and of those to whom we are debtors, and of all the faithful departed, that special collect which begins thus: "*Deus cui proprium est miseri semper et parcere, propitiare*"; and in the beginning of all the Masses to be celebrated for them in the said Church, they be bound to say for all benefactors of the same both living and dead a *Pater Noster*, and an *Ave Maria*, with deep reverence.

On Sundays, (on which between the Solemn Services of the Masses, the people are accustomed to be urged by the Parochial Priests in the English tongue[2] to earnestness of prayer), after the offertory Anthem[3] has been sung, the Warden of the said College or the Parochial Chaplain is on this occasion to cause to be offered the usual prayers for the health of the living, and for the souls of the founders and benefactors of the same, and of all the faithful departed.

Again we desire and appoint that on every day throughout the year, except on the three days next before Easter, the Mass of St. Mary should be said in the Chapel on the North side of the said Church, with music or without, at the direction of the Warden; but on Sundays and on other

[1] The Sarum, or Salisbury, Use was drawn up by Osmund, Bishop of Salisbury in 1085. This Use, or Prayer Book, for his diocese contained the Breviary, or Daily Services, the Missal, or Communion Service, and the Manual, or Occasional Offices. The Daily Services most generally used were entitled The Hours. Of these, The Hours of the Blessed Virgin were commonly called the Little Office to distinguish it from the Divine Office of the Breviary.

[2] In the English tongue (*vulgariter*). A more literal translation, of course, would be the Prayer Book "in the vulgar tongue."

[3] In the Sarum Use an anthem called the *Offertorium*, was sung during the collection of the offerings of the congregation.

Festivals and Solemn days, and especially when strangers are present, if it can be done conveniently, that it should be celebrated with music according to the use of the Church of Sarum, with the following Collects; first the Collect for the day; the second for the living benefactors of the said College, namely "*Deus qui caritatis*"; the third for all the Saints, which begins thus: "*Concede quaesumus, Omnipotens Deus*"; the fourth for the departed founders and benefactors, namely "*Deus cui proprium*"; the fifth a general one for the living and the dead, namely "*Omnipotens Sempiterne Deus, qui vivorum dominaris simul et defunctorum.*"

And at the end of every Mass of the Virgin specially celebrated there, as is aforesaid, the Gospel "*Missus est angelus*" is to be said (that is when the Gospel has not been said before in the aforesaid Mass), with the prayer following; we mean the "*Graciam tuam.*"

And on every Sunday, if it can be done conveniently, a Mass of the Trinity is to be celebrated in the said Church for the founders and benefactors of the said College, and for the souls of all faithful departed; on Monday[1] a Mass of the Holy Ghost; on Tuesday a Mass of the Salvation of Men; on Wednesday a Mass of the Angels; on Thursday a Mass of the Corpus Christi; on Friday a Mass of the Holy Cross; on Saturday a Mass of Requiem;[2] by one of the Chaplains appointed for his week for this purpose: but if it shall happen that on any of the said days a Chapter Mass, for instance for a Sunday, a fast, vigils, or for any Saint, or the like, is celebrated there, then instead of the Mass named for such a day, as was mentioned above, that Chapter Mass is to be said by the aforesaid Chaplain, if it is the pleasure of the Warden, and the supply of other priests is lacking.

And moreover if it shall happen that one or more of the aforesaid paupers are so infirm or weak that they are unable

[1] Monday, etc. *Dies Lunæ, Martis, Mercurii, Jovis, Veneris, Sabati.* "The counter-part of the Roman *Mars* was found in the god *Tîw*, and consequently *dies Martis* was rendered by forms now represented in English by *Tuesday*. In the same way the Roman *Mercurius, Jupiter*, and *Venus* were identified with the Germanic gods called by the English *Woden, Thunor*, and *Frig*, whence the names of *Wednesday, Thursday*, and *Friday*." (*Religion of Ancient Scandinavia*, W. A. Craigie, p. 2).

[2] The Mass for the Dead, so named from the first words of the Anthem, "Requiem æternam dona eis, Domine, et lux perpetua luceat eis."

Festivals and Solemn days, and especially when strangers are present, if it can be done conveniently, that it should be celebrated with music according to the use of the Church of Sarum, with the following Collects; first the Collect for the day; the second for the living benefactors of the said College, namely "Deus qui caritatis"; the third for all the Saints, which begins thus: "Concede quæsumus, Omnipotens Deus"; the fourth for the departed founders and benefactors, namely "Deus cui proprium"; the fifth a general one for the living and the dead, namely "Omnipotens Sempiterne Deus, qui vivorum dominaris simul et defunctorum."

And at the end of every Mass of the Virgin specially celebrated there, as is aforesaid, the Gospel "Missus est angelus" is to be said (that is when the Gospel has not been said before in the aforesaid Mass), with the prayer following; we mean the "Gratiam tuam."

And on every Sunday, if it can be done conveniently, a Mass of the Trinity is to be celebrated in the said Church for the founders and benefactors of the said College, and for the souls of all faithful departed; on Monday[1] a Mass of the Holy Ghost; on Tuesday a Mass of the Salvation of Men; on Wednesday a Mass of the Angels; on Thursday a Mass of the Corpus Christi; on Friday a Mass of the Holy Cross; on Saturday a Mass of Requiem; by one of the Chaplains appointed for his week for this purpose: but if it shall happen that on any of the said days a Chapter Mass, for instance for a Sunday, a feast, vigils, or for any Saint, or the like, is celebrated there, then instead of the Mass named for such a day, as was mentioned above, that Chapter Mass is to be said by the aforesaid Chaplain, if it is the pleasure of the Warden, and the supply of other priests is lacking.

And moreover if it shall happen that one or more of the aforesaid paupers are so infirm or weak that they are unable

[1] Monday, etc. Missa Lunæ, Martis, Mercurii, Jovis, Veneris, Sabbati.

" The counterpart of the Roman Mass was found in the god Tyr, and done " quasily dies Martis was rendered by Tuesday, now represented in English by Tuesday. In the same way the Roman Mercurius, Jovius, and Veneris were identified with the Germanic gods called by the English Woden, Thunor, and Frig, whence the names of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday." (Professor W. Mercer Sweetmeats, W. A. Craigie, p. 21.

[2] The Mass for the Dead, so named from the first words of the Antiphon " Requiem æternam dona eis, Domine, et lux perpetua luceat eis."

to be present in the aforesaid Church for hearing Mass, then as long as the said infirmity or weakness lasts, the said Chaplain, or another, if there shall then be a sufficient supply of Chaplains there, is bound according to the direction of the Warden, to celebrate, in the Chapel we have built in the house for the said paupers, a Mass before the same paupers on three days each week, namely Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday.

But daily, at a suitable hour, the bell having been rung for Vespers, according to the custom of the place, all the Chaplains of the said College are to come together at the same time and say or sing the Vespers and Compline of the day together, according to the direction of the Warden; and before or after Vespers, at the will of the Warden, they are to say the accustomed office for the Dead[1] each day when, according to the Use of Sarum, that office is to be said; and each day after Compline has been said in the same Church, that Antiphon "*Salve Regina*," (or some other Antiphon of St. Mary which is suitable to the occasion), is to be sung with music, or if said without music, at least with devout kneeling; but on Sundays and other festivals and on solemn days, (namely, when Vespers are said there with music before the Altar in the Chapel where the Daily Mass of the Blessed Mary is celebrated with double or triple music, according as that music is attached to these same days), let it begin[2] with the salutation "*Ave Maria*" and the Prayer of the same Virgin, with the Psalm "*De Profundis*" and the prayer "*Absolve quaesumus.*"

We desire also and appoint that the Anniversaries of the underwritten dead are to be solemnly celebrated each year in the said church; namely of Sir Fulk de Penbrugge and Margaret his wife on the morrow of the day of St. Augustine, the Apostle of the English;[3] and Sir John Lodelowe on the

[1] The office for the Dead was also called the *Dirge* from the opening words of the anthem "*Dirige in conspectu tuo viam meam.*"

[2] Dugdale has *prout ipsos ablata fuerit inspiratum*, which must be a blunder on his part, or that of his scribe or his printer. I have adopted the excellent suggested reading of Dr. Moriarty, *prout ipsis allata fuerit incipiatur.*

In the Vesperale there are in present use three *Salve Regina* chants appointed for various occasions, and called the *Modus Simplex*, the *Modus Alter*, and the *Modus Tertius*

[3] May 27.

day of St. Margaret, the Virgin ;[1] and Sir Thomas Peytevine on the day of St. Machutus, the Confessor ;[2] and Ralph Lyngane and Margery his wife on the day of St. Andrew, the Apostle,[3] or within the two next following days.

And as for our own Anniversaries also, the Obits of us the aforesaid Isabel, William Mosse, and Walter Swan, when they shall have happened; at these anniversaries, as is fitting, they are bound to say at Vespers on the aforementioned days, which are to be kept devotionally, a full Service for the Dead according to the use at the time of the year, and on the morrow a single Mass, by one of them specially appointed for the purpose by the Warden, if present, or, in his absence, by the Sub-warden.

Moreover each of the aforesaid paupers after he has been admitted and received into the said College, if he be present in the same College is bound to hear every day at least one or two masses, unless he may be excused for serious infirmity or weakness, or for some other just and approved reason: and also, if, as is aforesaid, he is present there, or has, with the permission of the Warden, removed to some other place, unless he is hindered by infirmity or weakness or some other just and excusable reason, as is aforesaid, he is to say daily for all the benefactors living and dead of the said College the Lord's Prayer fifteen times, and the Angelic Salutation the same number, and the Apostles' Creed three times, in the best way he knows, with other prayers and sentences in the best way he knows, and as he shall have been divinely inspired, both for his own Salvation and for that of the souls for which he is bound to pray.

In the performance of the services of the Church, both the Warden and the other Priests of the said College are to appear uniform in dress, namely from the festival of St. Michael to the date when the "*Gloria in excelsis*" is begun on the Vigil of Easter; in such a way, however, that both the Warden and the other Chaplains are to appear in black copes with surplices and black almices after the manner of the Vicars in the said Church of Sarum, except that on those double festivals, which from their

[1] July 20 [2] November 15. [3] November 30.

day of St. Margaret, the Virgin[1] and Sir Thomas Puyteine on the day of Sir Machutus, the Confessor[2] and Ralph Lygrane and Margery his wife on the day of St. Andrew, the Apostle,[3] or within the two next following days.

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[1] July 20. [2] November 13. [3] November 30.

solemnity have the addition of a procession,[1] and on the other double festivals which happen on Sundays, in which alone they can use them for the procession and the Mass, they are to appear in silk copes, as is directed in the Order of Sarum. And from the aforesaid Vigil of Easter to the morrow after St. Michael's day the said Warden and Chaplains are to appear in surplices and almices; the Warden, however, when it seems honourable to himself and expedient for the College, can use almices after the fashion worn by the Canons of the aforesaid Church of Sarum.

This dress each of the Chaplains will supply for himself, at his own cost, at his first entrance, provided that he has sufficient means; otherwise sufficient money for this is to be paid out of the common fund, which however is to be granted as part payment of his stipend to be received in the said year; and if perchance within a year, or at the end of the first year after his admittance, or subsequently, he retires from the College and leaves his aforesaid abode, a reasonable allowance is to be made by him as fairness, according to a general resolution, shall prompt.

But whoever of the said Chaplains, after he has been received and appointed for life to the said College, shall have presumed to appear within the Choir for performing the Church Services there, without the aforesaid dress, contrary to the aforesaid form, as was aforesaid, is to be considered as absent for the time in which he entered and remained with-

[1] Procession. Every church in England, till the middle of the 16th century, had its rood screen and rood loft. Over them was the great rood or cross, with the figure of our Lord outstretched upon it, generally accompanied by figures of St. Mary and St. John on either side. Underneath this great cross the procession, which perambulated the Church before the High Mass on Sundays and the Greater Festivals, having travelled over the appointed route, finally drew up to make a solemn pause or station. This done, those who had taken part in the procession passed through the doorway in the rood screen, and filed off to right and left to their places in Choir for the celebration of the chief service of the day. In this service in Collegiate Churches the Gospel was ceremonially sung from the rood loft.

Rood lofts, in which the organ often stood, by an injunction of 10 Oct., 3 Eliz. (1561), were ordered to be taken down; but the rood screen was expressly commanded to be preserved. The loft and organ were frequently re-erected at the west end of the Church. But that at Tong seems to have been untouched. For a visitor, describing the Church in 1789, writes:—"The gallery with the entrance to the Choir is yet unremoved, and the organ case remains." The doorway which once gave access to this loft, is still to be seen in the pillar above the pulpit, and in the chancel arch are marks where the Rood itself was fixed.

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out the aforesaid dress, as is aforesaid; and is to undergo the punishment, appointed in this present Regulation, for those absent from the Canonical Hours, unless he is excused by the permission of the Warden for a just and approved reason.

The Warden and aforesaid Chaplains are to live together and also spend their time within the dwelling appointed by us for their stay; within which dwelling they are to have suitable and large chambers, in which to sleep and repose as in their common dormitory, the Warden obtaining the first and principal place or cell, the Sub-warden the second, as it shall please him, after that priority in time is to be everywhere observed with reference to the stalls in the Choir and the rest of the standing-places and seats, and other privileges; and in case it happens that they speak with one another in the dormitory or aforesaid chambers, they are at least to use a quiet tone.

The keys also of the outer door of the dwelling are at night to remain strongly guarded with the Warden, if present, otherwise with the Sub-warden.

The said Warden and Priests to have a common Table, and take their meals together in one house; nor is any one of them to be served with food or drink outside the house itself, unless weakness of body or another lawful and honourable reason, approved by the Warden, demands this.

When they shall have assembled for dinner or supper, the Warden, if present, or, if otherwise, the priest who has celebrated there the Great Mass of the day, is to ask a Blessing on the food.

After the meal they must not omit to return Thanks to God, and each day to offer the prayers appointed and drawn up for the purpose, for the Salvation of the living, and the souls of the deceased founders and benefactors of the said College, and of all the faithful departed; and whenever it can conveniently be done, they should hear during dinner some Sacred reading; for by this souls are edified in goodness, and idle tales, which are often wont to be introduced at meals, are prevented; which can conveniently be taken in hand in turn by one of the Clerks or Choristers.

Moreover we ordain and order that in the matter of food and drink and in other things honestly necessary to the said

hospitality, they be served to the Warden and each of the Chaplains according to the direction of the Warden, and the Steward of the guest-house for the time being.

But since the aforesaid sums increase with greater industry, we ordain that one of the Chaplains themselves, whom the Warden shall have chosen each quarter or each year for this purpose as Steward, is to keep in good and useful order and faithfully manage the victuals and expenses of the guest house, according to the order and supervision of the Warden; and each week of his management, on some day appointed for the purpose, reduce things into writing, so that at the end of the time of his management he can render a ready and true account of everything, before the Warden and the more discreet Priests of the aforesaid College.

But the provision of victuals is to be made at seasonable times, as far as can be done conveniently, by the due industry of the Warden, or of some other in his name, always in proportion to the hands available.[1]

The Brothers are to abstain, as far as they can, from the introduction of strangers, that the ground of distraction may be cut away as much as can be done honourably.

None of them are to introduce women however respectable, except on rare occasions and for an approved reason. But none are on any account to introduce women of character even the least doubtful.

But if it shall happen that any stranger so introduced takes a meal there, the one introducing him is to be bound to repay from his own pocket, or at the end of the week three pence, if it has been at the higher table, one penny and a half if at the lower; otherwise this sum is to be subtracted from his stipend, to be wholly spent in the food of those dining together.

If dearness of victuals, or even the position of the guest suggests this, the cost of a meal of this kind is to be proportionally calculated according to the decision of the Warden, and the majority of the Fellows.

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[1] *Semper prae manibus.* Plautus and Terence use prae manibus in the sense of *on hand, at hand.* But cf. *prae tua benignitate,* in proportion to your kindness.

But if any one has come or been introduced for the common benefit of the College, the cost is to be paid from the common fund.

Permission is therefore granted to none of the same Priests to introduce to the table any guest for more than one day, unless perchance it shall have happened that it was a near relation, a friend, or acquaintance of any of the said Priests who had come hither from remote places for the sake of a visit, or holiday or some other lawful and honourable reason: if he come thus, he is not, however, to presume to lodge him within the said College or bring him to the table for more than two days, unless special permission has been given for this by the Warden and the majority; this fact being always observed that in all the above mentioned events, the leave is first sought from and granted by the Warden, if present, or, in his absence, the Sub-warden.

Also no Priest or Clerk of the said College is to indulge in noisy hunting, or in any other kind of hunting or hawking, especially at the time in which he is bound to be present there at Matins, Mass, and the other Canonical Hours, or the rest of the appointed and accustomed offices; nor to keep within the enclosure of the College any hunting dog specially owned by him, though it be of a very beautiful colour,[1] unless licence has been unanimously granted him by the consent of the Warden and Co-brothers for some approved and honourable reason; if any of the Priests shall have done such things to the grievance of the Warden or of others, or to the burden of the said house, and, having been corrected for this by the Warden, has despised the correcting hand, he is to be thoroughly separated from the society of the Priests without the noise and form of the law court, every appeal being set aside.

Again we wish that the Warden, Chaplains, and Clerks both during their stay in the house and in their travelling to more distant places use garments and dress which are suitable and honourable, while preserving uninjured the honour of their position and order.

Each year, if it can be done conveniently, the Warden and the Chaplains are to be clothed in garments or robes of one

[1] *Quovis exquisito colore* or "whatever pretence has been sought for it."

piece, so that they are uniform in dress at suitable times, and as it shall seem most honourable to them to appear, especially in the presence of strangers.

The Clerks are also to keep themselves in garments after a like fashion, and this at their own cost.

The Warden is to receive each year from the goods of the College itself for his dress and salary ten marks, in the name of stipend, besides the cost to be reckoned for his food at their common table; and each of the aforesaid Chaplains for his dress and salary four marks, besides the cost to be reckoned at the aforesaid common table, to be paid at the Festivals of the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary, and of St. Michael, or within the next month following either of the aforesaid Festivals, together with any other profits and emoluments from the gift of the people which shall come to them for Masses, Trentals,[1] Obits,[2] or are bequeathed to them in a will.

Each of the Clerks and the other Boys or Choristers, who have been, or shall be admitted by the Warden within the aforesaid College, is to receive from the common fund according to aptitude and as shall be best agreed between the Warden and themselves.

Moreover, the Sub-warden for the time being, and the Priest to whom the Warden has appointed the management of the aforesaid parochial cure, as is explained above, and the Steward who supervises carefully the daily expenses of the aforesaid guest chamber, shall each of them, if they have performed the business of their aforesaid office for a whole year, receive at the end of this period half a mark in addition to the sum specially assessed or given them, otherwise a reasonable satisfaction is to be made to the same, or any of them in respect to the time.

But the aforesaid Clerks, when it is fitting, are to serve the Warden and Priests when at dinner; and to them afterwards a sufficient meal is to be served in the second table; and they must be attentive to the aforesaid Warden in gathering in the crops,[3] and placing them in the barn at certain times of

[1] *Trentals* were Masses said for thirty days after the date of death.

[2] *Obits* were anniversary services for the soul of a departed person.

[3] The College property at Tong itself was of small extent, consisting only of "one messuage with its belongings."

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the year, especially in the months of July and August, at times when they are not present at the Divine Offices.

Moreover, each of the aforesaid paupers, who as mentioned before, has been, or shall be, admitted within the said College by me the aforesaid Isabel, during my lifetime, and after my death, by the Warden of the said College for the time being is to receive from the goods of the College itself, in the name of his share, for food, clothing and his other necessaries, from the hands of the same Warden, one mark sterling counted out in money, or in true value in other goods of the said College, in addition to receiving a dwelling there; in such a manner, however, that the said paupers are thus contented with goods from the said College as part of the money payment, delivered to them in the name of their due share, and not otherwise, nor in any other way; namely at the Festival of the Nativity of our Lord, of Easter, of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, and of St. Michael, or within the month next following any of the aforesaid Festivals, in equal shares, together with other profits and emoluments that shall come to them from the gift of the faithful of Christ.

And if the possessions of the aforesaid College shall have increased, or if it shall have unexpectedly gained any property by right of purchase, gift, or legacy, or any other lawful and honourable title, so that the fruits and profits of the same College rise beyond the annual value of one hundred marks, that then each of the aforesaid paupers is to receive yearly, as is explained above, from the share thus increased, half a mark at the end of the periods enumerated above, as an enlargement of his aforesaid share for garments and other necessaries assigned to him.

And if, moreover, the possessions of the said College shall have grown unexpectedly by any lawful and honourable title, as was aforesaid, so that the fruits and profits of the same grow to the value of £100 or more per annum, then each of the said paupers is to receive annually from the hands of the Warden for the time being, altogether two marks sterling counted out in coin, or in other goods of the said College in true value, to be faithfully distributed to them at the aforenamed periods, as explained above, in addition to their aforesaid dwelling.

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We desire besides and order that one lamp seemly and handsome, filled with good oil, burning before the High Altar of the aforesaid Church while Divine Service is celebrated there, and also during the night, if it shall be necessary, and also another light sufficient and necessary, forsooth of wax, and other sufficient candles, shall be procured from the goods of the aforesaid College.

The Warden is bound to repair and preserve at the cost of the said College all the houses necessary for the said College and also for the Priests, Clerks, Paupers and other Servants of the same.

But if the Warden shall have failed in the payment of the aforesaid stipends and shares at the periods mentioned above, he is to be punished canonically by the Lord Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield as a transgressor of this our present regulation, unless the said Warden shall have, with the consent of the majority of the Fellows, fined any of them by taking away some part of the aforesaid sum of money for excesses, negligences, and defects, committed in the matter of Divine Service; for which we give him free permission; or also unless he can excuse himself with some approved and lawful reason.

The said College is to have as well a common seal for documents and letters concerning the common interests (which are to be signed for that purpose after the unanimous discussion and consent of the Warden and Co-brothers), with the figure of St. Bartholomew the Apostle together with the figure of a knight on one side and the figure of a lady on the other, both kneeling, and with a shield of the arms of Sir Fulk de Pembrugge and of me, the aforesaid Isabel, drawn on the same seal under the feet of the figure of the said Apostle, and around this seal is to be written "The Common Seal of St. Bartholomew, the Apostle, of Tong."

They are also to have a common chest with two locks having different and distinct fastenings or wards with two keys, of which each can only open the one lock to which it belongs; of these keys we desire one to remain with the Warden and the other with the Fellows; and in this chest we ordain that they keep safely the aforesaid common seal, with the documents, indentures, and other muniments and

secrets of the College under lock and key, as is mentioned above, so that no one rashly puts his hand to signing or countersigning, or withdrawing any muniments lying in this same chest, unless with the expressed consent of the aforesaid College.

Also in the above mentioned Chest is to be placed the treasure of the College which is over from the expenses of the College, and the places belonging to it.

The Chaplains are to have, moreover, another chest,[1] in which their aforesaid key, and other indentures and muniments which are specially to remain with them, and which concern the status of the House, are to be safely guarded under three distinct keys; of which one is to remain safely kept in the custody of the Warden, the second in that of the Sub-warden; the third in the custody of another Priest of the said College chosen by the rest of the Fellows of the said College as specially suitable; this beyond all other things being briefly observed, that whenever it shall happen that any of the said Priests to whom, as is aforesaid, any of the said keys is entrusted for safe keeping, removes to distant places he shall by no means carry the key entrusted to him outside the bounds and precincts of the said College, but with the consent of the Warden he is to hand over for the time of his absence the same key to some one of his Fellows, the Priests of the same College; so that, whenever it shall happen that any writing or muniment for the work or use of the said College is signed with the said common seal, or any other writing of the said College is inspected and examined for furthering the necessary business of the same, the said Chaplains are bound under the yoke of obedience to produce obediently the aforesaid keys which are in their possession, without any murmuring or refusal.

In addition to these things, we briefly prohibit the aforesaid Warden and Priests from selling, giving, or in any way

[1] This Chest is still to be seen in the Vestry with its three separate locks. The Churchwardens' Accounts of 1629-30 speak of its being "newlye repaired," probably owing to the order of 70th Canon of 1603, and include

Paid for a Chest lidde	xxd.
Given to the Joyner for plaininge it	vid.
Ite. for three lockes three hinges with nayles & settinge on for a coffer	vs.

granting corrodies,[1] payments,[2] or pensions, or any immovable thing belonging to the said College or alienating in any way any right belonging to the same: we prohibit this altogether by these present rules.

But if the Warden, or any Priest of the said College, shall have agreed to the sale, gift, or grant of any corrody, payment, or pension, or shall have alienated any immovable thing belonging to the College, or any right belonging to the same, or shall have agreed to the alienation, he shall, *ipso facto* have removed himself from all benefits, and from the aforesaid College, unless perchance this grant or alienation was suitable to be made for the sake of exchange or other just cause for the evident and fruitful gain of the aforesaid College, with the consent of the Patron, and the authority of the Diocesan of the place.

We wish, moreover, that food and other necessities of life suitable to them, be served with due kindness to the Co-brothers who are infirm or disabled by old age or other weakness; nor in that case is anything to be subtracted from their common benefits or stipends, but, if necessity shall demand it, greater help and more abundant is to be given them, so that neither owing to temporary failing, nor even to continued infirmity or failing, is any of the Co-brothers to be expelled from the College, unless he has rendered himself by his unlawful deeds unsuitable for the celebration of Divine Service; or has procured any other ecclesiastical benefice; or his possessions supply him from his temporal rents, a sum of the annual value of six marks; in which cases, if it shall please the Warden, he is to be expelled from the College itself, and, as is convenient, another chosen in his place.

As often as the Brothers enter the place of their Chapter, having there gone through the matters which relate to the same, they are to consider in turn whether, since the time of the preceding Chapter, anything has taken place which requires correction; and if there shall be a slight fault

[1] Corrody.—A defalcation from a salary or allowance for some other than the original purpose. Men in power sometimes arranged for pensions to their Chaplains or servants out of the revenues of Churches, or Ecclesiastical Corporations. (*Corrodere*, to gnaw).

[2] Payments (*liberationes*).—Writs for the payment of yearly pensions, or other sums of money to persons for whom they were not primarily intended.

committed by any of the Brothers, he is to be corrected by the Warden, if present, or, in his absence, by the Sub-warden, the rest of the Co-brothers assisting him.

But grievous sins or faults are never to be punished except in the presence of the Warden, unless the Warden will be away for long and there is danger in delay.

But if any doubt arises among the Brothers in punishing a fault, as to whether it be a slight or grievous one, the presence of the Warden is to be awaited, as mentioned before; but if the crime is so grave, that the culprit is made irregular, or is suspended for ever, for example, if he had committed homicide, or has rendered himself in any way unsuitable, owing to his own fault, then, since he can serve no longer in his order after he has fully performed his penance, although his sin is hidden, he is to retire from the College; but if the thing is notorious by confession made before the Brothers, or in some other way, he is to be immediately expelled.

But if the crime be such as to permit the culprit to serve in his order after he has fully performed his penance, as adultery, incest, perjury, false witness, sacrilege, theft, robbery, and the like, and this he has humbly confessed before the Brothers, or otherwise has been legally convicted before the ordinaries of the place, or their officials, he may, after the penance laid upon him has been fully performed, or begun, be suffered by the Warden, and Co-brothers, if it shall have appeared expedient to them, to fulfil his order and office, a corporal oath, however, having first been given by him that he will never, for the rest of his life, attempt the same crime or anything unlawful like it.

But if he has committed it, and in addition has been convicted by the Warden and Co-brothers, or otherwise, as is aforesaid, by any of his ordinaries, he is to be expelled at once from the College.

But if he shall have been convicted of any lesser crime, as simple fornication, disobedience, rebellion, brawling, or insolence towards his Warden, or before the Brothers, or the other Servants of the College, or of constant gluttony, drunkenness and the like; he is to be twice corrected by the Warden or Sub-warden, and if he shall have been convicted a third time for the same faults he is to be expelled from the

house as incorrigible; no other sentence of any ordinary having been waited for in this case or the preceding. But if, although he has not been convicted in any of the aforesaid cases, as is aforesaid, but is with probability suspected of some crime or fault of this kind, then his punishment is to be appointed him by the Warden, either with his own hand or with the addition of more or fewer hands, as the suspicion aroused be stronger or slighter; but if he shall not have cared to undergo it when thus appointed, or shall not have completed it in the form appointed him when begun, he is to be held altogether as convicted, no appeal, complaint, or other legal remedy to be of any assistance; all which legal remedies they are to renounce altogether at their admission, under the due oath then to be given, and especially the law which says that a general renunciation is of no effect unless it has gone before a special one.

But if the disgrace or suspicion of any of the above mentioned crimes, revolts, or faults shall have arisen against any of the aforesaid Paupers, he is to undergo a like penalty for his correction, reformation, and removal as was stated above in the correction, reformation and removal of the Co-brother Chaplains of the said College.

If moreover, which heaven forefend, the disgrace or suspicion of any such crime or fault shall have arisen against the Warden, the Brothers are to exhort him honourably to put away and remove the material for Scandal or suspicion; and if, having been exhorted for a second time, he shall have neglected to do this, he is to be denounced to the Bishop by one of the Co-brothers, to be canonically punished for this crime or fault by the Bishop himself, as shall seem right before God and justice.

But if, having been thus rebuked and corrected by the said Bishop, he shall have been unwilling to abstain from crime or fault of this kind, or if in other respects he shall have turned aside to unlawful things, and despised the remedy of due correction; he is to be expelled from the aforesaid Church and College by the Ordinary of the place, without any refusal or obstacle of appeal to be interposed by himself, legal argument or form to obtain no place at all in this case.

If any of the Brothers shall have proposed to leave the

College solely for a voluntary reason he is bound under the obligation of his oath, as is aforesaid, to make known his intention to the Warden and Co-brothers six months before his departure, that thus at least they may have power to discuss conveniently about choosing a suitable Chaplain, when he shall have departed; but if he shall have departed from the College itself within the aforesaid six months, without having duly made in the aforesaid form to the Warden and Co-brothers any notice beforehand of his departure, and shall have neglected, or at least refused, to make or complete his stay there, as he ought, to the end of the said six months, he is to lose the whole of his share of stipend which he would have had for that half-year, if he had not failed to complete or finish his stay there, as he was bound.

And we are unwilling that I, the aforesaid Isabel, or also the said Richard Penbrugge, or his heirs, or anyone in our name, should in any way, by ourselves, or by others, seize possession of lands, tenements, rents, possessions, or profits of any sort whatever, contributed or about to be bequeathed by us or by our successors for the upkeep of the College and the aforesaid Priests, in the time of a vacancy of the Wardenship, or of any other Canonry in the aforesaid Church, however it shall happen that they are vacant; nor should they in any way enter on, or lay hands on the persons themselves or things or goods whatsoever belonging to the aforesaid Church or College, with whatever pretence they may have found; nor also demand anything else in the aforesaid Church or College, either concerning the former or the latter, except only the assistance of Prayers, and those things which are specially assigned to them by this our present Rule, power, however, having been reserved to us with the aforesaid rules and Statutes, of reforming, adding, lessening, correcting, changing, modifying, declaring, and dispensing, as often as, how, and when, during our lifetime it shall have appeared to us, necessary, just, or honourable.

In witness of which our seals are appended to these present.

Given at Tonge, the 9th day of the month of March, A.D. 1410.

And the 12th year of the reign of King Henry, the IVth after the Conquest.

I therefore, John, by the Divine Mercy Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, observing the fervour of the so great devotion of our beloved in Christ, the aforesaid Isabel, late wife of Fulk de Penbrugge, Knight, of William Mosse and of Walter Swan, accepting wholly in reverent fatherly love the abovementioned rules and statutes, which for the increase of Divine Worship they have previously obtained, and are to obtain at the present time, made by Isabel, William, and Walter themselves; and considering the abovementioned statutes and ordinances to be reverent and just, we, on our own behalf and that of our successors, according to the tenor of these present, of our own pontifical authority authorise, approve, ratify, appoint, and ordain, and of our certain knowledge confirm, all and singular what are contained in them; the power moreover being reserved to us and our successors with the aforesaid rules and statutes of reforming, adding, lessening, correcting, changing, modifying, declaring and dispensing, as often as, how and when it shall have appeared to us and our successors necessary, just, or honourable.

For the warrant, witness and perpetual remembrance of these, all and singular, we have handed our present letter, containing more fully in itself the ordinances signed below, written by a public notary, the secretary of our acts for this purpose, to be signed and published, and have caused it to be made binding by the addition of our seal.

These things, which are written and recited above, as far as they refer to the confirmation of the said ordinance, were given and performed in our Chapel situated within our manor-house of Heywode, in our Diocese, in the year from the Incarnation of our Lord, according to the course and calculation of the Church of England 1411; in the 4th Indiction;[1] in the 1st year of the Pontificate of the Most Holy

[1] *Fourth Indiction* (indictione quarta). A cycle of Indiction is a series of fifteen years, beginning the 3rd year B.C., and returning round like other cycles. The Popes dated their acts by the years of Indiction after Charlemagne gave them Sovereign power. To find the Indiction, add 3 to the given year A.D., divide the sum by 15, and the remainder, after the division, will be the year of the Indiction, e.g., $1411 + 3 = 91\frac{4}{15}$ so 4 is the Indiction for the year 1411.

Father in Christ, Lord John,[1] by Divine Providence the 23rd Pope; on the 27th day of the month of March; there being then present there the venerable gentlemen, Master Henry Davy, Archdeacon of Stafford; William Neuport, Canon of the Cathedral Church of Lichfield; and John Pulford, Canon of the Collegiate Church of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, in the Diocese of Lichfield; and many other witnesses to these premises, who were specially called and invited.

CHARTER OF KING HENRY THE FIFTH, CONCERNING THE TOWN AND MANOR OF LAPPELEYE, OTHERWISE CALLED THE ALIEN PRIORY OF LAPPELEY, FOR A LARGER ENDOWMENT OF THE SAME COLLEGIATE CHURCH.[2]

The King to all who may see or hear &c. greeting. Know that since at our Parliament, lately held at Leicester,[3] the Commons of our Kingdom of England meeting there declared to us that in case a final truce between us and our adversary of France should be entered upon at a time then in the future, and that in addition to this all the possessions of the Alien Priories existing in England should be restored to the Chief Houses in places across the sea to which these possessions belonged; injury and ruin would result to our kingdom and our people in the same, by the great support and transference of money which would be rendered to the aforesaid Chief Houses from the same possessions after that time for ever, to the no small impoverishment of our said kingdom in this respect; and that at the beginning of the war between the aforesaid kingdoms all our subjects had been driven out and disinherited for ever by a decision of law given in the Kingdom of France, from whatever possessions which they up to that time held by the gift of our noble ancestors in the said places across the sea within the jurisdiction of France.

[1] John, the 23rd Pope, formerly called Balthasar Cossa, was a native of Naples, was raised to the pontifical dignity in 1410, was deposed in 1417, and died at Florence in 1419.

[2] Rot. Pat. 3 Hen. V., pars 1, m. 6.

[3] Parliament assembled at Leicester April 30, 1414. In the former paper is a mistake concerning this date. *Sixteen* should be four. It was at the first, not the second Leicester Parliament of 1426, that the above Ordinance was passed.

And in addition to this, with the assent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in the said Parliament, an Ordinance was passed by us at the request of the aforesaid Commons that all the possessions of Alien Priories existing in our hands in our aforesaid Kingdom of England, should remain for ever to us and our heirs: with the exception of certain possessions of these Alien Priories expressed and declared in the aforesaid Ordinance; and always preserving for certain of our subjects both spiritual and temporal, the status and possession which up to that time they had in any possessions of this sort, as can be seen more fully in the aforesaid Ordinance.

We, of our special favour and at the special prayer of our beloved widow, Isabel, late wife of Fulk Penbrugge, Knight, have given and granted to our beloved in Christ, the Warden and Chaplains of the College of S. Bartholomew, the Apostle of Tongge, in the County of Salop and Diocese of Lichfield, newly founded by the aforesaid Isabel, and Walter Swan, clerk, and William Mosse, clerk, for the celebration of Divine Services for our prosperity, while we shall live, and for our soul when we shall have migrated from this light, and for the soul of our most dear Lord and Father, Lord Henry, King of England, lately deceased,[1] and for the souls of our ancestors, and for the prosperity of the Venerable Father, Henry, Bishop of Winchester,[2] and of Thomas, Earl of Dorset,[3] our most dear uncles, and of the aforesaid Isabel, and moreover of Master John Prophete, Dean of York,[4] while they shall live, and for their souls when they shall have migrated from this light, and for the souls of all other our ancestors and heirs, and of all the faithful departed, according to the ordinance of Isabel herself made for this purpose; the town, manor or grange of Lappeley, commonly called the Priory of Lappeley, with its belongings, and all other things, lands, tenements, rents, services, leases, annuities,

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[1] Henry IV. died March 20, 1412-3.

[2] Henry Beaufort was Bishop of Winchester 1405-47.

[3] Thomas Beaufort, Earl of Dorset, was afterwards created Duke of Exeter. (See Shakespeare's *Henry V.*).

[4] John Prophete was appointed Dean of York, April 20, 1407; and died June, 1416.

And in addition to this, with the assent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in the said Parliament, an Ordinance was passed by us at the request of the aforesaid Commons that all the possessions of Alien Priories existing in our lands in our aforesaid Kingdom of England, should remain for ever to us and our heirs; with the exception of certain possessions of these Alien Priories expressed and declared in the aforesaid Ordinance; and always preserving for certain of our subjects both spiritual and temporal, the status and possession which up to that time they had in any possessions of this sort, as can be seen more fully in the aforesaid Ordinance.

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shares, pensions, woods, mills,[1] meadows, pastures, waters, ways, footpaths, fishponds, together with feudal services of soldiers, and advowsons of Churches, and of all other ecclesiastical benefices whatsoever; and also the Parochial Church of the aforesaid town of Lappeley with all the profits, revenues, and emoluments belonging to the same Church of Lappeley, and issuing from it, also the advowson and patronage of the same Church and the other possessions and belongings whatever both spiritual and temporal belonging or relating to the aforesaid town, manor, or grange of Lappeley, commonly called the Priory of Lappeley, within our Kingdom of England. For indeed this town, manor, or grange of Lappeley, commonly called the Priory of Lappeley, with its belongings, and all the other lands, tenements, rents, services, leases, annuities, shares, pensions, woods, mills, meadows, pastures, crofts, waters, ways, footpaths, fishponds, and reversions, together with military services and advowsons of Churches and other ecclesiastical benefices; and in addition the aforesaid Church of Lappeley with all the profits, revenues and emoluments belonging to the said Church and issuing from it; and also the patronage and advowson of the same Church and the other possessions and belongings of whatever sort, both spiritual and temporal belonging or relating to the said town, manor or grange of Lappeley, commonly called the Priory of Lappeley, within our said Kingdom of England, were from ancient date parcel of the possessions of the Abbot and Alien Convent of St. Remigius of Reymys in Champeyne in the Diocese of Remes and on the occasion of war having risen between our great grandfather himself and those of France fell as seisin into the hands of Lord Edward, lately king of England,[2] our great grandfather, and still remain in our hands: and ought to remain to us and our heirs by virtue of the aforesaid Ordinance, made, as was mentioned above, in our aforesaid Parliament; moreover, they are now let by us on lease to

[1] It is still possible to trace distinctly the site of the miller's house, called le Mote; the old mill pool; and the site of the mill, named in an Extent of 1338, as part of the Priory property.

[2] Edward III., King 1327-77. Henry V., donor of the Lapley property, was was son of Henry IV., son of John Gaunt, son of Edward III.

shares, pensions, woods, mills,[1] meadows, pastures, waters, ways, footpaths, fishponds, together with feudal services of soldiers, and advowsons of churches, and of all other ecclesiastical benefices whatsoever; and also the Parochial Church of the aforesaid town of Leppeley with all the profits, revenues, and emoluments belonging to the same Church of Leppeley, and issuing from it, also the advowson and patronage of the same Church and the other possessions and belongings whatever both spiritual and temporal belonging or relating to the aforesaid town, manor, or grange of Leppeley, commonly called the Priory of Leppeley, within our Kingdom of England. For indeed this town, manor, or grange of Leppeley, commonly called the Priory of Leppeley, with its belongings, and all the other lands, tenements, rents, services, leases, annuities, shares, pensions, woods, mills, meadows, pastures, crofts, waters, ways, footpaths, fishponds, and reversions, together with military services and advowsons of Churches and other ecclesiastical benefices; and in addition the aforesaid Church of Leppeley with all the profits, revenues and emoluments belonging to the said Church and issuing from it; and also the patronage and advowson of the same Church and the other possessions and belongings of whatever sort, both spiritual and temporal belonging or relating to the said town, manor or grange of Leppeley, commonly called the Priory of Leppeley, within our said Kingdom of England, were from ancient date parcel of the possessions of the Abbot and Alien Convent of St. Remigius of Reynys in Champeyne in the Diocese of Rennes and on the occasion of war having risen between our great grandfather himself and those of France fell as seisin into the hands of Lord Edward, lately King of England,[2] our great grandfather, and still remain in our hands; and ought to remain to us and our heirs by virtue of the aforesaid Ordinance, made, as was mentioned above, in our aforesaid Parliament; moreover, they are now let by us on lease to

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[1] It is still possible to trace distinctly the site of the miller's house, called le More; the old mill pool; and the site of the mill, named in an Extent of 1392 as part of the Priory property.

[2] Edward III., King 1327-77. Henry V., donor of the Lapley property, was son of Henry IV., son of John Gaunt, son of Edward III.

John Bally, Prior of Lappeley, to Richard Knightley, and to William Kanc, monk, in the name of the Priory of Lappeley with all rights and belongings; to be held from the Feast of St. Michael in the first year of our reign, while the war lasts between us and our adversaries of France; by paying from it to us 40 marks per annum, as the last leaseholders were wont to pay; and from the increase two marks in addition to the Exchequer in equal portions at the Feasts of Easter and St. Michael; of which annual 42 marks, 12 marks are assigned as dowry to be received among other sums annually by our very dear mother Joan, Queen of England;[1] and £20 have been granted by us to be received every year by our beloved Esquire John Vale to the end of his life; to have and to hold the said town, manor or grange of Lappeley, commonly called the Priory of Lappeley with its belongings; and all the aforesaid other things, lands, tenements, rents, &c.; and the aforesaid Parish Church of the aforesaid town of Lappeley with all revenues and emoluments belonging to the same Church, and issuing from it, and the advowson and patronage of the same Church, and the other possessions &c. belonging or relating to the aforesaid town, manor, or grange of Lappeley, &c., freed and discharged towards us and our heirs both of any leases, shares, demands, and other secular services and burdens of every kind and of tythes, fifteenths and other charges or taxes of whatever kind granted to us before these times or likely to be granted to us or our heirs in the future. [All this we give and grant] to the aforesaid Warden and Chaplains and their aforesaid College, and their successors, to be held of us and our heirs in unalloyed and everlasting alms, for everlasting help and relief for the support of the same Warden and Chaplains; and also of the two Clerks and thirteen invalid paupers, living within the aforesaid College &c.

No obstacle being caused by the Statute of *Mortmain* concerning lands and tenements, or by that declaring that the aforesaid town, manor, or grange, commonly called the

[1] Henry IV. of Lancaster was twice married. (1) in 1387 to Mary Bohun, daughter of the Earl of Hereford, by whom he had four sons, and two daughters; (2) in 1403, to Joan of Navarre, by whom he had no children. The latter was, therefore, stepmother to Henry V. Her effigy is to be seen in Canterbury Cathedral beside that of her husband.

Priory of Lappeley with its belongings and also the lands, tenements, rents, &c., and also the aforesaid parochial Church of Lapley, and the patronage of the same &c., belonged to a grant and presentation of our ancestors, and were given to the predecessors of the aforesaid Abbot and Convent for finding two Chaplains to celebrate Divine Service every day in the Infirmary of the aforesaid Abbey before the invalids living there, or for keeping up hospitality or any other burdens whatever; or by that Statute declaring that the aforesaid town, manor, or grange, commonly called the Priory of Lappeley with its belongings, and the lands, tenements, rents, &c., and also the aforesaid Parochial Church of Lappeley, and the advowson and patronage of the same and also the other aforesaid possessions were taken and seised into the hands of our ancestors, and devolved into our hands, and ought to remain to us and our said heirs by the purport of the aforesaid Ordinance made in our aforesaid Parliament, as is aforesaid, and are now let by us on lease, as was aforesaid, and are held of us, *in capite*, as was aforesaid; or any Statutes or Ordinances put forth to the contrary, &c.

Always with the stipulation that the Vicarage of the aforesaid Church of Lappeley is sufficiently endowed; and that a certain sufficient sum of money from the goods and profits of that Church is annually distributed among the poor parishioners of the same, according to the form of a Statute put forth for that purpose.

In witness whereof &c.

The King at Westminster, the 15th day of June [1414].

Among the Patent Rolls of 4 Henry VI. is an Inspeximus and Confirmation (dated 1 Nov., 1425), by advice and assent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and of the Commonalty of England in the Parliament held at Westminster in the King's first year, to the Warden and Chaplains of the College of S[t] Bartholomew the Apostle of Tongge, co. Salop, of the above letters patent, dated 15 June, 3 Henry V., being a grant to the said College pursuant to the Act of 2 Henry V.[1]

[1] Rot. Pat. 4 Hen. VI., pars unica, m. 13, vel 20.

WILL OF SIR HENRY VERNON, KNIGHT, OF TONG AND HADDON.

The following are all the references to Tong in the Will of Sir Henry Vernon.

In the name of God Amen: in the yere of o^{r} lord God MCCCCCXIIIJ the xviij day of Janur^{y} in the yere & Regne of Kyng Henry the viij the vj yere. I, Sir Henry Vernon, Knyght, hole of mynd & of body, in goode prosperyte often tymes thynkynge of thys wrechyd lyffe Seynge by Sircuts of days & revolucon of yeres the day of deth to ffall whych nothyng lyffyng may passe: therefore of thys helthful mynde thus I make my testament.

ffyrst I bequeth my Sowle to Allmighty god and to O^{r} lady Saynt Mary and to all the holy Company of hevyn & to blyssid Saynt Anne and to be dyfended agenst all wycked Sprets.

It'm I bequeth my body to be buryed in the place at Tonge where I have assigned myselfe to lye. And for as much as wth good prayers and almes deeds the soule ys deliuered from everlastyng dethe & payne, therefor ytt ys that I wyll and bequethe that a Couenable preste shall syng for my Sowle, my wyffe Sowle, my ffather & Mother & all my Chyldern & all Crysten Sowlys and say dayly wth ffull offes of dethe in the sayde Churche of Tong or in the Chappell when ytt ys made takyng for hys Sawde C.s yerely during the space of v yeres next after my dethe & that iij Trentalls by sayd wth conuenable prestys the day of my burying yff yt may so be done and ells to be done afore my monythys mynd and ou^{r} this I wyll that vij Trentalls ou^{r} the sayd thre wthin a halfe yere aft^{r} my dethe be sayd. And of thys my testament afore wrytten and after truly to be done I ordeyne, constitute and make my Trew executors Richerd Vernon my Sone and heyre, Arthur my son, Antony ffitzherbart, Sergeant at lawe, and Sir Thomas Rawson my Chaplain.

It'm I wyll that my wyff's bonys be taken up and layde wth me when o^{r} tombe ys made ther as I have appoynted.

It'm I wyell that my sayd tombe and Chappell be made w^{t}in ij yeres next after my deceasse or erst, and the bettur

and the more honrable for the blode that my wyffe ys comyn of.

It'm I bequeth and gyff for makyng of the sayde tombe and Chappell C^{li}.

It'm I wyll and bequeathe that my sayde executors have CCC marks to purches X marks land or ells to have so myche owt of some Abbey or pryorye for the sayde money in purpetuyte and that so be gyffyn and to be imployed to a couenable preste to synge in the sayd Chappell and to pray for my soule and the soulys aforesayd and to sey all manere servics w^{t}in the sayd Chappell and eury holyday to help them and synge in the Quere at hygh masse.

It'm I wyll that eury almys man and woman in the Almes hows at Tonge haue the day of my burying xiij^{d} to pray for my soule and the soulys aforesayd.

It'm I wyll that the lande in Rysshall in the county of Stafford which ys the yerely value of xijs. be made suer to the Warden for the tyme Beyng of the College of Tonge and the prestys there beyng to thys intent that the sayde Wardens and prestys there beyng be bounden to myn heyres & myne executors that they shall truly kepe my obbet and masse of requiem yerely the day of my dethe and so for eur or ells to lose the sayde lande and ytt to be att the wyll of my said heyres.

It'm I wyll that the sayd Warden gyff in almes after the sayd Masse to xiij pore men and women which shal be at the heryng of the same masse beyng nowe of the Almes hows of Tong haue eury of them 1^{d}.

It'm I bequeth to my Chappell att Tonge my greate and fayrest Masse boke and a Chales which I bought and ys of the olde facion.

Proved in the Consistory Court of London, 5th May, 1515, by Richard Vernon, Arthur Vernon, and Thomas Rawson, Chaplain.[1]

[P.C.C. 23 Godyn].

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[1] There is no mention of the gift of the Great Bell of Tong in this Will, though the inscription on it says: "*Henricus Vernon Miles istam campanam fieri fecit 1518*," i.e., three years after his death.

Among the other items is:—I bequethe to the Churche of Bakewell and to makynge of the Rode loft vi li.

and the more bon'able for the biode that my wyffe ys comyn of.

I'm I bequeth and gyff for makyng of the sayde tombe and Chappell £8.

I'm I wyll and bequeathe that my sayde executors have CCC marks to purches X marks land or ells to have so myche owt of some Abbey or pryorye for the sayde money in perpetuyte and that so be gyffyn and to be imployed to a conenable preste to synge in the sayd Chappell and to pray for my soule and the soulys aforesayd and to say all manete servis w'in the sayd Chappell and eury holyday to help them and synge in the Quere at hygh masse.

I'm I wyll that eury mans and woman in the Almes bows at Tonge have the day of my burying xiid to pray for my soule and the soulys aforesayd.

I'm I wyll that the lande in Rysshall in the county of Stafford which ys the yerely value of xlis. be made sure to the Warden for the tyme Beyng of the College of Tonge and the prestys there beyng to thys intent that the sayde Wardens and prestys there beyng be bounden to myn heyres & myne executors that they shall truly kepe my obbet and masse of requiem yerely the day of my dethe and so for eur or ells to lose the sayde lande and yt to be att the wyll of my said heyres.

I'm I wyll that the sayd Warden gyff in almes after the sayd Masse to xiij pore men and women which shal be at the beryng of the same masse beyng nowe of the Almes bows of Tong bane eury of them 1s.

I'm I bequeth to my Chappell att Tonge my grete and fayrest Masse boke and a Chales which I bought and ys of the olde facion.

Proved in the Consistory Court of London, 5th May, 1515, by Richard Vernon, Arthur Vernon, and Thomas Rawson, Chaplain.

[P.C.C. 33 Groton].

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[1] There is no mention of the gift of the Great bell of Tong in this Will, though the inscription on it says: "Vernon Vernon Mayre fieri fecit campanam Anno Dni 1512." i.e., three years after his death.

Among the other items is:—I bequethe to the Church of Bidewell and to makynge of the bode bot vi li.

The following Grant, apart from its local connection with Tong, is also interesting from an historical point of view. For the list of names with which it commences brings to mind an important page in England's story. Just an hour after the death of Henry VIII., at 2 a.m. on Jan. 28, 1547-8, the young King's uncle, Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, left Whitehall for his Castle of Hertford, where his nephew was living. During that short hour, however, the Earl had arranged with the late King's Secretary, Sir William Paget, a plan for obtaining the chief power in disregard of Henry's wishes. It was not till January 31 that the King's death was publicly made known, and Edward VI. proclaimed. On that day the Privy Council met to read the late King's will, which appointed the sixteen persons mentioned in the following Grant, to act as his executors, and to hold the office of governors of his son, and of the Kingdom, till Edward should have completed his 18th year. Their names showed a manifest intention to keep the balance between the Protestants and the Roman Catholics undisturbed during the young ruler's minority, and Henry VIII. had expressly refused to name Edward Seymour as Protector. But the Council had no sooner met than Paget proposed that a Protectorate should be created, and Seymour be declared Protector of the King's realms and Governor of his person. This met with opposition from Wriothesley, who was Chancellor, and from the Roman Catholic members, but was carried. The Privy Council was at once reconstructed by Seymour, who purposely excluded from his new Board Wriothesley, Tunstall, Bishop of Durham, Sir Anthony Denny, and others whose opposition he feared. Never did the chief power in England fall into meaner hands. There was hardly one among Seymour's new Council in whom selfishness and greed were relieved even by nobler vices. Men of weight were conspicuous by their absence, for the Protector appointed friends

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Allusion is also made to his sons Richard and his wife Margaret, Humphrey and his wife Alis, John, Thomas and his wife Anne, Arthur, Christopher (then dead); and to his daughters Corbett (i.e., Elizabeth, wife of Robert Corbett), Mary and her husband (Sir Edward Aston), and Margaret.

On the tombs of Sir Henry Vernon, and his son Richard in Tong Church are figures of Bedesmen, no doubt representing the dress of the Poor-men of the College at that time.

of similar character to himself, and added as a makeweight a few important names of those whom he knew would fall in with his plans.

At the head of the State was Edward Seymour, afterwards Duke of Somerset, who, as his biographer and admirer Strype says, when he had made himself Lord Protector in defiance of the will of the late King, "grew an exceeding great man, swelling with titles." His conduct in ecclesiastical matters was marked by shameless greed, and he suddenly acquired a great estate at the expense of the Church and the Crown. He appropriated to his own use the property of Reading Abbey, seized on Westminster Abbey itself, and was only prevented from destroying it and using the materials for building Somerset House, by a bribe from the Dean and Chapter of twenty manors. Not content with this, he next attempted to demolish St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, but the parishioners rose *en masse* in defence of their Church, and chased away with stones the men he sent to pull it down. He then laid hands on a Chapel with its cloisters and charnel house belonging to St. Paul's Cathedral; and the Church of St. John of Jerusalem at Clerkenwell, belonging to the Knights Hospitallers, to provide materials; and a Church in the Strand, and the houses of the Bishops of Lichfield, Llandaff and Worcester to provide a site. Hardly a Bishop, too, was appointed or translated without having to surrender part of his endowments for the Lord Protector's use. Naturally, therefore, he posed as the champion of Protestanism to cover his robberies from the Church.

Associated with him were William Paget, Secretary of Henry VIII. in his later days, who was suspected of having forged the last schedule of the late King's will, and who proceeded to enrich himself with the spoils of the great Abbey of Burton-on-Trent, and part of the lands of the Priory of Tutbury.

John Russell, Earl of Bedford, conspicuous above all others for his power in absorbing monastic and chantry property, who in 1540 obtained a grant of the site of the Abbey of Tavistock and the extensive possessions belonging thereto, and, after the accession of Edward, that of the

Monastery of Woburn. In the reign of Queen Mary, however, he appeared as a Roman Catholic.

William Paulet, of Basing, co. Southampton, Baron St. John, afterwards Marquis of Winchester, who contrived to hold the Lord High Treasurership of England through the reigns of Edward, Mary, and Elizabeth, as he said himself, "By being a willow, not an oak." Before him Edward Seymour, Lord Protector, was tried for treason in 1552, with the result recorded by his Royal nephew in his Diary, in a tone which raises suspicions that a prolonged life would have proved him to possess the true tiger spirit of the Tudors:—"The Duke of Somerset had his head cut off upon Tower Hill between eight and nine o'clock in the morning, January 22, 1552."

John Dudley, Viscount Lisle, afterwards Earl of Warwick, and Duke of Northumberland (whose father was the notorious minister of Henry VII., executed by Henry VIII. for his illegal acts and tyranny), a man, says Froude, "untroubled with religious convictions of any kind," and more unscrupulous in his dealings with ecclesiastical property than the Protector himself, whom he was eventually the instrument in bringing to the scaffold, in order to obtain that high position in his stead; a fate which became his own on Aug. 22, 1553, for proclaiming Lady Jane Grey as Queen.

"One honest man alone there was in the motly crowd of self-seekers who had seized upon the supreme power over England. Among them moved the amiable figure of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas Cranmer. Deference to authority degenerated in him into the obedience of a slave. Not a protest escaped his lips when Somerset and his minions were plundering the Church wholesale. No one was of less account in the Council. Cranmer was one of those men who are always under the dominant influence of some mind clearer than their own and some will which is stronger than their own. Independence of action was foreign to his nature. But still his career was unspoilt by self-seeking or political ambition."[1]

William Herbert, Knight, of Eywas, co. Hereford, appointed a Knight of the Garter in 1548, and three years

[1] Wakeman, *History of the Church of England*, pp. 264—266.

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[1] Makeman, History of the Church of England, pp. 264—266.

afterwards elevated to the Peerage as Earl of Pembroke, also became one of the most powerful noblemen of his time. Of him it is recorded that "he rode on 17th Feb., 1552-3, to his mansion of Baynard Castle with 300 horse in his retinue, of which 100 of them were gentlemen in plain blue cloth with chains of gold and badges of a dragon on their sleeves."

Of the other executors, Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, had been Chancellor to Henry VIII. in the latter part of his reign, having been raised to that office in 1544, and as such had in September, 1546, issued letters appointing commissioners to visit Tong College and make an Inventory of its belongings. He was one of the leaders of the Roman Catholic cause, and was too straightforward a Catholic to be admitted a member of Seymour's Council. (He had, however, enriched himself with the spoils of the Abbeys of Quarr and Boileau).

This character of uprightness may be also given to Cuthbert Tunstall, Bishop of Durham 1530-61, who was a strong upholder of the Pre-Reformation settlement of ecclesiastical affairs, and refused to take the oath of supremacy to Queen Elizabeth in 1559.

Sir Anthony Denny, Knt., one of Henry VIII's Privy Council, was the only person among his courtiers who dared to inform his royal master of his approaching death. Henry had, however, so high an esteem for Sir Anthony that he could perform that sad office with impunity. He was one of those set aside by Seymour.

Sir Edward Montagu was appointed Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1539, which office he resigned in 1544 to become Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas. "A Descent" (writes Fuller) "in honour, but an ascent in profit."

Sir Edward North, M.P. for Cambridgeshire, after being Joint Clerk of the Parliament, King's Sergeant-at-Law, and Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations, was raised to the Peerage in February, 1553-4, as Baron North, of Kirtlington, co. Cambridge.

Sir Anthony Browne, K.G., and Master of the Horse to Edward VI., was in the next reign made Sergeant-at-Law, and in 1558 Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Sir Thomas Bromley, the only Salopian among the sixteen,

was Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, as successor to Edward Montagu, till his death in 1555. He was of Wroxeter, where there is an altar-tomb to his memory in the Church.[1]

Sir Edward Wotton, Knt., Henry VIII's Physician, took his Doctor's degree at Padua. He died in 1555, aged 63.

Nicholas Wotton, D.C.L. (Oxon), was made Dean of Canterbury in 1541, and afterwards promoted to the same post at York, but refused a bishopric. During the closing part of Henry's reign he was employed on several embassies, and on the accession of Edward was appointed Secretary of State. He collaborated with Henry VIII. in the compilation of the book entitled "*The Institution of a Christian Man.*"

With such men as Seymour, Paget, Russell, and Dudley holding the chief power of the country, no surprise need be felt that the grant to Sir Richard Manners makes no proviso concerning the continuation of the College School at Tong, or the payment of a stipend to the Minister of the parish. The sums formerly spent on these objects simply went into his pocket, the School was extinguished, the Church became merely the private chapel of the Castle.

Of the Commissioners appointed to seize on the College property:—Sir George Blount, Knight, was Lord of Kinlet, and a distinguished soldier. In his youth he had served with credit in the French campaigns of Henry VIII. He was High Sheriff for Shropshire in 1564, and was one of the Commissioners for the survey of Church Goods for the County of Salop in 7 Edward VI.; and was a Commissioner for seizing Battlefield College in 1548. He died in 1581, and was buried at Kinlet, where, in the Church, is a canopied tomb of alabaster with kneeling figures, to his memory.[2]

Francis Cave was a son of Richard Cave of Stanford, co. Northampton, by Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Saxby of the said county, and was ancestor of the Caves of Bargrave. (Burke, *Peerage*, under Cave, Bart.).

Sir Thomas Giffard, Knight, was the son of Sir John Giffard, Knight, of Chillington, co. Stafford, who had been five times Sheriff of his county, and to whom Henry VIII. had in 1539 granted the dissolved Nunnery of Black Ladies

[1] *Transactions* 2nd Series, I. 15, &c.

[2] Cf. *Transactions*, 2nd Series, XII., 339-342; 3rd Series, III. 243; VIII. 124-127, and 149.

at Brewood. Sir Thomas was twice High Sheriff of Staffordshire in the lifetime of his father (i.e., in 1530 and 1553), whom he succeeded in 1556, and died in 1560. He himself had in 1535-6 obtained the property of the Cistercian Nunnery of White Ladies, near Tong.[1]

Robert Forster, one of the Commissioners for valuing the College goods, was also one of the College tenants; and on 25 May, 7 Edward VI., signed the Indenture of the Church goods belonging to Tong.

Nicholas Agard, another of the Commissioners for valuing the property belonging to Tong College and the Vernon Chantries at Tong and Bakewell, was of Foston, co. Derby, where his family had held lands at a very early date, almost immediately after the compilation of the Domesday book. Their pedigree gives five generations before Walter Agard, who was living 1275-94, commencing with Richard Agard de Foston. Many of them distinguished themselves in the service of their country. Sir Thomas Agard, Knight, of Foston, was a Privy Councillor in Ireland, and Governor of the County of Wexford in 1580, and Francis Agarde was a Colonel of Cavalry, and Governor of Wexford, dying 11 October, 1577. His daughter Celeste married Sir Henry Harrington, Privy Councillor and Seneschal in the Byrne's and Toole's country (who had been educated at Shrewsbury School), and died 8 Sept., 1584. A William Agard, "son and heir apparent of a gentleman," entered Shrewsbury School on May 18, 1591. The family had also long held offices under the Crown in the Royal Forest of Needwood, a part of which is still called Agardsley. About 1390 John of Gaunt, by gift of a Bugle-horn bearing the arms of the Honour, conferred on the Agards the offices of Bailiff, of Feodary, and of Coroner throughout the Honour of Tutbury; and in right of the horn

[1] Sir Thomas Giffard was 10th Lord of Chillington, was Bailiff and Keeper of the Bishop's Park, and Bailiff of the Episcopal Manor, both at Brewood, and also Seneschal of the Nunnery of White Ladies. In 1552 he was a Royal Commissioner of Church goods for the Archdeaconry of Stafford (a position held by his father in 1535), and in 1553 sat as M.P. for Staffordshire. In Brewood Church is a tomb bearing the figure of a knight in plate armour, over a coat of mail, the head partially bald, the hair and beard black. The inscription runs as follows:—"Here lyeth the bodye of Sir Thomas Gyffard of Chyllington, Knight, which departed this transitorye lyfte the xxvij daye of Maye in the yere of our Lorde God M.D.LX." Cf. *Wm. Salt Hist. Coll.*, N.S. V., 126.

the holder still appoints the Coroner of the High Peak of Derbyshire.

By his will, dated Aug. 22, 1515 (still preserved at Lichfield), John Agard, of Foston (son of John Agard, by Ann, daughter of Sir Nicholas Montgomery), appropriated the tithes of Scropton (in which parish Foston lies), to the endowment of a Chantry within the parish church of Scropton. In this church is a monument, bearing the effigy of a knight in plate armour, to Nicholas Agard of the Commission, eldest son and heir of this John Agard, the founder of the chantry. Nicholas, besides possessing the family estate at Foston, owned also the Manor of Edensor, which included Chatsworth. His first wife was Margaret, daughter of Sir Henry Vernon of Tong and Haddon; his second, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Richard Ferrars, of Walton, son of Sir Thomas Ferrars, of Tamworth. So Nicholas Agard was both a near neighbour to George Vernon of Tong and Haddon, and also great-uncle by marriage. Hence, probably, his appointment as Commissioner for the College of Tong, and Chantry of Bakewell.

The Agard arms were: *arg.* a chevron engrailed *gu.* between three boars' heads couped *sab.* Crest: a bugle horn *arg.*, garnished *or*, slinged *sab.* Motto: Dieu m' Agarde.

In after-years Henry Agard, of Foston, was High Sheriff of the County of Derby in 1615, John Agard, of Foston, in 1639, and Charles Agard, of Foston in 1661. The last was one of the proposed Knights of the Royal Oak, his income being put down as £2,000 per ann. The Agards sold the Manor of Foston in 1675.[1]

COMMISSION FOR THE SEIZURE OF THE COLLEGE OF TONG, 17 SEPT., 1546.[2]

PARTICULARS OF SEIZURE, 27 AND 29 SEPT., 1546.

CERTIFICATE OF SEIZURE, 30 OCT., 1546.

[*Extract Translation*].

Henry the eighth by the grace of God, of England, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith &c. to his beloved

[1] Sir Oswald Mosley, *History of Tutbury*, p. 141, &c.; Dr. J. C. Cox, *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iii., p. 263; *Journal of Derbyshire Archæological Soc.*, vol. viii., p. 7.

[2] Chancery Miscellanea, Bundle 7, No. 3.

the holder still appoints the Coroner of the High Peak of Derbyshire.

By his will, dated Aug. 22, 1513 (still preserved at Lichfield), John Agard, of Foston (son of John Agard, by Ann, daughter of Sir Nicholas Montgomery), appropriated the tithes of Scropton (in which parish Foston lies), to the endowment of a Chantry within the parish church of Scropton. In this church is a monument, bearing the effigy of a knight in plate armour, to Nicholas Agard of the Commission, eldest son and heir of this John Agard, the founder of the chantry. Nicholas, besides possessing the family estate at Foston, owned also the Manor of Ednaston, which included Chatsworth. His first wife was Margaret, daughter of Sir Henry Vernon of Tong and Haddon; his second, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Richard Ferrars, of Wilton, son of Sir Thomas Ferrars, of Tamworth. So Nicholas Agard was both a near neighbour to George Vernon of Tong and Haddon, and also great-uncle by marriage. Hence, probably, his appointment as Commissioner for the College of Tong, and Chantry of Bakewell.

The Agard arms were: arg. a chevron engrailed gu. between three boars' heads couped sa. Crest: a bugle horn arg., garnished or, slinged sa. Motto: Dieu m' Agarde.

In after-years Henry Agard, of Foston, was High Sheriff of the County of Derby in 1615, John Agard, of Foston, in 1630, and Charles Agard, of Foston in 1681. The last was one of the proposed Knights of the Royal Oak, his income being put down as £2,000 per ann. The Agards sold the Manor of Foston in 1695.[1]

COMMISSION FOR THE SEIZURE OF THE COLLEGE OF TONG,

17 SEPT., 1546.[2]

FRACTIONS OF SEIZURE, 27 AND 29 SEPT., 1546.

CERTIFICATE OF SEIZURE, 30 OCT., 1546.

[Extract Translation].

Henry the eighth by the grace of God, of England, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith &c. to his beloved

[1] Sir Oswald Mosley, *Milestones of Tadbury*, p. 141, &c.; Dr. J. C. Cox, *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iii., p. 303; *Journal of Derbyshire Archæological Soc.*, vol. viii., p. 7.

[2] Chancery Miscellanea, Bundle 7, No. 3.

George Blount, knight, George Vernon, Thomas Gyffarde, and Francis Cave, esquires, greeting. Whereas by a certain Act in our Parliament holden at Westminster in the 37th year of our reign, amongst other things it is ordained by the authority of the same Parliament that we at our will and pleasure from time to time during our natural life may and can make and direct commission and commissions to be made under our Great Seal of England to whatsoever persons and in whatsoever counties and places we shall please or it shall seem expedient or requisite to us, and to give to the same commissioners and to two of them at the least full power and authority by virtue of that commission or of those commissions to enter for and in our name into all and singular chantries, hospitals, colleges, free chapels, fraternities or Guilds within our realm of England or in Wales, or elsewhere within our dominions or powers, or the marches of the same in that commission or those commissions to be named, expressed or appointed, which are charged or are chargeable to the payment of first fruits and tenths according to the statute in this behalf had and provided, and into all and singular manors, mansions, messuages, lands, &c. to any such chantry &c. annexed, united, belonging or pertaining, and to seise and take into our hands and possession the same chantries &c. To have and to hold them to us, our heirs and successors for ever &c.

And whereas a certain College, commonly called the College of Tonge, otherwise called the collegiate Church of Tonge, in our county of Salop, and a certain chantry called "Vernons Chauntrye," otherwise called the Chantry of the Salvation of the Blessed Mary, in the Collegiate and parish Church of Tonge, in our said county of Salop, and a certain chantry, called the Chantry of the Blessed Mary, in Bakewell, in our county of Derby, for a long time were, and as yet are, erected, ordained, and founded, to which said College and Chantries and to each of them divers lands, tenements, rents, reversions, services, and other possessions, revenues, hereditaments belong and pertain, and are united, assigned and appointed, and are charged and ought to be charged to the payment of first fruits and tenths, according to the form of the Statute in that case made and provided.

We wishing to assume and have the said College and the aforesaid Chantries and all manors, messuages, lands, &c. as well spiritual as temporal, of whatsoever kind, nature or sort they may be, to the same College and Chantries or to any of them belonging and pertaining, or to the same united, assigned or appointed, in our hands, by virtue and force of the said Act of Parliament.

Know ye that we fully trusting in your fidelity and provident circumspections, have assigned you, and by the tenour of these presents we do give to you, three or two of you full power and authority to enter in our place and name, by virtue and according to the form of the said Act of Parliament into the said College and Collegiate Church of Tonge &c. and into the said Chantry, called "Vernons Chauntry" &c. and to seise and take into our hands and possession the same College and Chantries and every of them &c. To have and to hold them all and singular to us, our heirs and successors, for ever &c. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness ourself, at Westminster, the 17th day of September in the 38th year of our reign.

Certificate made to the most high and mighty Henry the eighth, by the grace of God of England, France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith &c. in his Court of Chancery, by George Vernon, Thomas Gyffarde, and Francis Cave, esquires, of their whole doing in execution of his majesty's commission hereto annexed, bearing date at Westminster the 17th day of September, in the 38th year of his reign, as follows.

Be it remembered that on the 27th day of September, in the 38th year of the reign of the said Lord the King, we George Vernon, Thomas Gyffarde, and Francis Cave, esquires, by virtue of the commission abovesaid, have entered in the place and name of the said Lord the King into the Collegiate House of Tonge, or the chief mansion of the College commonly called the College of Tonge, otherwise called the Collegiate Church of Tonge, in Tonge, in the county of Salop, and have seised and taken possession of the said Collegiate House or chief mansion, for, in the place of, and in the name of all manors, messuages, tenements, rents, and

hereditaments to the said College belonging and pertaining, according to the form, force, and effect of the said commission. On which day also we, George, Thomas and Francis aforesaid, by virtue of the commission abovesaid, in the place of, and in the name of the said Lord the King, entered into a certain close or pasture, enclosed with ditches and hedges, called the "Flos," to the Chantry called "Vernons Chauntrie," otherwise called the Chantry of the Salvation of the Blessed Mary, in the Collegiate and parish Church of Tonge, in the said county of Salop, belonging and pertaining; and we seised and took possession of the said close for, in the place of, and in the name of all manors, messuages, tenements, revenues, rents, and hereditaments to the said Chantry belonging and pertaining, according to the form and effect of the said commission.

And that on the 29th day, in the year and month abovesaid, we, George Vernon and Francis Cave abovesaid, by virtue of the commission to this charter annexed, in the place and name of the said Lord the King, entered into a certain tenement or messuage being in Bakewell, in the tenure of one Katherine Wynterbotham, in Bakewell, in the county of Derby, widow, to the Chantry of the Blessed Mary, in Bakewell, in the county aforesaid, belonging and pertaining. And we seised and took possession of the said tenement or messuage in the place and name of all manors, messuages, tenements, revenues, rents, and hereditaments to the same Chantry pertaining or belonging, according to the force, form, and effect of the said commission. And we have performed and fulfilled other all and singular the things which to us are enjoined or commanded by virtue of the commission aforesaid. In witness whereof we have set our seals to this Certificate the 20th day of October in the 38th year of the said Lord the King.

George Vernon, Thomas Gyffard, Fraunces Cave.

[INVENTORY of 27 and 29 Sept., 1546, printed in *Transactions*, 3rd Series, Vol. VI., pp. 210-5.]

GRANT OF TONGE COLLEGE AND VERNON'S CHANTRY TO SIR RICHARD MANNERS, 25 JULY, 1 EDWARD VI. [1547.][1]

[1] Rot. Pat. 1 Ed. VI., pars 6, m. (2), 39.

For Richard Manours, knight, of a grant to himself and his heirs.

The King to all to whom &c. greeting. Know ye that we as well in fulfilment and performance of the testament and last will of our dearest father Henry the eighth, late King of England, deceased, and of certain grants, covenants and promises contained and specified in a certain tripartite indenture made between us, of the first part, and Edward, Duke of Somerset, our uncle and councillor, governor of our person, and protector of our realms and dominions, and Great Treasurer of England, the reverend Father in Christ, Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, William Paulett, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, Lord St. John, and Grand Master of our Household, John Russell, Knight of the aforesaid Order of the Garter, Lord Russell, and Keeper of our Privy Seal, John Dudley, Knight of the said Order of the Garter, and Great Chamberlain of England, Thomas Wryothesley, Knight of the said Order of the Garter, Earl of Southampton, the Reverend father in Christ, Cuthbert Tunstall, Bishop of Durham, Anthony Browne, Knight of the aforesaid Order of the Garter, and Master of our Horse, William Pagett, Knight of the said Order of the Garter, and our Principal Secretary, Anthony Denny, Knight, William Herberd, Knight,[1] Edward Montague, Knight, Chief Justice of our Common Bench, Thomas Bromley, Knight, one of our Justices for holding pleas before us, Edward Northe, Knight, Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations and Revenues of our Crown, Edward Wotton, Knight, and Nicholas Wotton, Doctor of Laws, executors of the testament and last will of our aforesaid dearest father, of the second part, and Richard Manours, Knight,[2] of the third part,

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[1] William Herbert, afterwards Earl of Pembroke, was one of the most unscrupulous time-servers who ever lived. The nunnery of Wilton was granted to him upon its dissolution. On the accession of Queen Mary the Earl re-installed the Abbess and her nuns, with many expressions of remorse, kneeling humbly to them, and personally inducting them into the Convent and possessions from which he had expelled them. When Elizabeth came to the throne, the Earl resumed again his Protestantism, and a second time drove the nuns from their home. When the Abbess reminded him of his penitent expressions, the only answer she got was, "Go, spin, you jade, go, spin."

[2] Sir Richard Manners was probably, *jure uxoris*, residing at Tong Castle when he purchased the Tong College property.

For Richard Manours, knight, of a grant to himself and his heirs.

The King to all to whom &c. greeting. Know ye that we as well in fulfilment and performance of the testament and last will of our dearest father Henry the eighth, late King of England, deceased, and of certain grants, covenants and promises contained and specified in a certain tripartite indenture made between us, of the first part, and Edward, Duke of Somerset, our uncle and councillor, governor of our person, and protector of our realms and dominions, and Great Treasurer of England, the reverend Father in Christ, Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, William Paulet, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, Lord St. John, and Grand Master of our Household, John Russell, Knight of the aforesaid Order of the Garter, Lord Russell, and Keeper of our Privy Seal, John Dudley, Knight of the said Order of the Garter, and Great Chamberlain of England, Thomas Wryothesley, Knight of the said Order of the Garter, Earl of Southampton, the Reverend father in Christ, Cuthbert Tunstall, Bishop of Durham, Anthony Browne, Knight of the aforesaid Order of the Garter, and Master of our Horse, William Paget, Knight of the said Order of the Garter, and our Principal Secretary, Anthony Denny, Knight, William Herbert, Knight,[1] Edward Montague, Knight, Chief Justice of our Common Bench, Thomas Bromley, Knight, one of our Justices for holding pleas before us, Edward North, Knight, Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations and Revenues of our Crown, Edward Wotton, Knight, and Nicholas Wotton, Doctor of Laws, executors of the testament and last will of our aforesaid dearest father, of the second part, and Richard Manours, Knight,[2] of the third part,

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[1] William Herbert, afterwards Earl of Pembroke, was one of the most unprincipled time-servers who ever lived. The mastery of Wilton was granted to him upon its dissolution. On the accession of Queen Mary the Earl re-installed the Abbess and her nuns, with many expressions of remorse, kneeling humbly to them, and piteously bemoaning their forcible Convent and possessions from which he had expelled them. When Elizabeth came to the throne, the Earl resumed again his Protestantism, and a second time drove the nuns from their home. When the Abbess reminded him of his previous expressions, the only answer he got was, "Go, spin, you jade, go, spin."

[2] Sir Richard Manours was probably "Mr. Manwy, resiting at Tong Castle when he purchased the Tong College property.

bearing date the 12th day of May in the first year of our reign, as for the sum of 486*li.* 4*s.* 2*d.* of lawful money of England paid to the hands of our Treasurer of our Court of Augmentations and Revenues of our Crown, to the use of our said father, by the said Richard Manours, knight, wherefore we confess that our said father was fully satisfied and contented, and that the said Richard Manours, his heirs and executors are thereof discharged and acquitted by these presents, of our special grace, and by the advice of the said protector and his co-executors aforesaid; of our certain knowledge and mere motion we have given and granted, and by these presents we do give and grant to the aforesaid Richard Manours all the site and capital messuage of the late College of Tonge, in our county of Salop, now dissolved, and all messuages, houses, edifices, barns, stables, dovecotes, ponds, fishponds, yards, orchards, gardens, lands, and ground, and our hereditaments whatsoever as well within as without, and being next or near the site, inclosure, ambit, circuit, and precinct of the same late College, in Tonge, in the said county of Salop, and to the same late College formerly belonging and pertaining. And also all that our rectory and our church of Tonge, with all and singular their rights and all appurtenances, in our said County of Salop, to the said late College formerly belonging and pertaining, and lately being parcel of the possessions thereof; and the advowson, donation, free disposition, and right of patronage of the vicarage of the parish church of Tonge, in our said county of Salop, to the said late College formerly belonging and pertaining. And also all those our two burgages or messuages or tenements, with the appurtenances, now or late in the several tenures of Thomas Holmes and Henry Harrison, situate and being in the borough of Tonge, in our said county of Salop, to the said late College formerly belonging and pertaining, and lately being parcel of the possessions thereof. And also all that our burgage, messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, now or late in the tenure of Thomas Baret, situate and being in Willingdon, in our said county of Salop, to the said late College formerly belonging and pertaining, and lately being parcel of the possessions thereof.

And also all that our lordship and manor of Lapley, with all and singular its rights, members and all appurtenances, in our county of Stafford, to the said late College formerly belonging and pertaining, and lately being parcel of the possessions thereof; and also all and singular our messuages, mills, houses, edifices, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, commons, wastes, woods, underwoods, and hereditaments whatsoever, with the appurtenances, now or late in the several tenures or occupations of John Tarte, Edward Litleton, esquire, John Wyneshurst, John Parker, and Henry Malpas, situate and being in Lapley and Asheton, in our said county of Stafford, to the said late College formerly belonging and pertaining, and late being parcel of the possessions thereof; and also all and all manner of tithes of sheaves of grain and corn in Lapley, Hyddesland, Bickeford, and Aston, in our said county of Stafford, to the said late College formerly belonging and pertaining, and lately being parcel of the possessions thereof; and all those 16s. of yearly rent and the services to us belonging and pertaining, and being parcel of the possessions of the revenues and hereditaments of the said late College, issuing from the manor of Cubbeston and from lands and tenements in Cubston, in our said county of Stafford; and all those 40s. of yearly rent and the services to us belonging and pertaining, and being parcel of the possessions and hereditaments of the said College, issuing from the manor of Weston Huys, in our said county of Stafford; and also all those our messuages, mills, tofts, cottages, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, commons, woods, underwoods, rents, reversions, services, and hereditaments whatsoever, with the appurtenances, now or late in the several tenures or occupations of John Man, John Morice, Lawrence Busshopp, John Marshton, Richard Morice, George Mille, William Marshton, John Vyolles, Thomas Batt otherwise Vate, Thomas Man, William Man, and John Webster, situate, lying and being in Gyldon Moreton, in our county of Leicester, to the said late College formerly belonging and pertaining, and lately being parcel of the possessions thereof; and also 19s. of yearly rent and the services to us belonging and pertaining, and formerly being parcel of the possessions, revenues, and hereditaments of the said College,

issuing from the manor of Sylvyngton, in the said county of Salop.

And also all and singular messuages, houses, edifices, mills, tofts, cottages, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, commons, wastes, furzes, heaths, moors, marshes, woods, underwoods, rents, reversions, services, tithes, oblations, annuities, yearly rents, fee farms, knights' fees, wards, marriages, escheats, reliefs, heriots, fines, amercements, Courts Leet, Views of Frankpledge, chattels waived, estrays, chattels of felons and fugitives, free warrens, and all other our rights, jurisdictions, franchises, liberties, privileges, profits, commodities, emoluments, and hereditaments whatsoever in Tonge and Willingdon, in the said county of Salop, and in Lapley, Hyddesland, Marshton, Assheton, Byckeford, Cubbeston, and Weston Huys, in our said county of Stafford, and elsewhere everywhere to the said manor of Lapley and to the rectory of Tonge and other the premises or to any of them or to any parcel thereof in whatsoever manner belonging or pertaining, or heretofore being had, known, accepted, used or reputed as member or parcel of the same manor and rectory, and other the premises or of any of them.

And also all that our late chantry called "Vernons Chauntrye," in Tonge, in our said county of Salop, with its rights, appurtenances, profits, and hereditaments whatsoever; and also all that our land and pasture called "Pewceter"; with the appurtenances, within the lordship or parish of Dudley, in the county of Worcester, to the same late chantry formerly belonging and pertaining; and all those our two pastures and our one meadow, called "Wilcockes feldes" and "Eryhytt," and half of one cottage, and all those our lands called "Euerdownes ground," with the appurtenances lying and being within the lordship or parish of Westbromewiche, in our said county of Stafford, to the same late chantry formerly belonging and pertaining, and lately being parcel of the possessions thereof. And also all that our meadow called "Sharsemore," within the lordship or parish of Segeley, in our said county of Stafford, to the said late chantry formerly belonging and pertaining; and all that our small meadow, with the appurtenances, lying within the lordship or parish of Typton, in our said county of Stafford, near a pasture

called "Wyllynggryor," to the said late chantry formerly belonging and pertaining; and also our one tenement, with the appurtenances, in Wallestede Delvishe, in our said county of Stafford, to the said late chantry formerly belonging and pertaining; and also our one pasture and our one meadow called "le Flosse," in Tonge aforesaid, to the said late chantry formerly belonging and pertaining, and lately being parcel of the possessions thereof; and also all that yearly rent of 20*s.* to us belonging and pertaining, and lately parcel of the possessions of the said late chantry, issuing from lands and tenements now or late of Thomas Swayncote, in Norton, within the lordship or parish of Tonge, in the aforesaid county of Salop; and also all that yearly rent of 7*s.* and and the services to us belonging and pertaining, and lately parcel of the possessions and revenues of the said late chantry, yearly issuing from lands and tenements now or late of John Gold, in Westbury, in our said county of Stafford; and all those our messuages, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, services, and hereditaments whatsoever, with the appurtenances, now or late in the tenure of Robert Forster, of Edeshall, situate, lying and being in Dudley, Westbromewiche, Shegeley, Typton, Walsteddeluyshe, Tonge, Norton, and Westbury, in the said counties of Salop, Worcester, and Stafford, to the said late chantry formerly belonging and pertaining, and lately being parcel of the possessions, revenues, and hereditaments of the same late chantry. [*&c. Chantry of Bakewell, co. Derby*]. And the reversion and reversions whatsoever of all and singular the premises and of every parcel thereof; and also the rents and yearly profits whatsoever reserved upon any demises and grants of the premises or of any parcel thereof in any manner made, as fully, freely and entirely as the last Keeper or Warden and his associates or brethren of the said late College of Tonge, and the last chantry priest or incumbent of the said late chantry, called "Vernons Chauntrye," and the last chantry priest or incumbent of the said late chantry of Bawkewell or any of them or any of their predecessors at any time before the dissolutions of the same late Colleges and chantries, or before those late College and chantries came to our hands, or any other or any others ever had, held or enjoyed the aforesaid manor,

rectory, chantries, messuages, lands, tenements and other all and singular the premises or any parcel thereof &c. Which said College of Tonge and the aforesaid rectory of Tonge, and the aforesaid manor of Lapley, and the rectory of Lapley and the aforesaid messuages, lands, tenements, and other the premises to the said late College as is aforesaid belonging and pertaining are now extended at the clear yearly value of 53*li.* 13*s.* 5¼*d.*[1] And which said chantry, called "Vernons Chauntrye," and other the premises to the same chantry as is aforesaid belonging and pertaining are now extended at the clear yearly value of 6*li.* 9*s.* 2*d.* &c. Except, nevertheless, always, and to us our heirs and successors altogether reserved all jewels, silver vessels, ornaments, lead, bells, and bell metals, and all chattels and debts belonging or pertaining to the said late College and chantries or to either of them. To have, hold and enjoy the said College of Tonge, and the aforesaid rectory of Tonge, and the aforesaid manor of Lapley, and also the advowson of Tonge, and also the aforesaid late chantries called "Vernons Chauntrye" and Bawkewell &c. except the before excepted, to the aforesaid Richard Manours, his heirs and assigns for ever. To hold of us, our heirs and successors in chief by the service of the fortieth part of one knight's fee; and rendering yearly to us, our heirs and successors in respect of and for the aforesaid late College, and the aforesaid rectory of Tonge, and the aforesaid manor of Lapley and other the premises to the same late College, as is aforesaid, belonging and pertaining 5*li.* 14*s.* 0½*d.*; and in respect of and for the aforesaid chantry called "Vernons Chauntrye" and other the premises to the same late chantry, as is aforesaid, belonging and pertaining 12*s.* 11*d.* &c. of lawful money of England at our Court of the Augmentations and Revenues of our Crown at the feast of St. Michael every year to be paid for all rents, services and demands whatsoever therefor to us, our heirs or successors in any manner soever to be rendered, paid, or done &c.

[1] In 1535 the Warden of Tong College returned the value of the Parochial Church annexed to the College as £6 13*s.* 4*d.*, less 14*s.* due to the Bishop and Archdeacon, the College endowments being £45 9*s.* 10*d.* in gross, and £22 8*s.* 1*d.* in net annual income. A year before in his accounts the Abbot of Shrewsbury included 6*s.* 8*d.* as paid yearly by the College of Tong, reserved to him by Isabel Penbrugge when she bought the advowson in 1410.

rectory, chantries, messuages, lands, tenements and other all and singular the premises or any parcel thereof &c. Which said College of Tonge and the aforesaid rectory of Tonge, and the aforesaid manor of Lapley, and the rectory of Lapley and the aforesaid messuages, lands, tenements, and other the premises to the said late College as is aforesaid belonging and pertaining are now extended at the clear yearly value of 33*l.* 13*s.* 5½*d.*[1] And which said chantry, called "Vernons Chauntrye," and other the premises to the same chantry as aforesaid belonging and pertaining are now extended at the clear yearly value of 6*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* &c. Except, nevertheless, always, and to us our heirs and successors altogether reserved all jewels, silver vessels, ornaments, lead, bells, and bell metals, and all chattels and debts belonging or pertaining to the said late College and chantries or to either of them. To have, hold and enjoy the said College of Tonge, and the aforesaid rectory of Tonge, and the aforesaid manor of Lapley, and also the advowson of Tonge, and also the aforesaid late chantries called "Vernons Chauntrye" and Hawkewell &c. except the before excepted, to the aforesaid Richard Alanours, his heirs and assigns for ever. To hold of us, our heirs and successors in chief by the service of the fortieth part of one knight's fee; and rendering yearly to us, our heirs and successors in respect of and for the aforesaid late College, and the aforesaid rectory of Tonge, and the aforesaid manor of Lapley and other the premises to the same late College, as is aforesaid, belonging and pertaining 3*l.* 14*s.* 0¼*d.*; and in respect of and for the aforesaid chantry called "Vernons Chauntrye" and other the premises to the same late chantry, as is aforesaid, belonging and pertaining 12*s.* 11*d.* &c. of lawful money of England at our Court of the Augmentations and Revenues of our Crown at the feast of St. Michael every year to be paid for all rents, services and demands whatsoever thereof to us, our heirs or successors in any manner soever to be rendered, paid, or done &c.

[1] In 1535 the Warden of Tong College returned the value of the Parochial Church annexed to the College at £6 12*s.* 4*d.*, less 12*s.* due to the Bishop and Archdeacon, the College endowments being £45 0*s.* 10*d.* in gross, and £22 8*s.* 4*d.* in net annual income. A year before in his accounts the Abbot of Shrewsbury included 6*s.* 8*d.* as paid yearly by the College of Tong, reserved to him by Lord Audeley when he bought the advowson in 1470.

In [witness] whereof &c. Witness the King, at Westminster, the 25th day of July [1547.]

WILL OF JAMES WOLRICHE, who purchased the property of the College lying in Tong itself from Sir Richard Manners, Knight.

Abstract of Will of James Wolriche, gentleman, of Tonge, co. Salop, dated 31 May, 1551.

In the name of God and of the gloryouse ande blessed Virgyn &c. . . I, James Wolriche, of Tonge, co. Salop, gentilman . . . will that Alice nowe my wief shall have all my messuages, lands, &c., in Cokesland, Seightford, Aston nyghe Doxsey, Saundon, and Goscotte, co Stafford; in Tonge, co. Salop, and in Norton in the parish of Tonge; and also all my messuages &c. in Oncott, Lyttell Bridgeford, and Ernesen [? Enson], co. Stafford, during the noneage of my sonne John Wolriche;[1] the remainder to Michell Wolryche my yonger sonne . . . And also I wille and bequeathe my indenture and covent seale which was made and sealed by the late Pryour and Covent of the late pryorie of Stone nowe dissolved . . . unto Alice my wief, and after her decease to Margery Colman my daughter in lawe &c. . . . To the said Alice my leases &c. in the Manor of Bentley of the dymyse and lease of John Lane Esq. and also of one Sir Thomas Dobson, chapleyn, late one of the chauntery pristes of Walsall. Also I give unto my brother Sir John Wolryche fyve poundes to pray for my soule. To Elizabeth Starky my sister xx^{s}. Unto Sir John Walker my chapleyne tenne shillings. The residue to the said Alice my wief, she and my brother Sir John Wolrich, prest, to be executors.

per me Jacobum Wolriche.

Wit' John Briscowe, Thomas Williams, Henry Henryson, and others.

Proved at London the last day of May, 1552, by John Briscow, proctor for the executors.

[P. C. C. 16, Powell.]

[1] An undated list of the Freeholders of Shropshire circa 1580, has only two names for Tong—Edward Stanley, Miles, and John Wolriche, gent.

In [witness] whereof &c. Witness the King, at Westminster, the 25th day of July [1542].

Writ of James Worlichie, who purchased the property of the College lying in Tong itself from Sir Richard Vanney, Knight.

Abstract of Will of James Worlichie, gentleman, of Tonge, co. Salop, dated 31 May, 1552.

In the name of God and of the glorious and blessed Virgyn &c. I, James Worlichie, of Tonge, co. Salop, gentilman . . . will that Alice nowe my wief shall have all my messuages, landes, &c., in Cokesland, Sedgfelld, Aston nygh Dosery, Saundon, and Cosecotte, co. Stafford; in Tonge, co. Salop, and in Norton in the parish of Tonge; and also all my messuages &c. in Oncott, Lytell Bridgelond, and Ternesen [? Ensen], co. Stafford, during the nonage of my sonne John Worlichie; the remainder to Michell Worlychie my yonger sonne . . . And also I wille and bequeathe my indenture and covent seale which was made and sealed by the late Pryour and Covent of the late pryorie of Stone nowe dissolved . . . unto Alice my wief, and after her decease to Margery Colman my daughter in lawe &c. . . . To the said Alice my lessees &c. in the Manor of Bentley of the dymyse and lease of John Lane Esq. and also of one Sir Thomas Dobson, chaplayn, late one of the chauntery prists of Walsall. Also I give unto my brother Sir John Worlyche five poundes to pray for my soule. To Elisabeth Starky my sister xx^s. Unto Sir John Waller my chaplayne tenne shillinges. The residue to the said Alice my wief, she and my brother Sir John Worlich, prest, to be executors.

per me Jacobum Worlichie.

Wit: John Thrscowe, Thomas Williams, Henry Henryson, and others.

Proved at London the last day of May, 1553, by John Thrscowe, proctor for the executors.

[P. C. C. 16, Powell.]

[1] An undated list of the Freeholders of Shropshire, circa 1580, has only two names for Tong—Edward Stanley, Miller, and John Worlicke, gent.

The Right Hon. William Pierrepont, of Tong Castle, who had in 1648 purchased the property of the College which was situated in Tong, by his will (dated 2 July, 1677, and proved in London, 17 August, 1678), left the Manor of Tong and "the College, Rectory, Glebe lands, and Tithes in the parish of Tong, in the County of Salop," to his son Gervas, Baron Pierrepont of Hanslope, in the county of Bucks, and Arglas in the Kingdom of Ireland.

A deed, dated Oct. 23, 1697, of the Right Hon. Gervas, Lord Pierrepont, Lord of the Manor or Lordship of Tong, in the county of Salop, contains these clauses relative to the Minister.

For the better maintenance of such person as at the death of Lord Pierrepont should be Minister or Curate of Tong or his successors, the said Lord Pierrepont gave, confirmed, and conveyed all the tithes of hay, wool, lamb, hemp, flax, apples, pears and all other tithes, oblations and offerings (the tithes of corn and grain only excepted), growing within the parish of Tong.

He further granted an annuity of £30 per ann. to be paid half-yearly, at such times as the Minister could not enjoy the aforesaid tithes; the Minister not to enjoy the tithes and annuity together, but only one or the other.

He also granted an annuity of £14 for and towards the yearly expense of diet of the Minister; and another of £6 towards the yearly expense of keeping one horse of the said Minister. Should however any Lord or proprietor of Tong, residing at Tong Castle, diet the Minister at his or her own table, and allow him hay for his horse, then he or she should retain these annuities in proportion for any space of time they should diet the Minister and keep his horse. And for the better accommodation of the Minister and his successors they should hold and enjoy for ever one chamber in the Castle of Tong, the uppermost chamber up the back stairs there, furnished with books and presses on both sides.

Also the Minister should for ever have the free and uninterrupted use of part of the stable for the keeping of his horse, with a place over the same for keeping hay; and also between May 10 and Michaelmas day should for ever graze and depasture his horse in Tong Park without payment.

The Right Hon. William Pierrepont, of Tong Castle, who had in 1698 purchased the property of the College which was situated in Tong, by his will (dated 2 July, 1677, and proved in London, 17 August, 1678), left the Manor of Tong and "the College, Rectory, Glebe lands, and Tithes in the parish of Tong, in the County of Salop," to his son Gervas, Baron Pierrepont of Hanslope, in the county of Bucks, and Argyle in the Kingdom of Ireland.

A deed, dated Oct. 23, 1699, of the Right Hon. Gervas, Lord Pierrepont, Lord of the Manor or Lordship of Tong, in the county of Salop, contains these clauses relative to the Minister.

For the better maintenance of such person as at the death of Lord Pierrepont should be Minister or Curate of Tong or his successors, the said Lord Pierrepont gave, confirmed, and conveyed all the tithes of hay, wool, lamb, hemp, flax, apples, pears and all other tithes, oblations and offerings (the tithes of corn and grain only excepted), growing within the parish of Tong.

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Also the Minister should for ever have the free and uninterrupted use of part of the stable for the keeping of his horse, with a place over the same for keeping hay; and also between May 10 and Michaelmas day should for ever graze and depasture his horse in Tong Park without payment.

[There was no Vicarage House till 1725, the curate up to that time living in the Castle as a private Chaplain.]

MANOR AND ESTATE OF LAPLEY, CO. STAFFORD.

The ancient and interesting Manor of Lapley, which was given to the College of Tong during the reign of King Henry V., on the suppression of the Alien Monasteries, was the old Domesday Manor of Lapelie, which was given by Algar, Earl of Mercia, in 1061 to the Abbey of St. Remigius of Rheims, as a reward for the kindness of the Brethren there in nursing through a mortal sickness his son Burchard, who had been with Aldred, Archbishop of York, on a mission to Rome and was returning by way of Rheims. Here he was taken ill, died, and was buried. On his deathbed he promised to the Abbot certain vills and farms of his inheritance, and this promise Algar fulfilled. They included the township of Lapley; the much larger township of Wheaton-Aston; and the hamlet of Marston in the adjoining parish of Church Eaton, all in Staffordshire; and Silvington, on the Clee Hills, in Shropshire. I cannot ascertain that the Lords of the Manor of Lapley ever held Marston in demesne, and their interest was probably confined to manorial rights.

The Priors of Lapley held this Manor and Estate till Henry V. in 1414 bestowed it on the College of Tong.

On the dissolution of this College in 1546, its property, including the Lapley Manor and Estate, was sold to Sir Richard Manners, Knight.

Prior to 1617 he, or his heirs, presumably sold the manor, &c., to the family of Brook, who appear to have enjoyed it for two generations, when there was a failure of male heirs, though an interest may have been enjoyed for a few years by Ursula, daughter and heiress of Walter Brook (elder son of Richard Brook, the purchaser from the Manners), who had married the Hon. Thomas Petre, younger son of William, Lord Petre.

Between 1642 and 1667 the Brooks sold the Manorial Estate to Sir Theophilus Biddulph, Bart., of Elmhurst, co. Stafford, whose family, having held it for several generations, again sold it in 1765 to Samuel Swinfen, of Swinfen, near

Lichfield, whose descendants held it for four generations and part of a fifth.

Up to 1866 the Estate, which comprised the Manor, the Advowson, the great or corn tithes of Lapley and Aston, and the demesne lands, had remained intact, and probably the same as conveyed to Sir Richard Manners.

In 1866, however, Frederick Hay Swinfen, Col. 5th Dragoon Guards, and the fifth Swinfen in succession owning the estate, sold to John Hartley, D.L., J.P., then residing at Tong Castle, and who was already the principal landowner in the township of Wheaton Aston, all those the demesne lands with the great or corn tithes thereon, which lay within that township.

In 1888 the remainder of the Estate was brought under the hammer and was sold as follows :—

(1) The Manor, to John Neve, Esq., Solicitor, of Wolverhampton.

(2) The great or corn tithes (with some small exceptions), to George T. Hartley, D.L., J.P., of Wheaton Aston Hall, and to Edward Riddle, Esq., of Wolverhampton.

(3) The Advowson of Lapley to the Rev. A. J. Wright, Vicar of Stowe, co. Stafford.

The demesne lands to Edward Smith, Esq., of Wednesbury ; to the aforesaid George T. Hartley, Esq., of Wheaton Aston Hall ; and to Henry Francis Perry, Esq., of Lapley.

Thus this ancient estate was entirely dispersed.

DESCENT OF THE MANOR, AND ITS LORDS.

1061 Algar, Earl of Mercia.
1063—1414 The Priors of Lapley.
1414—1546 The Wardens of the College of Tong.
1546 (to a date prior to 1617) Sir Richard Manners and his heirs.
1617—1642 Richard Brook and his heirs.
1642—1761 Court Rolls missing ; but it appears by records at the Lichfield Diocesan Registry that in 1667 and 1668, the living was filled up on the presentation of Sir Theophilus Biddulph.
1683—1718 Sir Michael Biddulph, Bart.
1718—1744 Sir Theophilus Biddulph, Bart.

Lichfield, whose descendants held it for four generations and part of a fifth.

Up to 1806 the Estate, which comprised the Manor, the Advowson, the great or corn tithes of Lapley and Aston, and the demesne lands, had remained intact, and probably the same as conveyed to Sir Richard Manners.

In 1806, however, Frederick Hay Swinfen, Col. 5th Dragoon Guards, and the fifth Swinfen in succession owning the estate, sold to John Hartley, D.L., J.P., then residing at Tong Castle, and who was already the principal landowner in the township of Wheaton Aston, all those the demesne lands with the great or corn tithes thereon, which lay within that township.

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Thus this ancient estate was entirely dispersed.

DESCENT OF THE MANOR, AND ITS LORDS.

1081 Algar, Earl of Mercia.

1093—1114 The Priors of Lapley.

1114—1540 The Wardens of the College of Tong.

1540 (to a date prior to 1617) Sir Richard Manners and his heirs.

1617—1632 Richard Brook and his heirs.

1632—1701 Court Rolls missing ; but it appears by records at the Lichfield Diocesan Registry that in 1669 and 1668, the living was filled up on the presentation of Sir Theophilus Biddulph.

1683—1718 Sir Michael Biddulph, Bart.

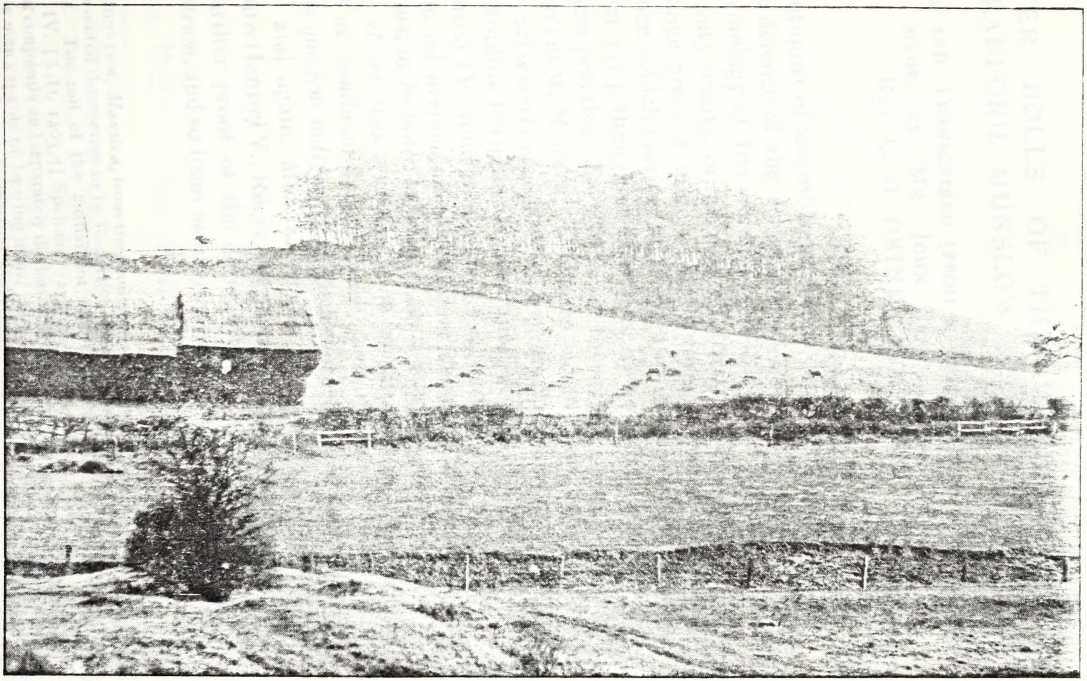
1718—1744 Sir Theophilus Biddulph, Bart.

1744—1765	Sir Theophilus Biddulph, Bart.
1765—1771	Samuel Swinfen.
1771—1784	Thomas Swinfen.
1784—1832	John Swinfen.
1832—1840	Francis Swinfen.
1840—1888	Frederick Hay Swinfen.
1888	John Neve, of Wolverhampton.

CUSTOMARY FINES OF THE MANOR.

Lapley and Wheaton Aston. One year's value on death or transfer; and a heriot,—the best chatell—on the death of a tenant.

Marston. One-and-a-half year's value on death or transfer, but no heriot.



MUSTER HILL, NEWPORT, SALOP.

J. Brown, Photo.

MASTER HILL NEWPORT SALOP

MUSTER ROLLS OF THE HUNDREDS OF BRADFORD, MUNSLOW, &c., A.D., 1532-40.

EDITED AND TRANSCRIBED (FROM A COPY OF THE ORIGINALS MADE BY MR JOHN BEACALL), BY THE REV. C. H. DRINKWATER, M.A.

THE antiquity of assemblages of men capable of bearing arms for the defence of the realm is best proved by looking into the etymology of the word Muster itself; for authorities are either very scanty, or, as regards distant ages, non-existent. Du Cange gives it under a Latin form, but with a distinct reference, which carries the word, and the use of it, back to the year 1404, though it was then by no means a new word or a new practice: his words are these:—

MONSTRUM, *Monstra, ex Gallico moustre, cum milites recensentur, vel se spectandos præbent ad militaria stipendia percipienda* . . . Rotulus Parliamenti tenti apud Westmonasterium anno 5 Henrici IV. apud Spelman—*Assignavimus vos conjunctim et divisim ad arriandum et triandum omnes et singulos homines ad arma, ac homines armatos et sagittarios in comitatu prædicto* . . . . *et ad* MONSTRUM *sive ad monstrationem eorundem ad arma ac hominum armatorum et sagittariorum de tempore in tempus quotiens indiguerit diligenter faciendum et supervidendum &c.*[1]; and again, *Monstra publica monstrationes armorum*[2] in Statuto Henrici V., Regis Angliæ tempore guerræ (1413-1422).

Further proof of the derivation of the word *muster* from *monstrum*, and so from *monstrare* (to display) is given by Henri

[1] MONSTRUM, *Monstra*, from the Gaulish *moustre*, when soldiers were reviewed or presented themselves to be inspected with a view to their obtaining military wages. The roll of the Parliament held at Westminster in the 5th year of Hen. IV. [A.D. 1403,4] Spelman says (is to this effect) "We have assigned to you conjointly and separately the business of arraying and selecting all and each of the men capable of bearing arms, as well as armed men and archers in the county aforesaid, and to marshal and control them at the muster or parade of the same able men and armed men and archers from time to time as need shall require."

[2] MONSTRA, public displays of armed men.

Moisy in his "Glossaire Comparatif, Anglo-Normand" (Caen 1889)—

Monstre, Moustre (in English muster), s.f. *rassemblement, revue, appel, controle, le tout eu parlant des anciennes milices.* ex.gr.

Et pour ce fait, le roy de France fist une tres grant armée, pour aler sur le duc de Bretaigne, et pour le détruire et s'en alerent à Saint Jullian du Manz, ou l'assemblée et moustrée devoit estre.[1] (P. Cochon, *Chron. Norm.*, p. 190, Ed de Beaurep.)

In these quotations we have the word *muster* derived through the old French *mustre* from the Latin *monstrum*, so as to mean a display, or assemblage of men ready for war, such as footmen and archers.

Another example furnishes a date earlier by 60 years than that given by Du Cange:—

"*Le quatrieme jour du mois de juilet au dit an (1344) la moustre de l'arriere ban de ce bailliage fut tenue par monsieur le bailly Jacques d'Auberville.*"[2]

(De Bras, Rech. et antiq de la 'ville de Caen, p. 18.)

Among the "Ordinances made for the government of the army, by King Henry the Fifth, at Maunt (? Manz), in June or July, 1419; and by John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, in the reign of Henry the Sixth," the following regulation occurs:—Also when it liketh the Kinge to take *mustres* of his hoste, that no man be so hardy (as) to have other men at his musters than thoo that be with him self witholde for the same viage (expedition) without fraude upon payne to be holde fals and reproved and also to lose his wages and payment that shulde longe to him.

[*Excerpta Historica*, p. 33.]

We may thus safely conclude that mustering of the able-bodied men of a district was an integral part of the feudal system, in spite of the fact that direct notices are so scanty during the two or three centuries previous to the Tudor

[1] MONSTRE, MOUSTRE, in English Muster, substantive feminine. An assemblage review, citation, control, in every case when speaking of ancient Militia, for instance: "And because of that affair, the King of France caused a very large army to proceed against the Duke of Britany, and to overthrow him, and they marched as far as St. Jullian de Manz, where the assembling and muster was used to be."

[2] The 4th year of July, the year aforesaid (1344) the muster of vassals holding land by Knight service was held by the bailiff, M. James d'Auberville.

Noisy in his "Glossaire Comparatif, Anglo-Normand" (Caen 1889)—

Monstre, Montre (in English muster), s.f. rassemblement, revue, appel, contrôle, le tout en parlant des marchands utilités, ex. gr. Il faut pour ce fait, le roy de France fist une très grand armée, pour aller sur le duc de Brebant, et pour le défendre et s'en aleront à Saint Jullian du Mans, ou l'assemblé et monstrée durent estre." (P. Cochon, Chron. Norm., p. 109, Ed de Beautep.)

In these quotations we have the word muster derived through the old French mustre from the Latin monstrum, so as to mean a display, or assemblage of men ready for war, such as footmen and archers.

Another example furnishes a date earlier by 90 years than that given by Du Cange:—

"Le quatrieme jour du mois de juillet on dit an (1344) la monstre de l'armée fun de sa bailliage fut faite par monsieur le baily Jacques d'Arbervile."

(De Hms, Rech. et antiq de la ville de Caen, p. 18.)

Among the "Ordinances made for the government of the army, by King Henry the Fifth, at Mount (? Mans), in June or July, 1419; and by John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, in the reign of Henry the Sixth," the following regulation occurs:—"Also when it liketh the King to take musters of his hoste, that no man be so hardy (as) to have other men at his musters than thoo that be with him self withoute for the same viage (expedition) without fraude upon payne to be holde fals and reproved and also to lose his wages and payment that shulde longe to him.

[Archæol. Hibernica, p. 33.]

We may thus safely conclude that mustering of the able-bodied men of a district was an integral part of the feudal system, in spite of the fact that direct notices are so scanty during the two or three centuries previous to the Tudor

[illegible] Monstre, Montre, in English Muster, substantive feminine. An assemblage, review, citation, control, in every case when speaking of ancient Militia, for instance: "And because of that also, the King of France caused a very large army to proceed against the Duke of Burgundy, and to overthrow him, and they marched as far as St. Julian de Mans, where the assembling and muster was used to be."

a The 4th year of July, the year aforesaid (1344) the muster of vessels holding land by Knight service was held by the bailiff, M. James d'Auberville.

dynasty, to the latter part of which the following rolls refer. That it took the place of the Saxon or Scandinavian *wapentake* is very probable, for the object of each was very similar, viz., that the King, or his deputy, might have some knowledge of all the available forces of the realm, in case of invasion. The word *muster* is actually defined by the Statute of 18 Henry VI., cap. 19 (1439-40) thus "To shew men and their arms and to enroll them in a book."

Sir *Tho. Smith, in his book, "de Repub. Angl.," cap. 16,* says to this effect:—*That anciently Musters were taken of the Armour and Weapons of the several Inhabitants of every Wapentake, and from those, who could not find sufficient pledges for their good abearing, their weapons were taken away and delivered to others.* As the etymology of the syllable (*take*), on which this latter clause depends, is disputed by learned men, I shall not insist upon it, but only use the preceding clause to show the similarity of *muster* and *wapentake*, for by the laws of Edward the Confessor, which William the Conqueror had sworn to observe, we find that wapentake was especially used in the counties beyond Trent for the divisions called Centuria or Hundreds the words are—*Quod Angli vocant Hundredum supradicti Comitatus vocant Wapentachium.*[1] (LL. Ed. Conf., cap. 23.) Now the laws of the Confessor embody the regulations of many Saxon Kings, and we may, therefore, safely conclude that the practice of mustering the able-bodied men of a district, be it Hundred, Wapentake or County, is of very ancient usage.

In Vol. XI. of these *Transactions*, 1890, in the "Papers relating to the Trained Soldiers of Shropshire in the reign of Queen Elizabeth," the late Wm. Phillips has furnished us with a long, laboured, learned, and interesting account of "the details of levying troops for home and foreign service," and has left scarcely any matter connected therewith for future study, and so the present writer could only attempt to trace the origin of the word *muster*, and if he has shown that the etymology of the word carries back the practice to remote antiquity his object will have been gained.

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[1] What the English denominate ***Hundred*** the above-named counties style Wapentach.

The exact place of assemblage for the hundred of North Bradford is well known, and that is an advantage. It is one that is sufficiently central, and accessible by good roads from every quarter. Mr. T. W. Picken of Newport, a painstaking antiquary, writes thus:—

"Muster Hill is a commanding eminence (now covered with fir trees) situate some two miles from Newport (to the south-east) in the parish of Woodcote, and the county of Stafford. It overlooks the main road to Newport, and a by-road to Shifnal is at ts base on the one side, and it is but a short distance from Woodcote Hall, that has been for centuries one of the houses of the Cotes, a very old Staffordshire and Shropshire family. I have not read of a muster of militia on the hill in Elizabeth's time. No doubt during the Armada crisis there would be a gathering of armed men and horsemen throughout the land for drill, &c., to repel invasion if called upon. Muster Hill is so called from the fact that in the year 1485 many men mustered there—probably Cotes' tenants and adherents, and marched on to Bosworth and fought at the battle in which Humphrey Cotes, their leader, was slain. . . . . At Pave Lane is a Roman road branching off from the Watling Street at Weston, and so through Newport to Chester. I have seen it stated that at that early period it went through the 'Longfords,' now Longford, Newport then probably was not."

The view of Muster Hill prefixed to this paper is due to the kindness of Mr. Browne of the photographic studio at Newport.

A The musters takyn before Thomas Nevport & william Yonge squiers att Nevport the last day of marche in the xxxth yere of the Rayng^{e} of our Soverenge lord King henry viij of the oon parte of the hundred of Bradfort within the Countie of Salop & all thes menne here Insuinge whos namys be heryn wryttynne ar abull men (1538).

1 PYCKSTOCK.

John Adeney—billmenne

Thes Townschips have harness for ij men A Jacke & a Sallet.

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A. The musters takyn before Thomas Newport & william Yonge squiers att Newport the last day of marche in the xxxiij^th^ yere of the Rayng^e^ of our Soverenge lord king henry viij of the oon parte of the hundred of Bradford within the Counte of Salop & all thes menne here insuinge whos namys be herin wrytyne ar shull men (1538).

1. Pycksstock.

John Adeney—billmenne

Thes Townschips have harnes for ij men & Jacke & a Salet.

2 ADENEY.

Thomas Adeney—billmenne

3 HYNSTOCK.

Thomas Benbow'e--billmenne
Thomas Tayler

4 CHERRYNTON.

Thomas Bostock

5 TYBBERTON.

John Podmer
John Podmer
John Wockeley } billmenne
John howle
John Podmer

6 ERKALL PARUA.

George Adeney—bowmanne
George Bostock } billmenne
John Grauenar

7 NEVPORT.

humffrey Bathowe } billmenne
Thomas Benbowe

8 COLD HATTON.

Rauff ffelton } billmenne
John Batowe

9 GARMYSTON AND LEYGHTON.

lwys leyghton—billmenne

10 LONGDEN.

Nicolas Genyns } billmenne
Thomas Tayler

11 BOLAS.

humffrey Baughe } billmenne
John Sockett

12 TEERNE.

William Chyrme—billmenne

13 ELLERTON.

Roberte woodde
william Buckeley
Thomas Grene } bill-
William Asche } menne
Thomas Cartewryght

14 ASTON SUBTER WREKYN.

Johannes Alen—billmenne

15 ROWTON.

William Arnewey—billmenne

16 ROXETER.

Thomas Deyos } bowmenne
Thomas Deyos
John Deyos—billmenne

17 DAULLEY MANGNA.

Jamys Podmer—billmenne

18 ORLTON.

Thomas Cludde—billmenne

19 EYETON COSTENTYNE.

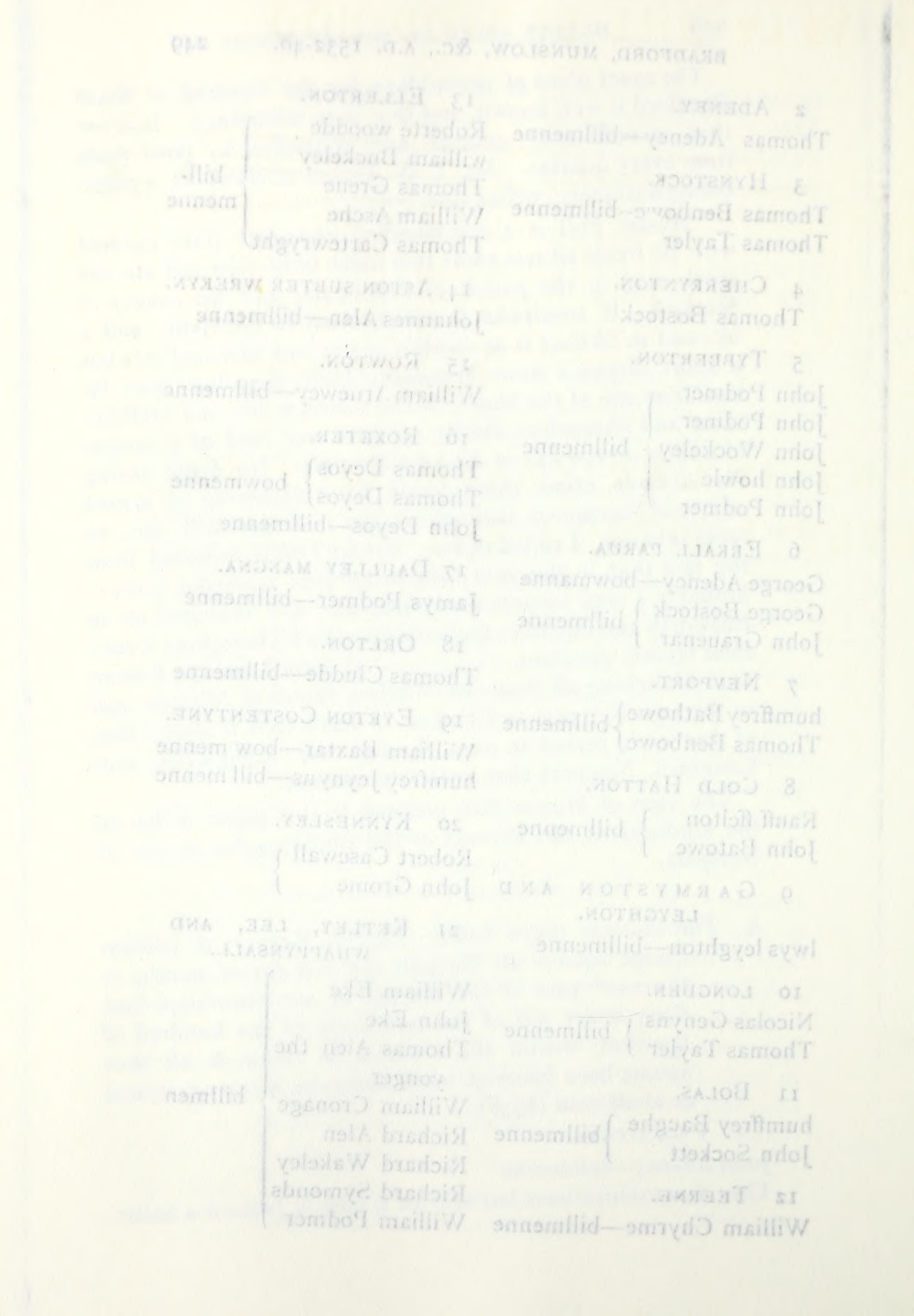
William Baxtar—bow menne
humfrey Jeynyns—bill menne

20 KYNNESLEY.

Robert Casewall }
John Grome

21 KETLEY, LEE, AND WHAPPYNSALL.

William Eke
John Eke
Thomas Alen the yonger
William Cronage } billmen
Richard Alen
Richard Wakeley
Richard Symonds
William Podmer



22 WELLINGTON WITH THE HAMLETTES.

John fforster—bowe men
William Banaster } bill man
Walter Eke
William Taylor
William Corbett
Roger Alen

23 ATCHAM.

William Beyst—bowe men

24 BERWYCK.

William whytcombe hath harnes for hymself

25 SABURY.

humfrey Croxston } bowemen
George peplowe

Roger Croxton
John Genyns
Thomas hatton } bowe men
Roger peplowe
William Cooke
William Moryes

Thomas Clune
John Boteley
William Peplowe
Robert Croxton
lawrence Breten
william Reynolds
Geffrey ——
Roger wosse
Roger Ekyn' } bill men
William Reue
Marton Corbett
humfrey weston
John Curryar'
Dauy Douvid
Thomas Jenyns
John Jenyns
Thomas Jenyns

Thes menne haue all harnes for iij. menne.

Thes menne haue all harnes for iij. menne.

26 WYTHEFORD MAGNA & EGGEBOLTON.

William woodde—bowe men.
Thomas woode } bill men
Richard wood

27 PRESTON VPPON THE BOTES.

Rugor Baggeley
John Maunsele } bowe men
Edmond longnor

28 WALCOTE.

John Kylvord } bill men
William Grene

29 UPTON SUBTER HAMOND.

Robert Pygyn
william Pygyn
Addam fferynton } bowe men
Phellip fferynton
Richard pygyn

30 DOWNTTON.

Thomas Icke
Richard uicars } bill
John Jenyns
Richard Cobley

31 NORTON.

ffoulke heynys

32 RODON.

Thomas lee
Richard Kilvort } billmen
mylys Cheschire

22 WELLINGTON WITH
THE HAMLETTES.

John Forster—bowe men
William Bannaster } bill men
Walter Elke
William Taylor
William Corbett
Roger Allen

23 ATCHAM.

William Dryst—bowe men
William Whytcombe hath
barnes for hymself

24 BERWYCK.

Humfrey Croxton } bowemen
George peplowe
Roger Croxton
John Genyns
Thomas hatton
Roger peplowe
William Cooke
William Morys
Thomas Clune
John Botely
William Peplowe
Robert Croxton
lawrence Bretan
william Reynolds
Gellfry ——
Roger wosse
Roger Ekyn } bill men
William Kene
Marton Corbett
humfrey weston
John Curyar
Dany Donvid
Thomas Jenyns
John Jenyns
Thomas Jenyns

These meone haue all barnes
for iij. meone.

These meone haue all barnes
for iij. meone.

25 WYTHEFORD MAGNA &
EGGBOLTON.

William woodde—bowe men.
Thomas woode } bill men
Richard wood

27 PRESTON VERON THE
BOTES.

Roger Baggeley } bowe men
John Maunsele
Edmond longnor

28 WALCOTE.

John Kylvard } bill men
William Grene

29 CRTON SUTTER
HANONO.

Robert Pygyn
william Pygyn
Addam Berynton } bowe men
Phellip Berynton
Richard pygyn

30 DOWNTTON.

Thomas Icke
Richard nicas } bill
John Jenyns
Richard Cobley

31 NORTON.

Roolke berys

32 RONON.

Thomas lee
Richard Kilvert } billmen
myles Cheschire

33 RODDYNTON'.

heugh leyghton' } bill-
John leyghton } men
humfrey Cartwryght }

34 SUGGDON.

William heynys—billmen

35 STAUNTON.

Ric' ffelton } bowmen
John Hynckes }

Thomas Sommerfeld } bill-
Thomas Besford } men
Ric' hynckes }
William ffelton }
William Kyrby }
John ffelton }
Ric' Kyrkeley }
John Besford }

Thes townschips hath harnes for iiij men.

36 HATTON SUPER HYND HETHE.

Ric' Taylar } billmen
William Grome }
Ric' Sommerfeld }
Ric' hall }
Rondull Cobte }
humfrey Peate }

Thes Townschips hath harnes for ij men.

37 KAYNTON.

Edward Rey } boo men
Thomas Wyld }
William howle }
Thomas mylner }

Sum of the billmen is ccccccxvij.

Sum of the Bowemen is cxvij.

B The uewe of musture taken' of the hundred of munslowe the xxj[th] daye of September last past before Richard Cornewall & William ffoxe Esquyers Justices of the plant Anno regni henrici octaui dei gratia Anglie ffrancie et hibernie Regis fidei defensoris et in terra Ecclesie Anglicane et hibernie supremi Capitis vicesimo quarto. (1533)

38 The Townships of Munslowe.

STONE ACTON.

A John Benbowe Constabularius

39 COLDWESTON.

A. Ro' heynes
Olyuer heynes

40 ROWTHALL.

B. John Crosse

41 WALTON & ATTERLEY.

Car' Benbow
Ar. William Benbow Ar.'
Ar Thomas Benbow
John Tarte

42 MYLYCHOP & HONGURFORD.

Ar' John Skarlett A bowe & six Arrowes

42 UDSTON.

Ab William A bowe A bylle

Thes townschips hath bar-
nes for iiij men.

John Beseford		
Ric' Kyrkeley		
John Beston		
William Kyrby	billmen	
William Beston		
Ric' Bynckes		
Thomas Beseford		
Thomas Sommerfeld		
John Bynckes	bowmen	

Sum of the Bowemen is cxxvj.

Thes townschips hath barnes for iij men.

John Leyghton		
Hunfrey Cartwryght	billmen	
Ric' Taylar		
William Greene		
Ric' Sommerfeld		
Ric' Hall		
Rondall Cobie		
Humfrey Peate		

Sum of the billmen is cccccxxvij.

The towne of mustre taken' of the hundred of monslowe the xxj^th^ daye of September last past before Richard Cornewall & William Foxe Esquyers Justices of the plaint Anno regni henrici octavi dei gratia Anglie ffrancie et hibernie Regis fidei defensoris et in terra Ecclesie Anglicane et hibernie supremi Capitis vicesimo quarto. (1533)

38 The Townships of Munslowe.

Stoke Acton.

A John Benbowe Constabularius

39 Culpweston.

A. Ro' heynes
Oliver heynes

40 Rowtharl.

11. John Crosse

41 Walton & Atterley.

Car' Benbow
Ar. William Benbow Ar.'
Ar Thomas Benbow
John Tarte

42 Myntcomp & nonegun-
ton.

Ar' John Skarlett A bowe &
six Arrowes

43 Ubston.

Ab William A bowe A bylle

33 Rodbynton.

John Leyghton		
Humfrey Cartwryght	billmen	
Ric' Taylar		
William Greene		
Ric' Sommerfeld		
Ric' Hall		
Rondall Cobie		
Humfrey Peate		

Thes Townschips hath barnes for ij men.

34 Succton.

William heynes—billmen

35 Staunton.

Ric' Beston		
John Hyncles	bowmen	
Thomas Sommerfeld		
Thomas Beseford		
Ric' hyncles		
William Beston	billmen	
William Kyrby		
John Beston		
Ric' Kyrkeley		
John Beseford		

Thes townschips hath barnes for iiij men.

36 Hatton super hynd
hetne.

Ric' Taylar		
William Greene		
Ric' Sommerfeld		
Ric' Hall	billmen	
Rondall Cobie		
Humfrey Peate		

Thes Townschips hath barnes for ij men.

37 Kaynton.

Edward Key		
Thomas Wyld		
William howle	boo men	
Thomas mylner		

Sum of the billmen is cccccxxvij.

Sum of the Bowemen is cxxvj.

44 WYESTON.

A. Thomas botfield A bylle
A Ro' botfeld A bylle

45 TOWNSHIP OF HOPTON.

A. Thomas Benbowe Const'

46 MADELEY.

A. William Alen an horse
A. Ro' Bowdelar
Ro' Smythyman

47 BETERY & BADGER.

Ro' Janyns—Const'

48 MUCHE WENLOKE.

A John Byll
Hugh byll A payr of Splents

49 GRETHNER.

Ab. Ellis Bowdular
Thomas Blakwey
William phelips A Cote

50 BENTALL & POSENALL.

Thomas Child
William heynes

51 PUOT & BROMFYLD.

Robert Jenyns

C The newe of musters taken in Ludlowe of Staunton lacy the xxth daye of September before Richard Cornwall & William ffoxe Esquyers justices of the peaux Anno regni henrici octauo dei gratia Anglie ffrancie et hibernie Regis fidei defensoris et in terra Ecclesie Anglicane et hibernie Supremi Capitis vicesimo quarto.

52 THOUNSHIP OF STANTON LACY.

Ric' Brome one horse & splentis } Constables
Ryc' heyns }
A. Thomas Cressett Gent., A horse & harnes for himself
William heyns
B. Thomas heyns
Walter heyns
Olyuer heyns
Ab. Roger harrys of the hope

54 THE POLE.

Roger Cookes } These iij to make A salet & j. paire of splents.
Thomas heyns }
Ric' Slade }

A.B Ric' hardynge of mykley one paire of splents.

55 TOWNSHIP OF HOPTON

AB Roger heyns
A.B. Thomas maylord
A.B. John maylord

56 SUTTON

A. William heyns Const.'

57 HYGGEFORD MIDDELTON

A.B William heynys servunte to John baughe

58 TOWNSHIP OF WOLFERTON

A. John Ambeler Const.' } an horse & arrowes
John Steple }
AB Thomas Stepple An horse

59 THE TOWNSHIP OF ASSHEFORD.

Thomas Ambeler one bow

60 THE TOWNSHIP OF ASSHEFFORD CARBENO.

John Chyld

61 THE TOUNSHIPPS OF OVERTON MORE & BITCHCOT

A. Ar Ric' Bowdler

62 THE TOWNSHIPPS OF CLEYFELTON & WHITBACH

A.b. Rowland hunt a brest plate, a bake & a horse

Ar. A. Roger hunt A bowe & a desson of Arrowes

A Ar' Rowland hunt Junr A bowe & eyht Arrowes

Ric' servunt to Rowland hunt

63 STRETTON

humfrey Genyng billes

64 ALWESTRETTON.

Raff leyton horse & harnes for A man

Ric' Wildyng
John Wildyng
George Wildyng
Thomas Wildyng
John Higgons } bowes & Arrowes

Ric' boudeler } A bill

65 WHITTINGESLOWE

Edward Genyns

66 VILLA DE FFR' LUDLOW

D The view of musters taken of the Inhabitants of the towne of ludlow the xvth day of September in the xxxiiijth yere of the most noble & in victorious raigne of or most drade soverayne lorde King henry the eyht kinge of England ffraunce And Ireland etc/ Before Richard Cornewall & William ffox esquiers Commissioners emongist others in behalue Appoynted: etc./: (1542).

The Inhabitants of the Castell warde inhabled to serue the Kinge with their weapons jo: Arms

Thomas heynes laborer oone bow

The names of the Inhabitaunts of Corvestrett Warde inhabled to serue the Kinges highnes with their Armes weapens & horsses/:

Ar John bottfyld oon bow oon sheff Arrowes
henry Clee oone peire splentes & oone byll
Raff heynes
Ar Thomas Bowdeler oon bow oone sheff arowes

Purslowe Hundreth.

E The vewe of mustre taken of Purslows hundred the xxijth of September before Rich. Cornewall & William ffoxe Esquyers & Justices of the peaux in the yere of the reign of our souereign lord the Kynge henry theyght by the grace of God Kynge of England ffrance et Ireland & defender of the faith & in erth supreme head of the Church of Englond & Irelond thirty & ffoure

67 Lydbury

William Nedham gent' a bowe & a sheef of Arrowes
A. Rauff Nedham gent' a bowman
A John budge Archer a bowe, a sheef of Arrowes, a *causer* a sword & dagger
A humfrey haye a bowe a sheef of Arrowes a swerd & a dagger
A. William wollon, Rog' buddy, gruff Nyclas } a gestorm
A. Richard bowdelers a bill a sword & dagger
John meyricke Archer a bowe a sheef of Arrowes
A. Richard morice (?) a bill
Humfrey Baker to paye for half the sheef of Arrowes of John meyricke
John Ambeler a payer of splents
Syr Ric' Daues vicar there to harnes a sole man wth vj^{s} viij^{d} which Richard Nycolls did gieue hym
Gruff lucas, William Reynolds, Johannes brid, humfrey baker } a salet & a payer of splents
A Richard hochekis a bill
A. lewes nycoll (*erased*) wilcocke a bill & a payer of splentis
humfre gittowes a bill
William Richard a bill or xvij.d.
Richard nycolls a jacke a salet/ a payer of splentis
A. Thomas Ambeler a bill
John wotton a bowe & xij. Arrowes for the said Tho^{s} Ambleler

william bowdeler a sword & to pay for half these (*erased*) a sheaf of arrowes for the said Thomas
Gruff nycolas a bill
A. Edward hochekis Archer xij Arrowes
Richard mynton } a sheef of Arrowes
Thomas harper }
Roger Rawlyns xijd or a bill.

[The Calendar of State Papers has the following respecting the above. No. 21, p. 287.]

Vol. xiv. Part i. 1539 652.

M. 18 Shropshire.

R.O. Muster taken before Thos Neuport and Wm Yonge at Neuport 31 March 30 Hen. VIII. of the one part of the hundred of Bradford, Salop.

The reference to the following is Vol. xiv. j. 652 (M. 18) (2).

F hyndryd Bradfort Shropshire
68 WYTCHERCHE wyth the hambletis
John (*erased*) Symundi burghatt horse & har. wth a byll.
Johan' burghatt wth a cote & a salett
Thomas dunne horse & har. wth a byll
John Edo horse & har. wth a byll
John fyges horse & har. wth a byll
John Rectell
wylliam . . . . . horse & harness
. . . . . hor. & har. wth a byll
. . . . . r. wth a byll
. . . . . lle
. . . . . .
. . . . . .
. . . . . ime h . . & har. wth a byll
. . . jm Ayxton hor. & har. wth a byll
Thomas heynton hor. & har. wth a byll
Thomas figes hor. & har. wth a bowe
John Jewnerson wth a bowe & sheffe of arowys
Robert Smygth a jacke a salet wth a byll
John Bromall hor. har. wth a byll
John hether hor. & har. wth a byll
Dauid bradle hor. & har, wth a bowe

william bowdeler a sword & to pay for hall these (erased) a
sheaf of arrowes for the said Thomas
Graff nycolas a bill
A. Edward hocbelis Archer xij Arrowes
Richard mynton } a sheef of Arrowes
Thomas harper }
Roger Rawlyns xijd or a bill.

[The Calendar of State Papers has the following respecting
the above. No. 21, p. 289.]
Vol. xiv. Part i. 1539 632.
M. 18 Shropshire.
R.O. Muster taken before Thos Neuport and Wm Yonge at
Neuport 31 March 30 Hen. VIII. of the one part of
the hundred of Bradford, Salop.
The reference to the following is Vol. xiv. i. 632 (M. 18) (2).

P hyndryd Bradford Shropshire
08 WYTCHERCHE with the bamblelis
John (erased) Symmadi burghatt horse & har. w^{m} a byll.
John' burghatt w^{m} a cote & a salet
Thomas dunne horse & har. w^{m} a byll
John Ecdo horse & har. w^{m} a byll
John Lyges horse & har. w^{m} a byll
John Rocell
wyllian . . . . . horse & harness
. . . . . hor. & har. w^{m} a byll
. . . . . r. w^{m} a byll
. . . . . lle
. . . . . .
. . . . . .
. . . . . ime h . . & har. w^{m} a byll
. . . jm Ayxton hor. & har. w^{m} a byll
Thomas heyrton hor. & har. w^{m} a byll
Thomas lyges hor. & har. w^{m} a bowe
John Jewnerson w^{m} a bowe & alnello of arowys
Robert Smyyth a jacke a salet w^{m} a byll
John Bromall hor. har. w^{m} a byll
John bether hor. & har. w^{m} a byll
Dauid bradle hor. & har. w^{m} a bowe

John Aston hor. & har. wth a bowe
John (*erased*) wyll . . ow jacke & salet wth a byll
. . . . . salet & a byll
. . . . . wth a bowe
. . . . . t a byll
. . . . . hor. w . . . ll
John Barrons wth a jacke & a byll
Roger Alglynton hor. har. wth a byll
Wylliam hodgoks wth a jacke
Wylliam hopkyn wth a jacke a salet a byll
Thomas wyttynga' wth a jacke (*erased*)
Thomas pyerin wth a jacke
Wylliam underwood wth a jacke
Wylliam pynkerston wth a jacke, a salet, a byll
Robert lee wth a jacke & a byll
hught cowke wth a jacke a salet, a byll
Thomas broke wth a salet . . . . a byll
Geffre rydall wth a jacke . . . et
John downe with a jacke, a salet, a byll
Wylliam lyon wth a jacke, a salet, a bill
John humfreson wth a jacke a salet
hary Evanson wth a jacke & a byll
Thomas burghall wth a jacke, a salet, a byll
George walsh, hor. har. & a byll
Nycolas dekyn wth a bow & a sheffe of arowys
Ryc' Wytfyld hor. har. wth a bow
Ric' cowper hor. har. wth a bow
Willyam Cowper, hor. har. wth a byll
Willyam Constantine hor. har. wth a byll
Thomas ley hor. har. wth a byll
Thomas Shelton' hor. har. wth a byll
Raffe . . . . oten' hor. har. wth a bow
. . ff . . . . arfes hor. har. wth a bow
master Gryff hynton redy in harnes
Roger pulfort redy in harnesse

Able men without harnesse hereof

Ryc' bru (*erased*) burghall	nycolas saweger'
John hethe	John lee
Thomas brunfalter	Edmund preston

Able men without barnesse hereof

Thomas brunclaiter	Edmund preston
John lethe	John lee
Rye' bra (erased) burghall	nycolas sawegere'

Raffe downe
John blanden
Ric' slattor
Robert Grymley
John downe
Wylliam wyte
Ric' barcar
Raffe shawe
Wylliam penkerston
Ric' grymley
Raffe hokis
John lee
John' dason
George lee
Wylliam wylkeson
Thomas wyrall
Owen goodman
Nycholas brockefyld
George burghall
Roger beteley
Thomas wryth (*sic*)
Thomas Egerton
Edmund gryndle
Roger emere
Wylliam blanter
John watson

Thomas torperley
Raffe egge
John wyxton
Edward evan
Robert downe
Wylliam walcar
Wylliam newall
John powle
John Cardy
Wylliam dekyn
Wylliam bylle
Raffe fforster
Thomas Wyte
Ric' uenables
Thomas Wylkyson
John Coton
hugth lee
Ryc' wodde
John newet
William Emery
John Caterall
John wryth
Wylliam newet
Thomas rosell
Rondyll geruisse
George geruisse

G The Muster taken the xth daye of Apryell in the (ye)re of the r . . . . the viij by Syr Richard maynwaring knyght & Thomas pygott esquier . . . . . et Henry . . . . halfe of the hundred of Bradford in the Countie of Salop.

69 EDDYSLEY

Thomas stokman' hor. har. wth a byll
Thomas powllet har. on fowte wth a byll
Thomas hodson wth a jacke a bill
Thomas foude harnesyd on fowte wth a byll.

70 PARVA ASHE

Charles Sanfort hor. har. wth a byll
Wylliam jaxson hor. har. wth a byll.

Ralfe downe Thomas torperley
John blanden Ralfe egge
Ric' slattor John wyxton
Robert Grymley Edward evan
John downe Robert downe
Wyllyam wyte Wyllyam walcar
Ric' barcar Wyllyam newall
Ralfe shawe John powle
Wyllyam penkerston John Cardy
Ric' grymley Wyllyam dekyn
Ralfe hokis Wyllyam hylle
John lee Ralfe florster
John' dason Thomas Wyte
George lee Ric' wenhlos
Wyllyam wyllkeson Thomas Wyllyson
Thomas wyrall John Coton
Owen goodman Hugh lee
Nycholas brockelyd Ryc' wodde
George burghall John newet
Roger betely Wyllyam Emery
Thomas wrych (sic) John Caterall
Thomas Egerton John wrych
Edmund grymble Wyllyam newet
Roger cuere Thomas rosell
Wyllyam blanter Randyll perriase
John watson George perriase

C The Master taken the xj^th^ daye of Aprell in the (yere of
the . . . . . the viij^th^ by Sr^r^ Richard maynwaring
knyght & Thomas pygott esquier . . . . . et Henry
. . . . . haile of the hundred of Bradford in the Counte
of Salop.

59 EDWARD

Thomas stokman' hoc. bar. w^th^ a hyll
Thomas powlter bar. on lowte w^th^ a hyll
Thomas hodson w^th^ a Jacke a hill
Thomas londe barnesyd on lowte w^th^ a hyll.

70 HARVA ASHE

Charles Saulort hor. bar. w^th^ a hyll
Wyllyam Jaxson hor. bar. w^th^ a hyll.

Thomas powle hor. har. w^th^ a byll
John jaxson w^th^ a horse a jacke a byll
Thomas hurston hor. har. w^th^ a byll
Raffe wytyngam hor. har. w^th^ a byll
Thomas leghe w^th^ a jacke & a byll

71 MAGNA ASHE

John Clyffe w^th^ a jacke & a byll

hable men of these townes w^th^out harnesse

John hurston	John cowke
Roger le (*erased*) jerke	John Emery
Roger leche	Thomas jaxson
hugth hethe	

72 HOLHURST CHEYNELL.

able men w^th^out harnesse

John halmet	Jamys Thowyshener
Ric' daue	Thomas dodg
Daue worall	

73 IGHTFYLDE

Wylliam gold w^th^ a jacke a byll
John bechewey w^th^ a jacke
Wylliam coo w^th^ a jacke a salet a byll
Thomas lyster hor. har. w^th^ a byll
Hugth tomkyn hor. har. w^th^ a byll
harre masse hor. har. w^to^ a byll
George Curedoner hor. har. w^th^ a bowe
Ric' Smyth hor. har. w^th^ a bow.
Roger parkys hor. har. w^th^ a byll.
Wylliam maneryng hor. har. w^th^ a byll.

Thomas grafton	George yewanson
Wylliam Symson	Wylliam powle
Ric' peynter	howmfrey felyppe
Raffe Storton	John swanwyke
Robert wydward	Wylliam aschyn
George cleyton	John nelson
John golde	Thomas gate
Ric' danyell'	Ric' Torperley
Ric' bowele	John Ege
Thomas Chester	hught wewer
John downe	Rese gytton

John hopkyn
Nicolas cokis
hught dekyn

74 CALUERALLE

wylliam (*erased*) ashe
Thomas curedon hor. har. wth a bow
humfre dune hor. har. wth a byll

75 CADERWAIE

Thomas trym hor. har. wth a bowe
Peter Kempt wth a jacke a byll
hught golburne harnessyd on fowte wth a byll

76 SANFORT

Thomas wytyngam wth a pere of slewys a gorget
Thomas sanfort redy hor. har. & a byll
Thomas Eyton harnessyd on fowt wth a byll
Edward Jaxson harnessyd on fowt wth a byll
Ric' Sanfort wth a jacke & a salet
Thomas pursell wth a jacke a salet a byll
Thomas Curedon wth a bow & a Sheffe of arowys
George Sanfort hor. har. wth a bow.

77 TYLSTOKE

John Monfort wth a sheffe of arrowes
Ryc' chelterton wth a salet a byll
John hychyn wth a jacke a bowe
John myllerton wth a bow a sheffe of arowes

78 IGHTFYLD able men wthout harnesse

Wylliam wytyngam
Wylliam bowers
Ryc' gryffyth
John lester
John dawe
hught dūkyn
Ric' gamul
hught . . . . sall
George parkis

79 TYLSTOKE

Thomas barre
Wylliam hopkyn
john hagerthorn
Ric' fluwellin
Wylliam monfort
Thomas pursell
Ric' wodde
Wylliam huys
Robert huys
Thomas jenkynson
John hopkyn

80 CALUERHALL.

Wylliam palin w^th^ a hor. & a byll
Wylliam dason

81 SANFORT

Roger golburne
Ric' Jaxson
Ric' Shynler
Thomas spence
Gryffe Sanfort

82 CADERWAY

George Moston
Ric' wryth
harry smyth
humfre hichynes
Wylliam banester

83 BETTON ONDER LYNE

Roger hynton hor. har. w^th^ a byll
Ric' Stynton redy in har. on fowte w^th^ a byll
James wetwood harnessyd on fowte w^th^ a byll
Thomas woodley harnessyd on fowte w^th^ a byll
John bate harnessyd on fowte w^th^ a byll
Ric' coton hor. har. wyth a byll.

84 STOKE SUPER TERNE

John hardman w^th^ a jacke & a byll
John bade w^th^ a jake
Wylliam Rycroff w^th^ a jake/ a salet
Ric' clyme hor. har.
Ric' holyns hor. har.

85 PARVA DRAYTOS

John grynsell harnessyd on fowte w^th^ a byll

86 TERNE HILLE

James morton, a jacke w^th^ a byll
Wylliam graors a jacke w^th^ a byll
Roger wesyr harnessyd on fowte w^th^ a byll
John Gosth . . . . hor. w^th^ a byll
John fluwellin w^th^ a salet a byll
John burghall w^th^ a salet a byll
Thomas althynton harnessyd on fowte w^th^ a byll
John dauyson w^th^ a salet & a byll
John rychartson hor. har. w^th^ a byll
Wylliam whicstede hor. har. w^th^ a byll

87 BETTON ONDER LYNE able men wythout harnesse

John brodhurst
Thomas brodhurst
Thomas wetwood
stewyn kenrycke
James penson
Thomas tagg
Thomas Coton
James higins
Thomas higins

88 STOKE SUPER TERNE

John browne
Ric' browne
John watkyn
William Eyton
Ric' hurdman
John hurdman
Wylliam pace
hught chere
Roger mendlove
John geruisse
John blakeburne
Robert trowyll
Raffe wynne
John Eyton
Peter nortonley
John browne
Roger bate

89 PARUA DAYTON (*sic*)

Ric' hegyns
Thomas batrick
humfrey bate
Ric' mowre

90 TERNE HILL

John wytyngam
Thomas styme

91 ADERLEY

humfry ama
Robert wytyngam
hugh malbye
Wylliam ryder
John malkyn
Thomas tarlton
John hanson
Wylliam bycarlver
Roger hopkyn
Raffe hanson
Wylliam mee
Ric' morre
Robert crystylton

92 ADDERLEY

John harryson wth a jacke salet a byll
Thomas morre hor. har. wth a byll
hught maydyn wth a jacke a salet
Robert wryth hor. har. wth a byll
humfrey egerton harnessyd on fote
John nedam hor. har. wth a byll.
Robert gwelter wth a jacke
Wylliam malkyn wth a jake a salet a byll

87 BERTON ONDER LYNE able men wythout baronesse

John brodhurst	Thomas tagg
Thomas brodhurst	Thomas Coton
Thomas wodwood	James higins
stewyn Kenryche	Thomas higins
James penson	

88 STOKE SUPER TERNE

John browne	John perriise
Ric' browne	John blakeburne
John watkyn	Robert trowyll
William Eyton	Rafe wynne
Ric' burdman	John Eyton
John burdman	Peter nortonley
Wyllyam pace	John browne
hugh chere	Roger bate
Roger mendlove	

89 PARVA DAYTON (sic)

Ric' hegyns	humfrey bate
Thomas batrick	Ric' mowre

90 TERNE MILL

John wyllyam	Thomas stynte

91 ABERLEY

humfry ana	Wyllyam bycarlver
Robert wrytegan	Roger hopkyn
hugh malkye	Rafe hunson
Wyllyam ryder	Wyllyam mee
John malkyn	Ric' morre
Thomas larton	Robert crystyton
John hunson	

92 ABBERLEY

John barryson w^{m} a jacke salet a byll
Thomas morre hor. har. w^{m} a byll
hugh maykyn w^{m} a jacke a salet
Robert wrych hor. har. w^{m} a byll
humfrey egerton harnessyd on fote
John nedam hor. har. w^{m} a byll.
Robert Bwelter w^{m} a jacke
Wyllyam malkyn w^{m} a jake a salet a byll

John mant hor. har. wth a byll
John Shocleche wth a jake a salett
Wylliam samson wth a jakke a salet a bow
Thomas raynold wth a salet
humfrey burgesse wth a jacke
humfrey turner wth a jacke

93 LITTILL BOLESSE

Raffe bolesse	fowcke bochar

94 GOLDSTON

Ric' pete	Thomas hunte

95 BLECHELEY

hught padmor	hught cloverley
John hm̄son (? hurmston)	Robert harris
Thomas pere	Thomas bromley

96 CHESWARDINE able men w^{t}out harnesse

Wylliam foxe	John north
James brodhurst	Thomas *t*ernollis (? f)
Thomas podmer	John harris
John manchester	Rondyll balle
John howle	Ric' frynd
wylliam nagynton	wyllm shawe
humfrey Jaxson	John bate

97 STOKE IN THE HAMBLETS

Ric' bendbow	Robert coly
Wylliam bowcle	Thomas garson
hught chester	nycolas chester
Rodylt leuer	John glower
Ric' axson	hugth cokis
Robert brayleye	John pete
Hught breis	John lowgton
humfrey dekes	John hamblet
John farynger	Roger gregory
John chawner	

98 ADDERLEY

Raffe cudworth	Wylliam clyffe
Robert bryge	John paxton
Thomas Corke	Thomas nedam
Raffe wylde	John burges

John morre
Thomas Codman
Wylliam burges
Roger Codman
John torner
Ric' Stuyrope

99 SHEYNTON

Raffe grey hor. har. w^th^ a byll
Ric' wodward harnessyd on fowt
Robert smyth harnessyd on fowte
Robert wytyngam harnesse on fowte
George Grego (*erased*) lowe harnessyd on fowte
Wylliam howper harnessed on fowt
Wylliam myccowryght harnessed on foot
John wylde harnessyd on fowte w^th^ a bow
Roger henbery hor. har. w^th^ a bow

100 BERSON

Rondyll grayfner harnessyd on fowt
Ric' grayfner harnessyd on fowt
John graifniar hor. har. w^th^ a bylle
Robert graifner hor. har. w^th^ a bylle
Geffrey graifner harnissyd on fowt w^th^ a bow
wylliam cleyton harnessyd on fowt w^th^ a bylle
Thomas colly hor. har. w^th^ a bow
John moore hor. har. w^th^ a bow
Geffrey lee hor. har. w^th^ a bylle
hught dale hor. har. w^th^ a bylle
Thomas graifner w^th^ a X bow
Ric. grene harnessed on fowt w^th^ a byll

101 NORTON IN HALES

John Cowper w^th^ a jacke & a bylle
Wylliam pyxley w^ta^ a jacke salet a bylle
Wylliam frynd hor. har. w^th^ a bylle
Roger Coton hor. har. w^th^ a bylle
John graifner hor. har. w^th^ a bylle
John towe (? Cowe) hor. har. w^th^ a bylle
Thomas Jonson hor. har. w^th^ a bow

102 BERSON able men wythout harnesse

Thomas graifner
Wylliam acton
John writh
Raffe plante
Wylliam watkys
Robert bessley
John Tyrlton
John patryke

103 NORTON IN HALIS

feleppe pygot
John frynd
wylliam graifner
Wylliam pyxley
raffe frynd
Thomas hasalle
hught cleyton
Ric' harley
Ric' Sandley
Wylliam wynyton
Harry burges
John peyrson
Wylliam cleyton
Wylliam rwe
Thomas malpas
humfrey wardley
Raffe powle
wylliam gregory
Wylliam fond
John wynbury
Ric' wystorton
Jamis galowe

104 DRAYTON IN HALIS

Wylliam beche hor. har. wth a bylle
Thomas webbe wth a salet a bylle

105 OWRE GREHONGER

Wylliam bowdley hor. har. wyth a bylle
John Cleyton hor.har.wth a bill
Robert maneryng hor. har. wth a spere
Thomas dorinton hor. har. wth a bill
John poysur harnessyd on fowt wth a bylle
Harry helkyn harnessyd on fowt wth a bill
Ric' helkyn harnessyd on fowt wth a bill
hught rathbon wth a jacke salet a bylle
Thomas acton wth a jacke salet a bow

106 SUTTON

harry powle hor. har. wth a bow
Ric' astley a salet wth a bow
Roger nonley wth a jacke a bow
wylliam yelton wth salet

107 DRAYTON IN HALIS

John butter wth a jacke
Raffe grypton wth a salet & a bow
John butter hor. har. wth a bill
Humfrye kynton wth a bow & arrowes
Harry eccols wth a jake a salet a bow
Ric' bycarton wth a jake
Thomas coke wth a jake & a salet

103 NORTON IN HALES

Ielcppe pygot — John peyton
John tryad — Wyllyam cleyton
wyllyam praiher — Wyllyam twe
Wyllyam pyzley — Thomas malpas
ralfe tryad — humfrey wardley
Thomas basalle — Ralfe powle
lnght cleyton — wyllyam gregory
Ric' barley — Wyllyam lond
Ric' Sandley — John wynbury
Wyllyam wynyton — Ric' wystorton
Harry burges — Jamis galowe

104 DRAYTON IN HALES

Wyllyam beche hor. bar. w^{th} a bylle
Thomas webbe w^{th} a salet a bylle

105 OWDE ORENOKER

Wyllyam bowdley hoc. bar. — Harry bollyn harnessyd on
wyth a bylle — lowt w^{th} a bill
John Cleyton hor.bar.w^{th} a bill — Ric' bollyn harnessyd on lowt
Robert manerying hor. bar. — w^{th} a bill
w^{th} a spere — lnght ratlbon w^{th} a jacke
Thomas dorinton hor. bar. — salet a bylle
w^{th} a bill — Thomas acton w^{th} a jacke
John poysur harnessyd on — salet a bow
lowt w^{th} a bylle

106 SUTTON

harry powle hor. bar. w^{th} a bow — Roger monby w^{th} a jacke a
Ric' astley a salet w^{th} a bow — wyllyam yelton w^{th} salet

107 DRAYTON IN HALES

John butter w^{th} a jacke — Harry coccle w^{th} a jake a salet
Ralfe gryplon w^{th} a salet & a
John butter hor. bar. w^{th} a bill — Thomas cocke w^{th} a jake & a
Humfrye lyulon w^{th} a bow — salet
& arrowes

108 DRAITON ablemen w^th^out harnesse

James alcrosse
Ric' smyth
Rondyll bloer
George leche
Ric' axson
Raffe cowke
Rober yeuens
Robet flecher
Ric' yemans
Thomas adny
Thomas baistans
Ric' dauison
hught grepton
John fythe
Rondyll fythe
humffre coke
Thomas browne
Thomas leynryke
Geffre Cartwryth
Georgius hatto (or hallis)
Robert stanfyld
Thomas hill
Robert yerdley
Thomas bettley
John eccolls
Ric' mereke
Thomas dolier
Thomas harley
John morgan
John hylles
John aspsyate
Wylliam Coke

109 DRAYTON IN HALES

John titley hor. har. w^th^ a bille
John maneryng hor. har. w^th^ a bille
John mynton hor. har. w^th^ a bille
George besfort hor. har. w^th^ a bille
humfrey Edsley with a jake, a bille
Roger Coton harnessyd on fowt w^th^ a bow
John colly hor. har. w^th^ a bow bylle

Robert allcrosse
Thomas hylles
John hylles
Thomas burton
John cowper
Wylliam Colle
John flecher
Wylliam powle
Wylliam waynewryth
Thomas locket
hught mosse
John powle
wylliam dalton
John geruesse
Thomas styche
Robert cake
Christopher pyckes
Wylliam bekynsalt
Thomas marten
Ric' butts
Ric' jaxson
John coton
Thomas braydley
hught ap John
John harkeworth
Thomas wylson
houghth golburn
John buttes
Thomas webbe
Robert cramer

Wylliam Cape
John lewes
Wylliam powle
Ric' frynd

110 CULSIS

John barcar hor. har. w^th^ a bille
John Jonson w^th^ a jake a bow

Able men without harnesse

Wylliam tatton
William humfre
Harry mekyn
Ric' tetley

111 SITTON

John yeton
Wylliam yeton
Ric' jaxson
Ric' yeton
Thomas grauener
George jaxson

112 MORETON SAY.

John aschu w^th^ a jake/ a salet
humfrey harryson/ jake salet
John grypton/ jacke salet
Thomas wefer/ jacke salet
John warken w^th^ a jake & splints
Raff Eyton hor. har. w^th^ a bille
John tyler hor har. w^th^ a bill

113 WOORE.

hughte hampton w^th^ a jacke a bille
John reve hor har. w^th^ a bill
Wylliam gidlow w^th^ a jacke a bill
Andrew wagge with har. on fowt.
Ric' hardyng wyth a salet
Wylliam ryder hor. har. w^th^ a bille
Thomas eyton w^th^ a jacke a bille
Thomas hernis harnesse on fowt

114 LONGELOW.

John smyth harnessyd on fowt
Raffe wylde w^th^ a jacke, salet, a bille
William wryth w^th^ a jacke salet a bille
Wylliam pursell w^th^ a jacke salet a bille
Wylliam hachet wylliam eytons's 1 fowtman
John crowke hor. har. w^th^ a bille
John powle w^th^ a jake a salet w^th^ a bille

115 LONGFORT JUXTA DRAITON

harry powle hor. har. w^th^ a bille
Wylliam curton, hor. har. w^th^ a bille

Thomas downes hor. har. w^th^ a bille
Wylliam wythey harnessyd on fowt w^th^ a bowe
Robert barbyn harnessyd on fowt w^th^ a bille
John eyton w^th^ a jake a bow
Thomas powle w^th^ a jake a bylle
Thomas probyn w^th^ a salet

116 WOORE able men w^th^out harnesse

Wylliam cleton
wyliam snoe
John higgyn
Ric truloue
Ric' hümson (?)
Thomas parret
John beterton
Thomas truleue
Edmund hampton
Wylliam hayward
humfre gydlow
John hinson (?)
Edmund farthinger
Robert butler
Ric' brome
peter drayton
John percar
Thomas parcar
Ric' frawses
wylliam derynton
Robert derynton
hught humson (?)
Roger mychell
Ric' wylde

117 LONGFORT

John madley
Wylliam Jaxson
humfre wefer
Harry Eastley

118 MORTON SAY

James wodde
James grypton
hught cheoffrer (?)
Roger coton
John robynson
John oby

119 WEMME wyth hambletis

John hikynson on fowt harnessyd w^th^ a bylle
Wylliam Ewans hor. har. w^th^ a bow
Wylliam addams harnessyd on fowte
Thomas wryth w^th^ a pere of spentes & a bille
Wylliam brayne hor. har. w^th^ a bylle
John hynton hor. har. w^th^ a bow
William flawellin w^th^ a salet & a bille
John gebbe w^th^ a sheffe of arowes
George calcot w^th^ a jacke & a bylle
hught Sherrot w^th^ a jacke & a salet
John Judson w^th^ a jacke & a pere of spents
Robert sheron w^th^ a jacke
Robert thorlin w^th^ a bow

Thomas hikynson hor. har. wth a bille
Ric' pentlyn harnessyd on fowt
Ric' hikynson hor. har. wth a bille
Hught hynton wth a bow arowes a salet
Robert ric'arson hor. har. wth a bille
William watkys hor. har. wth a bille
William newnes hor. har. wth a bille
Rondyll maneryng hor. har. wth a b
John thurlin hor. har.
Christopher Alinson hor. har.
Robert cowper hor. har.
John mowrton wth jacke salet a bow
Ric' Cowper hor. har. wth a bylle
Wylliam sturdy hor. har.
Ric' mason hor. har. wth a bylle
John hothall hor. har. wth a bylle
John baly wth a jacke & a salet
wylliam alyn wth a jacke
Roger ashe hor. har. wth a b.
Wylliam hinton wth a jacke
John burrows hor. har.
Thomas barne hor. har.
Wylliam webbe wth jacke salet splentes
John Ellis wth a jacke salet
Roger oliuer hor. har. wth a sheffe of arowes
Robert calcot wth salet
Thomas oliuer harnessyd on fowt wth a bille
George maneryng hor. har. wth a bow
Robert banester hor. har.
Roger clois hor. har wth a bille
Alen hogkys hor. har. wth a bow
Charles borrowes hor. har. wth a bille
John benion hor. har. wth a bille
William Downes wth a jacke salet
lowys bentley wth a salet & splents
John hykynson of coton hor. har.
Wylliam mendloue hor. har.
nicolas Rydley wth a jacke & a salet
Roger wytfyld wth a jacke salet a sheff of a.
Wylliam lowskyn wth jacke salet a bille

120 WEMME able men wthout harnesse

wylliam gryffe
Ric' laurens
John Growme
Wylliam lee
John foxe
Roger lowskey
John lowsky
nicolas wrythe
John hichyn
Marys dauyd
william flawellyng
Robert Witflyn

Thomas hilryson hor. har.
w[m] a bille
Ric' pentlyn harnessyd on
lowt
Ric' hilyngson hor. har. w[m] a
bille
Hugh hylton w[m] a bow
arowes a salet
Robert ric'arson hor. har. w[m]
a bille
Williams watkys hor. har. w[m]
a bille
Williams newnes hor. har. w[m]
a bille
Rondyll manerying hor. har.
w[m] a b
John thurlin hor. har.
Christopher Alinson hor. har.
Robert cowper hor. har.
John mowrton w[m] jacke salet
a bow
Ric' Cowper hor. har. w[m] a
bylle
Wyllyam sturdy hor. har.
Ric' mason hor. har. w[m] a
bylle
John hothall hor. har. w[m] a
bylle
John baly w[m] a jacke & a salet
wyllyam alyn w[m] a jacke
Roger ashe hor. har. w[m] a b.
Wyllyam hinton w[m] a jacke
John burrows hor. har.
[illegible] Wyllyam able men w[m]out harnesse
wyllyam gryffe
Ric' laurens
John Crowmo
Wyllyam lee
John foxe
Roger lowsley

Thomas barne hor. har.
Wyllyam webbe w[m] jacke
salet splentes
John Ellis w[m] a jacke salet
Roger oliuer hor. har. w[m] a
shelfe of arowes
Robert calcot w[m] salet
Thomas oliuer harnessyd on
lowt w[m] a bille
George manerying hor. har.
w[m] a bow
Robert banester hor. har.
Roger clois hor. har w[m] a
bille
Alen hogkys hor. har. w[m] a
bow
Charles borrowes hor. har.
w[m] a bille
John benion hor. har. w[m] a
bille
Williams Downes w[m] a jacke
salet
lowys bentley w[m] a salet &
splentes
John hykynson of coton hor.
har
Wyllyam mendlove hor. har.
nicolas Rydley w[m] a jacke &
a salet
Roger wrytyld w[m] a jacke
salet a shelf of a.
Wyllyam lowskyn w[m] jacke
salet a bille

wylliam bentley
Ric beswyke
halyn sherot
Thomas thurbyn
Robert sherot
Roger hine
Alin dikes
wylliam Cowper
Edward watkys
wylliam ashe
william farrall
Roger chetwall
humfrey Elynson
Ric' dyer
Hught rycroffe
John Kylfort
nicolas ry (*sic*)
John goddam
Wylliam hayward
humfre jebbe
Wylliam newne
wylliam thurbyn
wylliam bayle
John stoke
Thomas gozth
John hynton
Robert glower
Ric' bayle
Ric' harper
Humfre drury
Ric' tayler
Ric' downe
Thomas watkys
Thomas laurens
Roger menley
George Trinrey
hught sen't (*sic*)
Ric' morys
Ric' whatland
Thomas draper
Ric' gozth
John cowper
John hyckryn
Ric' stocryn
John holbroke
wylliam wryth
John tayler
John moris
John addams
Thomas Catstre
Ric' maneryng
Thomas maneryng
Robert maneryng
Roger addams
Roger downe
John hardall
Rondyll brokefyld
nyclas wodowys
Thomas moyle
filype flecher
Thomas pygyn
John brabyn
Wylliam tyler
Edward newnes
Robert sambroke
Thomas elis
Thomas powell
Alin bromley
Robert jebbe
Ric' newnes
John Inson
niclas mayne
William holynshed
Ric' henson
Thomas heyward
wylliam schasbryke
Ric' tiler
Roger tiler
John shawbroke
Ric' laurens

121 WYLLASTON

John Chester harnessyd on fowt w^th^ a bille
Thomas pyxley hor. har. w^th^ a bylle

122 WYLLASTON able men w^th^out har.

George broton
Thomas gowld
Raffe holde
Roger benion

123 REDCASTYLLE lordshyppe

John Powle w^th^ jacke salet a bylle
Wylliam morrall hor. har. w^th^ a bille
Robert felyps hor. har. w^th^ a bylle
Roger heyr hor. har. w^th^ a bille
Ric' pete hor. har. w^th^ a bille
Roger downes hor. har. jacke a bille
John morrall w^th^ a jacke salet bylle
John bryd w^th^ jacke

124 REDCASTYLL lordschypp

Thomas hornwe
Roger powle
John growme
Ric' growme
Thomas downes
Thomas downes
Wylliam wydowson
Robert bradsha
John downes
John bromall

KYNSTON

Thomas sanfort

HACOTON

Wylliam robyns
hught burth
John golburne
Ryc' yeman

KYNSTON

Thomas morrall hor. har.

125 HA^C^STON (*sic*)

John powle hor. har. w^th^ a bow

126 MARCHEMLEY

George darman hor. har. w^th^ a bylle
Thomas harris w^th^ a jacke
Ric' growme w^th^ bow & arowes
Roger dekyn w^th^ a jake
Wylliam browne w^th^ a jake
Wylliam hare w^th^ a splents
Robert robyns hor. har. w^th^ a bow

Marchemley able men w^th^out harnesse

Thomas harris
Thomas burton
Thomas dekyn
Robert podmore
John dekyn
humfre maydyn
Ric' ashe
Roger rydall

Wylliam burton
Ric' yemans
Ric' barrett
Wylliam ashe
Roger fawkener
John grome

127 HODNETT

Ric' Watson w^th^ jacke a gorget a bille
Ric' brome w^th^ jacke & a salet
Ric' hychyn w^th^ jake & poll axe

128 HODNETT

Ric' stanfort
John watson
Thomas kylfort
Robert abe
John brome
John Machyn
humfrey Valins
Thomas Ekyn
Thomas Cartwryth
John passe
Ric' rypton
Thomas hic (or tuc)
Thomas darby
Wylliam byddyll
Wylliam clee
Wylliam henson
George heynley
Wylliam dekyn
Rondyll nawull
Wylliam heynley
Ric' browne
George chroton
Edmund frankmore
Ric' lee
John darby
Wylliam bowles
Ric' cartwryth
Wylliam clogtery (?)
John Carter
John browne
Wylliam rydley
Wylliam fawkener
humfrey powle

129 OLERTON

John madley harnessyd on fowt w^th^ a bylle
John gratwode w^th^ har. for a man
John coton w^th^ a jacke
Ric' dakyn w^th^ a jake
John powle w^th^ a jacke
Thomas powle harnessyd on fowt

130 PELOW (Peplow)

Nichas Cowper w^th^ a jacke salet
John watkys hor. har.
Thomas watkys hor. har.
Ric' bayle w^th^ a salet & a bille
Roger penson hor. har. w^th^ a bow
Robert Jonson w^th^ har. for a man

Wyllyam burton
Ric' yemans
Ric' barrett

129 HODNETT

Ric' Watson w^{m} jacke a gorget a bille
Ric' browne w^{m} jacke & a salet
Ric' bryckyn w^{m} jake & poll axe

128 HODNETT

Ric' stanlort
John watson
Thomas Kyllort
Robert ashe
John browne
John Machyn
humfrey Valins
Thomas Ekyn
Thomas Cartwryth
John passe
Ric' tryton
Thomas hic (or tuc)
Thomas darby
Wyllyam bykyll
Wyllyam clee
Wyllyam benson
George beynlow

Wyllyam bekyn
Rondyll nuwall
Wyllyam beynley
Ric' browne
George chroton
Edmund frankmore
Ric' lee
John darby
Wyllyam bowles
Ric' cartwryth
Wyllyam clogtory (?)
John Carter
John browne
Wyllyam ryalley
Wyllyam lawkenor
humfrey powle

129 CLEHONGER

John madley harnessyd on
fowt w^{m} a bylle
John gratwode w^{m} bar. for a
man
John cotton w^{m} a jacke

Ric' dakyn w^{m} a jake
John powle w^{m} a jacke
Thomas powle harnessyd on
fowt

130 PEMBRIDGE (Upbury)

Nicolas Cowper w^{m} a jacke
salet
John watkys bor. bar.
Thomas watkys bor. bar.
Ric' bayle w^{m} a salet & a bille

Roger pemson bor. bar. w^{m} a
bow
Robert Jonson w^{m} bar. for a
man

131 OLERTON hablemen w^th^out har.

John masse
John Clee
John bostoke
greffrey bryd
Thomas coton
Raff drayron

132 PELOW

Robert person
Thomas Kylfort
John carter
John cartwryth

133 WYXSALLE

John gregory hor. har. w^th^ a bille
William bentley hor. har. w^th^ a bille
John sheraton w^th^ a jacke & a bylle
Roger penson hor. har.

134 WYXSALLE

Raffe adulston
Robert powle
mychil gozth
Roger heywar
Wylliam addams
hught clyffe
Thomas swanwycke
Ric' bromley
Thomas dudyeston
hught corser
Thomas wylkys
Wylliam clyffe
Thomas aste
Hught pyxlye
hught Cattell
Wylliam aston
John g. (*sic*)
John hyggyns
Wylliam nuton
Thomas aston
Raff gregory
Thomas hanma^r^ke
harry Calcot
Thomas ryder
John gyre
Thomas gegory (*sic*)
Robert pry
Ric' g^r^egory (sic)
James clyffe
Thomas ric'son
Wylliam dodynton

135 PRESE w^th^ hambletis

Wylliam brenton w^th^ a salet
Roger madley w^th^ a jacke
hught roc hor. har. w^th^ a bille
hught milton harnessyd on fowt
humfre cle hor. har. w^th^ a bille
Wylliam tagge w^th^ jake
Ric' france w^th^ harnesse
Ric' Waryn harnessyd w^th^ a bow
Thomas madri harnessyd w^th^ a bylle
hugth pas harnessyd w^th^ a bylle
Thomas choss (or crosse) hor. har. w^th^ a bylle

131 Ollerton bablemen w^th out bar.

John masse	Bretby byrd
John Clee	Thomas cotton
John boetoke	Ralf drayton

132 Patow

Robert person	John carter
Thomas Kyllort	John cartwryth

133 Wyksall.e

John gregory bor. bar. w^th a bille
William bentley bor. bar. w^th a bille
John sbcraton w^th a jacke & bylle
Roger person bor. bar.

134 Wyksall.e

Ralfe adulston	John g. (sic)
Robert powle	John bygyns
mychll gouth	Wyllyam nuton
Roger beywar	Thomas aston
Wyllyam addams	Ralf aregory
hught clylle	Thomas hamma'ke
Thomas swanwycke	harry Calcot
Ric' bromley	Thomas ryder
Thomas dodyeston	John fyre
hught corer	Thomas gegory (sic)
Thomas wylkys	Robert pry
Wyllam clylle	Ric' g'egory (sic)
Thomas aste	James clylle
Hught pyxlye	Thomas ric'son
hught Cattell	Wyllyam dodyston
Wyllyam aston	

135 Presse w^th hamblelis

Wyllyam brenton w^th a salet	Ric' Waryn harnessyd w^th a
Roger mudley w^th a jacke	bow
hught roe bor. bar. w^th a bille	Thomas mudri harnessyd w^th
hught milton harnessyd on	a bylle
lowt	hugth pas harnessyd w^th a
humfre ele bor. bar. w^th a bille	bylle
Wyllyam togge w^th jake	Thomas closs (or crosse)
Ric' france w^th harnesse	bor. bar. w^th a bylle

John gewell w^th^ a jake salet a bille
Ric' sydebowthem w^th^ a jake salet
John starsyd harnessyd on fowt w^th^ a bow
Raff gre harnessyd w^th^ a bylle

136 PRESE w^th^ hambletis

Ric' clarke
Thomas pyxley
harry warton
niclas prike
Thomas squenlake
Thomas garret
humfre stubbe
Thomas sucar
Ric' statharton
Ric' Inkyn
Ric' turner
Mathe harward
Wylliam dany
Thomas pyxley
Thomas belywet
Ric' Chetwall
Wylliam brotton
Raynold bryan
hugh catstake
Thomas gamul
John grull
Ric' waryn (*erased*)
Thomas rydley
hught pyxley
Thomas callester
John honiton
John blunde
Thomas broketon
Ric' clee
John brokton
Ric turner
Godfre garret
William Carter
Raff sucar
John bold
Thomas pate
Robert bowkele
Thomas pyxlei
Thomas lee
Thomas jatwall
John elkek
hught catrall
Ric' swanwycke
Wylliam pursell
hught rowe
Thomas penson
John ric'son
Thomas gregory
Thomas harpon
Wylliam brysto
niclas Calcot
John passe
John ap Thomas

137 HOPTON & ASPLEY

Thomas bentley harnessyd on fowt
Thomas car aspley hor. har. w^th^ a bille
John nevet with a jake & a bille
Wylliam grene Ryc' rycroff harnes for j. man

138 HOPTON & ASPLEY

John Cartwryth
Thomas Cartwyth
Wylliam browne

139 ASTON

Wylliam laurens har. for a man
nyclas hyll wth a jake & splents
Thomas laurens har. for a man
Wylliam laurens har. for a man

140 ASTON (near Wem).

John anse
Wylliam pychfort

141 LEE UNDER BROCHURST

John pychfort wth a jake
Wylliam bollocke wth a jake
John groome wth a salet
Ric' grome wth splentes

142 LEE UNDER BROCHURST

Roger bycle
John pychfort
Thomas waters
humfre wade

143 THE LORDSHYPPE OF CHESWARDYN

Robert tatnold hor. har. wth a bow
Ric' bowde wth a jacke a salet a bill
Thomas Sowdley ij men hor. har. wth ij bylles
John hogkis hor. har. wth a bille
John alpart hor. har. wth a bylle
Wyllm gaddall hor. har. wth a bylle
Robert wevar hor. har. wth a bylle
Robert chawmer hor. har. wth a bylle
Robert powle wth a jacke & a bow
Robert cokis wth a jacke & a bylle
Wylliam baylle hor. har. wth a bylle
Ric' wryth hor. har. wth a bylle
humfrey Ellerton hor. har. wth a bylle

144 LYTTILL BOLESSE.

John bolesse redy harnessyd on fowte wth a bylle
Thomas hynstoke wth a jacke, a salett, a bylle
Robert wytton wth a salet a byll

145 GOLDSTONE

Wylliam bo le hor. har. wth a bylle

146 BLECHELEY [and 95]

Roger parbyn wth a jacke & a bylle
Raffe barre hor. har. wth a bylle

Wylliam burre w^th^ a jacke spents a bylle
George bate hor. har. w^th^ a bylle
John stobbs hor. har. w^th^ a bylle

147 CHESWARDYNE able men w^th^out harnesse

John tone	Thomas hamblet
Ric' spender	John preston
John hewys	James pete
Wylliam brodhust	hught howle
John pete	Wylliam tastar
Ric' boydin	Wylliam crabton
Thomas parker	Wylliam browne
Ric' harpar	Wylliam hogkys

[Note by Mr. John Beacall.]

The printed Calendar says of these musters, Vol. 21, page 264, 1539, March.

652 Musters ⁂ These musters seem to have been taken at various dates during the Spring of 1539; most of them by virtue of a Royal Commission issued 1st March, 30 Henry VIII. Some of the Certificates specify this, others are distinctly dated, but a great number bear no date, and are placed here as probably taken at this season.

[A great many places in the Hundred of Bradford are not in these lists; we may suppose that they are not complete.]

A few words about each of the Justices who took the musters will not be out of place here.

THOMAS NEWPORT of High Ercall, who (with William Yonge) took the muster at Newport in 30 Henry VIII. (1539) was a lineal ancestor of the Earls of Bradford. He served the office of Sheriff of Salop in 1543 and again in 1550. He married Ann, daughter of Sir Robert Corbet of Moreton Corbet, and was father of Sir Richard Newport, Knight Sheriff in 1552. His will was proved in P.C.C. in 1551.

WILLIAM YONGE, Esq., of Caynton, was Sheriff of Salop in 1548, and was great-grandson of Sir William Yonge, Knight, Sheriff in 1492. Blakeway says that the Yonges were originally of Ludlow, and afterwards of Newport, and acquired Caynton in 1346 by the marriage of Thomas Yonge

with the heiress of William or Richard de Caynton. They ultimately sold Caynton to Mr. Briscoe about 1763. Their arms were—Or, three roses, two and one gules. William Yonge married 1st Anne, daughter of Sir William Snead of Bradley; and 2ndly Mary, daughter of Anthony Bonnor of Camden, Co. Gloucester. He was still living in 1584.

Richard Cornewall, Esq., of Burford, who (with William Foxe) took the muster for the hundreds of Munslow and Purslow, and at Ludlow in 24 and 34 Henry VIII. (1532 and 1542), served the office of Sheriff of Salop in 1549. He married Jane, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Henry Wogan, of Prendergast, and was father of Edmund Cornewall, known as the "strong Baron" of Burford, who was Sheriff in 1580. The forthcoming history of the "House of Cornewall," by the late Lord Liverpool, and the Rev. Compton Reade, should throw much light on this family.

William Fox, Esq., of Ludlow, was Bailiff of Ludlow in 1525, 1532, 1537, 1543-4, and 1553, and M.P. for Ludlow in 1529 and 1534. His own armour is thus described in the Muster Roll of Ludlow taken September, 1542:—"William Foxe, gent., hath to serve the King's Highness one pair of almayne Rivets with the appurtenances of a man, two pair of brigandines, one jack, four salletts, two pairs of splents, four bills and two geldings." He married Jane, daughter and heiress of Richard Downe, a burgess of Ludlow, and had by her fifteen children. He died 23 April, 1554, and was buried in Ludford Church, where there is a splendid brass to his memory. His will, dated 6th March, 1553, 4, was proved P.C.C. 3rd April, 1554. Many more details about William Foxe will be found in the *Transactions*, 2nd S., XII. 116–123, in Mr. Henry Weyman's excellent paper on the "Foxe Family."

Sir Richard Mainwaring, Knight, of Ightfield, who (with Thomas Pigott) took the muster of halfe the hundred of Bradford in 1539, belonged to one of the most ancient of Cheshire families. He served the office of Sheriff of Salop in 1545, and again in 1553. His wife was Dorothy, daughter of Robert Corbet of Moreton Corbet, and he was father of Sir Arthur Mainwaring, who was Sheriff of Salop in 1563.

THOMAS PIGOTT, Esq., of Chetwynd, was son of Robert Pigott, Sheriff of Salop in 1517. He married 1st Elizabeth Onley of Northamptonshire, and 2ndly Agnes, daughter of Richard Crofts. The Chetwynd estate was sold about 1776. Thomas Pigott was ancestor of the Corbets (formerly Pigott) of Sundorne Castle. Some account of him will be found in the *Transactions*, 3rd S., VI. 71. The arms of Pigott are—Ermine, three fusils in fesse sable.

PLACE-NAMES with Domesday and other equivalents, in alphabetical order. A few of these are not identified, or doubtful. The letter D is prefixed to such as are found in the Survey of 1086. The numbers attached refer to the paragraphs of the musters.

HUNDRED OF BRADFORD.

ADENEY (2) Addeney 1327. Adeney or Adney, near Edgmond.

ADERLEY (91, 2) D Eldredlei, Eldredelei. Aderdelege 1327. Adderley.

ASHE MAGNA (71) Essh' maior 1327. Ash magna.

ASHE PARVA (70) Essh' minor. Ash parva.

ASTON-SUBTER-WREKYN. D. Estune. Aston (under the Wrekin).

ASTON (139, 140) Estune Estone. Aston 1327. Aston, near Wem.

ATCHAM (23) D. Atingeham. Atyncham 1327. Atcham.

BERSON (100, 2) D. Bardestune. Beartone 1327. Bearstone.

BERWYCK (24) D. Berewic. Beorwyk' 1327. Berwick Maviston.

BETTON-ONDER-LYME (83, 87) D. Baitune. Betton 1327. Betton-in-Hales.

BLECHELEY (95, 146). Bloth' 1327. Blecheley, near Stoke-upon-Tern.

BOLAS (11). Boulwas 1327, Bollas 1534, 5. Bolas magna.

BOLESSE LITTLE (93, 144). Little Bolas (?).

CADERWAIE (75, 82) CADERWAY, a lost place. (? ? Cloverley).

CALUERALLE (74, 80) D. Cavrahalle. Caluerhal 1327. Calverhall (or Corra)

CHERRYNTON (4) D. Cerlintone. Cherynton 1327. Cherrington.

CHESWARDINE AND CHIPNALL (96, 143, 147) D. Ciseworde and Ceppecanole. Chesewarthyn. Cheswardine.

COLD HATTON (8) D. Hotune. 'Atton 1327. Cold Hatton.

CULSIS (110) D. Corselle (?) ? Cross Hill, near Hinstock.

DAULLEY MAGNA (17) D. Dalelie. Dalyleye 1327. Dawley Magna.

DOYNTON (30). Downton, near Upton Magna.

DRAYTON-IN-HALIS, Draiton (107—109) D. Draitune. Drayton-in-Halis 1327. Market Drayton.

DRAYTON PARVA (85) D. Draitune. Parva Drayton 1327. Little Drayton

EDDYSLEY (69) D. Edeslai. Edeslege 1327. Edgeley.

EGGEBOLTON (26). Edgebolton, 6 m. S.E. of Wem.

ELLERTON (13) Ethelarton 1327. Ellerton, 1 m. E. of Hinstock.

ERKALL PARVA (6) D. Arcalun. Childes Ercalewe 1327. Child's Ercal.

ESPLEY (137, 8). Espleye 1327. Espley, S. of Hodnet.

EYETON COSTENTYNE (19) D. Etune. Etone 1327. Eton Constantine.

GARMYSTON (9). Garmeston 1327. Garmston.

GOLSTON (94, 145). Goldston, near Cheswardine.

GREHONGER (105) D. Gravehungre. Grauenhonger 1327. Gravenhunger.

HACSTON (125). Haukeston, with Coskesford 1327. Hawkstone.

HATTON-SUPER-HYNDHETHE (36) D. Hetune. High Hatton.

HINSTOCK (3) D. Stoche. Hinstok' 1327. Hinstock.

HODNETT (127, 8) D. Odenet. Hodnet.

HOLHURST CHEYNELL (72). Hollyhurst and Chinnal.

HOPTON (137, 8) D. Hotune. Hopton 1327. Hopton, near Hodnet.

IGHTFYLDE (73) D. Istefelt. Ightefeld 1327. Ightfield.

KAYNTON (37). Caynton.

KETLEY (21). Ketteley 1327. Ketley.

KYNNERLEY (20) D. Chinardeslei. Kinnersley.

LEE (21) D. Lega. Legh Combrey 1327. Lee (Gomery).

LEE-UNDER-BROCHURST (141, 2) D. Lege. Leghe 1327. Lee Brockhurst.

LEYGHTON (9) D. Leston. Leghton 1327. Leighton.

CHESWARDINE AND CHIPNALL (96, 113, 127) D. Cheswarde
and Cepecanole Chesewarthyn. Cheswardine.
COLD HATTON (5) D. Hotune. Hatton 1327. Cold Hatton.
CORSIS (110) D. Corselle (?) 2 Cross Hill, near Hinstock.
DODDLEY MACNA (17) D. Dalelie. Dadyleye 1327. Dawley
Magna.
DONNTON (30). Donnaton, near Upton Magna.
DRAYTON-IN-HALES, Draiton (102—109) D. Draitune. Dray-
ton-in-Hales 1327. Market Drayton.
DRAYTON PARVA (85) D. Draitune. Parva Drayton 1327.
Little Drayton
EDDESLEY (99) D. Edeslai. Edeslege 1327. Edgeley.
EDGERLTON (26). Edgedolton, 6 m. S.E. of Wem.
ELLERTON (13) Elkelarton 1327. Ellerton, 1 m. E. of
Hinstock.
ERRATA PARVA (9) D. Arcalun. Childes Ercalewe 1327.
Child's Ercal.
ESTLEY (137, 8). Esdeleye 1327. Esdley, S. of Hodnet.
EYSTON CORTENTYNE (19) D. Eitune. Eiton 1327. Eyton
Constantine.
GARMYSTON (9). Garmeston 1327. Garmston.
GOLSTON (91, 145). Goldston, near Cheswardine.
GRENOCKER (103) D. Gravelungre. Granenhonger 1327.
Gravenhunger.
HACSTON (125). Haukeston, with Coskesford 1327. Hawk-
stone.
HATTOS-SUPER-HYNDRETHE (30) D. Hetune. High Hatton.
HINSTOCK (3) D. Stocke. Hinstok' 1327. Hinstock.
HODNETT (127, 8) D. Odenet. Hodnet.
HOLDHURST CHEVERE (72). Holhyhurst and Chinnal.
HORTON (137, 8) D. Hetune. Hopton 1327. Hopton, near
Hodnet.
JERTYTRE (73) D. Iatelit. Igheclil 1327. Ightfield.
KYNTON (37). Cyrnton.
KETLEY (21). Ketteley 1327. Notley
KYNNERLEY (20) D. Chinardeslei. Kinnerley.
LEE (21) D. Legia. Legh Conbrey 1327. Lee (Conery).
LEE-UNDER-HOCONHURST (11, 2) D. Legge. Legghe 1327.
Lee Brockhurst.
LEVINTON (9) D. Lestun. Legliton 1327. Leighton.

LONGDON (10) D. Languedune. Longden-upon-Tern.

LONGFORT (115, 117) D. Langeford. Longgeford 1327. Longford, near Market Drayton

LONGSLOW (114) D. Walenceslau. Wlonkeslowe 1327. Longslow.

MARCHEMLEY (126) D. Marcemeslei. Marchumleye 1327. Marchamley.

MORETON SAY (112, 118) D. Mortune. Moreton 1327. Moreton Say.

NEWPORT (7). Neweport 1327. Newport.

NORTON (31) D. Nortune. Norton-in-Hales.

OLERTON (129, 131). D. Ulureton. Woolerton, Ollerton.

ORLTON (18). Orleton, near Wellington.

OWRE (105). Waure, Woore. Woore.

PELOW (130, 132) D. Papelau. Pappelowe 1327. Peplow.

PRESE (135, 136) D. Pres. Prees 1327. Prees.

PRESTON-UPPON-THE-BOTES (27). Prestone 1327. Preston Boats.

PYCKSTOCK (1). Pykstock 1327. Pickstock.

REDCASTYLLE (123, 124). Redcastle, near Hawkstone.

RODON (32). Rodene 1327. Roden.

RODDYNTON (33) D. Rodinton. Rodynton 1327. Rodington.

ROWTON (15) D. Routone. Roulton 1327. Rowton, near Crudgington.

ROXETER (16) D. Rochecestre. Wrokcestr' 1327. Wroxeter.

SABURY (25) D. Sawesberie. Shawebur' 1327. Shawbury.

SANFORT (76) D. Sanford. Sondf' 1327. Sandford.

SHEYNTON (99) Scentune, Schentune. Sheinton.

STAUNTON (35) D. Stantune. Staunton' 1327. Stanton-on-Hine-Heath.

STOKE-SUPER-TERNE (84) D. Stocke. Stok-sup^{r}-Tyrne 1327. Stoke-upon-Tern, Stokesay, or Stoke Lacy.

STOKE-IN-THE-HAMBLETTS (97) D. Stocke. Hinstock.

SUGGDON (34). Suggedon. Sugden, near Rodington.

SUTTON (106, 111) D. Sudtone. Sutton, near Drayton.

TEERNE (12). Tern, in High Ercal parish, now Tern Farm.

TERNEHILLE (86, 90) D. Cesdille, or Cestulle. Tern Hill.

TYBBERTON (5) D. Tetbristone. Tybrighton 1327. Tibberton.

TYLSTOKE (79) Tyldstock. Tyldestok' 1327. Tilstock.

UPTON-SUBTER-HAMOND (29) D Uptune. Uptone and Upton 1327. Upton Magna

WELLINGTON (22) D. Walitone. Weolyntone 1327. Wellington.

WEMME (119, 120) D. Weme. Wemme 1327. Wem.

WHAPPYNSALL (21). Whatineshal 1327. Wappenshall, near Wellington.

WOORE (113, 116) (*see Owre*). D. Waure. Wouer. Woore.

WYLLASTON (121, 122). Wylaston 1327. Willaston, near Prees.

WYTCHURCHE (68) D. Westune. Album Monasterium 1327. Whitchurch.

WYTHEFORD MAGNA (26) D. Wicford. Magna Withif' 1327. Great Withyford.

WYXSALLE (133, 134) D. Witehala. Quixhal' 1327. Whixall.

HUNDRED OF MUNSLOW.

ALWESTRETTON (64). Aluethestret' 1327. All Stretton (Alurels stretton).

ASSHEFORD (59) D. (unum manerium). Upper Ashford. Ashford Bowdler.

ASSHEFORD Carbeno (60) D. Esseford. Ashford Carboncl.

ATTERLEY (41). Atterley, near Much Wenlock.

BENTALL (50) D. Benehale. Benthall 1327. Benthall, near Much Wenlock.

BETCHCOT (61). Betchcott, in Kichard's Castle parish.

BETERY and BADGER (47) D. Becheberie and Beghesovre. Beckbury and Badger.

BROMFYLD (51) D. Brunfeld. Magna Brofeld 1327. Bromfield.

CLEYFELTON (62). Cleyfelton 1535. Clayfelton.

COLDWESTON (39) D Calveston. Cold Weston.

GRETHNER (49) a lost place. (? Gretton, near Cardington).

HOPTON (45, 55) D. Hoptune. Monk Hopton, or Hopton Cangeford.

HUGGEFORD MIDDELTON (57) D. Middeltone. Middleton Higford, near Bitterley.

HUNGERFORD (42). Hungerford, near Millichope.

LUDLOW (66) D. Lude. Ludlow.

MADELEY (46) D. Madelie. Madeleye 1327. Madeley.

More (61). More, near Richard's Castle.
Muche Wenloke (48) D. Wenlock. Magna Wenloke 1327. Much Wenlock.
Mylychop (42) D. Melicope. Myllynch'op 1327. Millichope.
Overton (61) D. Ovretone. Overton, near Richard's Castle.
Pole (The) (54). ? Lost place.
Posenall (50). Posenhal 1327, Posenthal. Posenhall, near Willey.
Pyot (51). (A lost place, or a mistake of transcriber). ? ? Ryefelton.
Rowthall (40) D. Rohalle. Rothall 1327. Ruthall.
Stanton Lacy (52) D. Stantone. Stanton Lacy.
Stone Acton (38). Stone Acton, near Rushbury.
Stretton (63) D. Straton, Stratune. Church Stretton.
Sutton (56) D. Sudtone. Little Sutton.
Udston (43). Woston, near Stanton Lacy.
Walton (41) D. Waltone. Walton Savage, near Stottesden.
Whitbach (62). Whitbach, near Bromfield.
Whittingslowe (65) D. Witecheslawe. Whyttyngges Lowe 1327. Wittingslow.
Wolferton (58). Woofferton, near Richard's Castle.
Wyeston (44). Weston.

HUNDRED OF PURSLOW.

Lydbury (67) D. Lideberie. Lydbury North.

SURNAMES AND DESIGNATIONS.

The transcriber makes no apology for the insertion of these lists. The space they occupy is in great degree compensated by the assistance they will give to compilers of pedigrees and family histories, as the period they cover is one just before parish registers are of use, and so they will in many instances serve to fix conjecture, and also afford a clue to the original location of families, before political troubles compelled removal elsewhere.

A Abe, Acton, Addams, Adeney, Adulston, Alcrosse, Allcrosse, Alpart, Alen, Alkynton, Althynton, Alyn, Alynson, Ambeler, ap John, ap Thomas, Arna, Arnewey, Asche, Aschu, Ash, Aspsyate, Aste, Astley, Aston, Ause, Ayxton.

B Bade, Baggeley, Baistans, Baker, Bayle, Baly, Balle,

Bame, Banaster, Banister, Barcar, Barbyn, Barret, Barrons, Bate, Bathowe, Batowe, Batrick, Baughe, Baxter, Beche, Bechway, Bekynsalt, Belywet, Benbowe, Benion, Bentley, Besford, Besfort, Beswyke, Beteley, Bettley, Beterton, Beyst, Blakwey, Blander, Blanter, Bloer, Blunde, Bochar, Bolode, Bollocke, Bold, Bolesse, Borrows, Bostock, Boteley, Botfyld, Bowers, Bowles, Bowele, Bowkele, Boyd, Boyde, Boydin, Boyse, Brabyn, Bradle, Brander, Braydley, Braylege, Brayne, Breis, Brid, Briddy, Bridge, Breton, Brentel, Brodhurst, Broke, Brokefyld, Broketon, Bromfyld, Bromall, Brome, Bromley, Brotton, Broton, Browne, Bryan, Boudeler, Bowdeler, Bowdley, Brunfalter, Browne, Bryge, Buckley, Burgesse, Burghalt, Burre, Burrows, Bursley, Burth, Burton, Butler, Butter, Bycalver, Bycarton, Bycle, Byddyll, Byll, Bylle.

C Cake, Calcot, Callester, Cape, Car, Cardy, Cartewryght, Carter, Cartwryth, Casewall, Caterall, Catrall, Catshe, Catslake, Catshere, Cattell, Chawmer, Chester, Cheschire, Chetwall, Chelterton, Cheoffrer, Child, Chyld, Chorse, Chroton, Chowton, Chyme, Cle, Clee, Clarke, Clayton, Cleton, Cleyton, Clogtery, Clois, Cloverley, Cludde, Clune, Clyffe, Clyme, Cobley, Cobte, Codenan, Cokes, Cokis, Coke, Coly, Colly, Constantine, Coo, Cooke, Corbett, Corser, Coton, Cowper, Cowke, Crabton, Cramer, Cronage, Croxton, Crosse, Crowke, Crystylton, Cudworth, Curton, Curedon, Curedone, Curryar.

D Dale, Dalton, Dakyn, Darby, Darman, Daues, Danyell, Daue, Dason, Dauyson, Dauys, Dawe, Dauy, Deker, Derynton, Dekes, Dekyn, Deyos, Dody, Doller, Dorinton, Douerd, Downe, Downes, Draper, Drayton, Drury, Dudgeston, Dunkyn, Dunne, Dyer.

E Eastley, Eccols, Ede, Edsley, Ege, Egge, Eggerton, Emere, Emery, Elis, Ellis, Elkek, Ellerton, Elynson, Evan, Evanson, Ewans, Eyton.

F Farral, Farthing, Farynger, Fawkener, Fawkner, Felipe, ffelton, fferyngton, Felips, Figes, Fyges, Flecher, Fluwellin, Flawelling, Fonde, Foxe, fforster, Fernolles, France, Frankmore, Frawkes, Frynd, Freynd.

G Galowe, Gamul, Garson, Gate, Gebbe, Geton, Gewel, Genyns, Geruisse, Gittowes, Gidlow, Gydlow, Glouer,

Grafton, Grauenar, Graors, Grayfner, Graifner, Gratwode, Grall, Godda, Golde, Golburne, Godman, Gosth, Gozth, Gregory, Grego, Gagolowe, Grene, Grepton, Grey, Gregarret, Growrne, Grome, Grorome?, Grimley Gryndle, Gryffe, Grynsell, Gwelter, Gyre, Gytton, Gryston.

H Hachet, Hagerthorn, Hall, Halmet, Hamblet, Hampton, Hannarke, Hanson, Hardman, Hare, Harley, Harper, Hardyng, Hardale, Harpon, Harward, Harris, Harrys, Harryson, Harkeworth, Hasalle, Hatton, Haye, Hatto, Hayward, Hegyns, Helkyn, Henson, Henbury, Hether, Hernes, Hewys, Heynys, Heywar, Heynley, Heynton, Heyr, Hichyn, Hine, Hichynes, Hie, Hikynson, Higgyn, Hill, Hither, Higgons, Higyns, Hinson, Hocheskes, Hodson, Hodgoks, Hogkys, Hokes, Holbroke, Holde, Holyns, Holynshed, Honiton, Hopkyn, Hothall, Howle, Howper, Humfreson, Humson, Hunt, Hunte, Humfre, Huys, Hychyn, Hyckryn, Hyggyns, Hykyson, Hylles, Hyll, Hyncks, Hynstoke, Hynton.

I Icke, Inkyn, Inson.

J Janyns, Jaxson, Jatwall, Jebbe, Jebbo, Jenkynson, Jerke, Jonson, Jewnerson, Judson, Jeynyns.

K Kectell, Kempt, Kenrycke, Kylvord, Kylfort, Kyrby, Kyrkeley.

L Laurens, Leche, Lee, Leghe, Leyghton, Leyton, Lester, Leynryke, Lewes, Liuer, Longnor, Lowgton, Lowskyn, Lowsky, Lyon, Lyster.

M Machyn, Madly, Madn, Malbye, Malpas, Malkyn, Manchester, Mant, Mason, Masse, Maneryng, Marten, Maunsele, Mayle, Maylord, Maydyn, Mayne, Mee, Mekyn, Mendlove, Mercke, Mentey, Meyricke, Milton, Middelton, Monfort, Morgan, Morice, Morys, Moryes, Morre, Moore, Mowre, Mowrton, Morrall, Moston, Mosse, Mylner, Mychell, Myllerton, Myccowryght.

N Nawull, Newall, Newet, Nevet, Nedham, Nedam, Nagynton, Nelson, Newne, Newnes, Nonley, North, Nortonley, Nuton, Nyclas, Nycolls.

O Oby, Oliver, Onderwood.

P Padmor, Palm, Parbyn, Parker, Parkys, Parret, Parcar, Pas, Passe, Pate, Patryke, Paxton, Peate, Pete, Phelips,

Plante, Penson, Pentlyn, Percar, Pere, Person, Peyrson, Peplowe, Peynter, Podmer, Podmore, Powell, Powllet, Powle, Poy, Popsin, Preston, Probyn, Pulfort, Puke, Pursell, Pyerin, Pyckes, Pychfort, Pygyn, Pygot, Pynkerston, Pyxley, Pyxleye.

R Rathbon, Rawlyns, Raynold, Reue, Reve, Rey, Reynolds, Richard, Ric'arson, Ric'son, Roe, Rowe, Robyns, Robynson, Rosell, Ry, Rycroff, Rychartson, Rydall, Ryder, Rydley, Rypton.

S Sambroke, Samson, Sandley, Sanfort, Sawager, Schasbryke, Sen't, Sharon, Shawe, Shawbroke, Shelton, Sheraton, Sherot, Shoeleche, Shynler, Skarlett, Slade, Slatter, Smyght, Smyth, Smythyman, Snoe, Sockett, Sommerfeld, Sowdley, Spence, Spender, Squenlake, Stanfyld, Starsyd, Statharton, Steple, Stoke, Stocryn, Stokman, Stocton, Stobbs, Stubbe, Styme, Stynton, Styche, Swanwycke, Sydebotham, Symonds, Symson.

T Tagg, Tagge, Tarleton, Tastar, Tarnold, Tatton, Tayler, Thawysheuer, Tetley, Thorlin, Thurbin, Tetley, Tomkyn, Tone, Torner, Torporley, Towe, Tyler, Turner, Twe, Tyrlton, Traleue, Trulove, Trym.

U Uicars.

V Valins, Venables.

W Wade, Wagge, Wakeley, Wardley, Waryn, Warton, Warken, Watkys, Waters, Watson, Waynwryth, Webbe, Weiver, Wefor, Welsh, Wesur, Weston, Wetwood, Whiestede, Whytcombe, Wilcocks, Wilding, Witflyn, Wodowys, Wodward, Wodde, Walcar, Wollon, Wordley, Wotton, Wockeley, Woode, Wryth, Writh, Wyld, Wylde, Wydward, Wynbury, Wynyton, Wylson, Wystorton, Wytfyld, Wythey, Wytyngam.

Y Yetton, Yeman, Yemans, Yeton, Yeuens, Yewanson.

N.B.—Some of the above family names will be found in the Visitation of Shropshire 1623 (Harleian Society), as also in "Last Visitation of Shropshire 1663," by W. H. B. Bird in Vol. IV. of 2nd Series of the *Transactions*, pp. 59–63.

PERSONAL OR CHRISTIAN NAMES.

This list contains nothing very striking. It may be usefully compared with lists in previous papers. The commoner names are spelled uniformly. The less common ones seem

to indicate that they were taken down by the scribe, as at the time pronounced, and show in some slight degree the different variations of dialect, which we know from Miss Jackson's book, existed in the county. The numbers appended give the times each name appears.

John, 242; Thomas, 183; William, Willyam, Wylliam, 133; Richard, Ric', Ryc', 118; Robert, Robet, Rober, 56; Roger, Ruger, 55; Hugh, Hught, Hughte, Heugh, 35; Humffrey, Humfre, 35; Raiff, Raffe, Raff, 31; George, Georgius, 26; Nicolas, Niclas, Nichas, 13; Jamys, Jamis, James, 12; Hary, Harre, Harry, Henry, 10; Rondull, Rondyll, 8; Edward, 6; Edmund, 5; Geoffrey, Geffre, 5; Gruff', Gryffe, 4; Ro', Rowe, 4; Alen, Alin, 3; Car', Charles, 3; Danid, Dany, Daue, 3; Levys, Lewes, Lowys, 3; Foulke, 2; Johannes, 2; Christopher, 2; Oliuer, 2; Phelip, felype, 2; Peter, 2; Rowland, 2; Walter, Water, 2; Addam, 1; Ellis (Elis), 1; Godfre, 1; Henry, 1; Laurence, 1; Marton, 1; Marys, 1; Mathe, 1; Mylys (Miles), 1; Owen, 1; Rodytt, 1; Stewyn, 1; Symund, 1; Raynold, 1.

ARMS, ARMOUR, &c.

In the 3rd Volume, 2nd Series, pp. 144–146, there is a Glossary of weapons and defensive armour used and worn in the time of Elizabeth; but that (referring to a period only about 40 years later) is a much longer list than this which follows, for in the interval guns and gunpowder had come into use. The contrast is a very interesting one, not to be lost sight of.

ARMIGER.—A knight, or esquire, a knight's companion. In times of chivalry, the word signified an attendant on a knight or other person of rank, who bore his shield, besides rendering him other military services.

BACK (or BACKPIECE).—That piece of armour which covers the back, corresponding to the breastplate.

BOW.—The long bow (the cross bow is not mentioned) about 6 ft. in length, its range some 320 yards.

BRESTPLATE (or breastplate).—Armour for the breast, originally made of thongs, cords, leather, &c. (hence *lorica*, cuirass), but afterwards brass, iron and other metals were used, as also plates of horn.

BYLLE, bille, bill.—A weapon consisting of a large steel blade divided at the top into a hook and a pike, having

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BREASTPLATE (or breastplate).—Armour for the breast, originally made of thongs, cords, leather, &c., thence forca, cuirass, but afterwards brass, iron and other metals were used, as also plates of horn.

BYLLE, bille, bill.—A weapon consisting of a large steel blade divided at the top into a hook and a pike, having

a spike also at the back of the blade. It was mounted on a long wooden shaft.

CAASER.—If not for *cuissart*, a thigh piece, it may stand for a quiver. O.F. *casseau* = *case, etui*.

COTE.—A mailed or padded tunic. A coat of mail is a piece of armour, in form of a shirt, consisting of a network of iron rings, separated and riveted; or of small laminæ or plates, usually of tempered iron, laid over each other, like the scales of a fish and fastened to a strong linen or leathern jacket.

GESTORM.—This can only be a corruption of *guisarme*, which is a lance having a small axe fitted at the foot of its blade or lance-head on one side, and generally a spike projecting at the other side. This weapon after having been suffered to fall into disuse in the 14th century, again became popular in the 16th under various appellations.

JACKE.—A kind of quilted coat made of thick linen or leather, padded inside with various substances.

PIKE.—Much the same as a lance, but shorter. The steel head was 1½ ft. in length.

SALLETT, or SALADE.—A kind of helmet of German origin, first used in the 15th century. Its characteristic mark is the projection behind, something like a morion.

SLEWYS.—Of this word nothing can be made. Some mistakes of the transcriber.

SPERE or SPEAR.—A long pointed weapon, used in war or hunting, by thrusting or throwing.

SPLENTS, SPLINTS (pair of).—Armour for chest and back, linked under the arms, made by overlapping plates or hoops. The French named suits of mail of this kind *ecrevisses*, from their resemblance to the lobster. This kind of armour never came into very general use because the convexity of the breastplate would not allow the body to bend, unless the plates or hoops were made to bend upwards, and then they were exposed to be shattered by a blow of a mace or other heavy weapon, and leave the wearer defenceless.

[N.B.—The transcription of the original documents of these musters was made at the Public Record Office by Mr. John Beacall, by whom so much valuable work has been done.]

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CLUN AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD IN THE FIRST CIVIL WAR.

By the Rev. ALFRED M. AUDEN, M.A., Vicar of Church Broughton, Co. Derby; Curate of Clun 1898—1904.

On the outbreak of hostilities in 1642 the laity and clergy of Clun and its neighbourhood seem to have been pretty equally divided in opinion between the King and Parliament.

At this time Clun was owned, or at least held, by Sir Robert Howard, K.B., the fifth son of Thomas Howard, first Earl of Suffolk. It had been forfeited to the Crown in 1572 owing to the treason of Thomas, 4th Duke of Norfolk, who had married the only daughter and heiress of Henry Fitz-Alan, last Earl of Arundel of this line; and had been granted by James I. in 1603 to Henry, Earl of Northampton (the founder of Clun Hospital in 1614), brother of this traitor Duke, and by him entailed on the younger sons of his nephew, Thomas, Earl of Suffolk, second son of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk.

Though Thomas, the eldest son of Philip, Earl of Arundel, was restored by Act of Parliament (1 James I.) to all such rights, titles and honours as his father had lost by his attainder in 1590, the ancient barony of Clun, the inheritance of the Fitz-Alans, had been already granted to his great uncle, the Earl of Northampton.

Perhaps the following Pedigree will make the relationships clearer.

PEDIGREE OF HOWARD OF CLUN.

(1) Anne, 3rd d. of Edward IV., died s.p. = Thomas Howard, 3rd Duke of Norfolk, K.G., b. 1473, d. 25 Aug., 1534. = (2) Elizabeth, d. of Edward Stafford, 3rd Duke of Buckingham.

Henry, Earl of Surrey, b. 1507, executed 21 Jan., 1547. The Poet. = Frances, d. of John Vere, 15th Earl of Oxford.

(1) Mary, d. and h. of Henry Fitz-Alan, 14th Earl of Arundel of Clun. = Thomas, 4th Duke of Norfolk, b. 10 March, 1536, executed 2 June, 1572. = (2) Margaret, d. and h. of Thomas, Lord Audley of Walden.

Henry, created Earl of Northampton 1604, d. unmarried 15 June, 1614. Founder of Clun Hospital.

a

b

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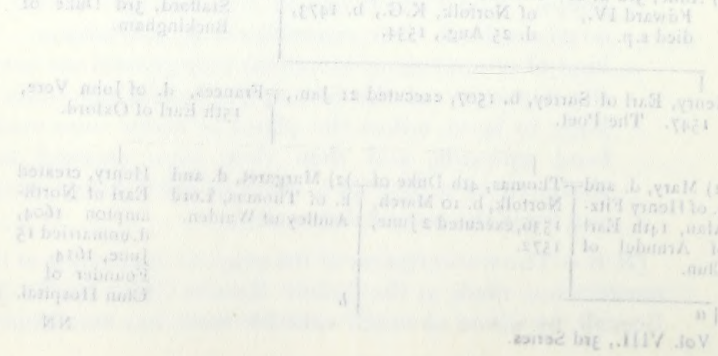

a | b

(1) Mary, d. and coh. of Thomas, 4th Lord Dacre, d. s.p. 1578. = Thomas, Lord Howard de Walden, created 1st Earl of Suffolk 31 July, 1603, d. 28 May, 1626. = (2) Catherine, d. and coh. of Sir Henry Knevet.

Theophilus, 2nd Earl of Suffolk, d. 3 June, 1640.

Thomas, created Earl of Berkshire 2 Feb., 1625-6, d. 16 July, 1660.

Henry = Elizabeth, d. and h. of William Bassett, of Blore, co. Staffs.

Charles, of Clun, d. 1626.

Robert, K.B., of Clun, d. 1653.

William, K.B.

Edward, K.B., created Baron Howard of Escrick.

3 daughters.

Philip, Earl of Arundel, d. in the Tower 19 Oct., 1595. = Anne, d. and coh. of Thomas, 4th Lord Dacre, of Gillesland.

Thomas, restored Earl of Surrey 1603 created Earl of Norfolk 1644, d. 4 Oct., 1646. = Alethea, d. and h. of Gilbert, 7th Earl of Shrewsbury, d. 24 May, 1650.

Henry Frederick, 2nd Earl of Arundel, Surrey and Norfolk, d. 17 Ap., 1652. = Elizabeth, d. of Esme Stuart, Duke of Lennox,

Thomas, 3rd Earl of Arundel, Surrey and Norfolk, restored 5th Duke of Norfolk 1660; d. unmarried 1 Dec., 1677.

Sir Robert Howard, Lord of the Manor and Honour of Clun and of the Lordship of Bishop's Castle, and patron of the living of Hopesay, was an ardent Royalist. With his younger brother, William, he had been created a Knight of the Bath on Nov. 4, 1616, when Prince Charles (afterwards Charles the 1st) was made Prince of Wales, and succeeded to the Clun property on the death of his brother Charles, on June 21, 1626, as heir of the entail under the settlement of his great uncle, the Earl of Northampton, in 1614. On January 23, 1623-4, he was elected M.P. for Bishop's Castle, and sat till he was disabled in 1644, because "he was a member of ye House of Commons, deserted ye Parliament, and sat in ye assembly at Oxford," i.e., among those Members who remained loyal to the King. His moral character was not all that it ought to have been, for in 1627 he was imprisoned and publicly excommunicated for an intrigue

with Frances, wife of Sir John Villiers, first Viscount Purbeck. But there is something to be said in excuse. This lady was the daughter of Sir Edward Coke, and, after much sordid haggling about marriage settlements between her father and her future husband, had married, on Sept. 29, 1616, the brother of George Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham. After showing many signs of mental weakness, Lord Purbeck soon after 1620 entirely lost his reason, and became completely insane. Some short time subsequent to this, Sir Robert Howard, taking pity on her practical widowhood, persuaded Lady Frances to elope with him, and one of the charges against the guilty pair was that they lived together "at Sir Robert's house in Shropshire." Archbishop Laud was one of the chief prosecutors, but carried the case too far, and had to pay heavy damages to Howard as compensation for false imprisonment. The result of this attachment was the birth of a son in 1625, who was known both as Robert Wright and Robert Villiers, till, on his marriage with a daughter of Sir John Danvers, the Regicide, he took the name of Danvers, and became famous as a hot Republican, and a Fifth Monarchyman. Lady Purbeck died in 1645, and was buried at Oxford on June 14. In 1648 Sir Robert Howard married Catherine, daughter of Henry Neville, 7th Baron Abergavenny, by whom he had three sons according to his monument; two sons and a daughter, according to the *Dictionary of National Biography*. Dying in 1653, he was buried at Clun, where in the Church is a brass to his memory with this inscription:—"Here lieth the body of Sir Robert Howard, Knight of the Bath, fifth son of Thomas Earl of Suffolk, Lord High Treasurer of England, who deceased April 22, 1653. He married Katherine Neville, daughter of Henry, Lord Abergavenny, by whom he had issue Henry, Edward and Robert.[1] Ætat. suæ 63." His widow re-married John Berry of Ludlow.

When Civil War was inevitable, Sir Robert Howard was one of the Shropshire gentry who on Aug. 8, 1642, signed the

[1] In 1715, Mary Howard of Clun, co. Salop (widow of Henry Howard of Clun, Esquire, and daughter of Sir George Blount, Bart., of Sodington, co. Worcester), as a Roman Catholic non-juror, registered her jointure estates at Brampton Brian, Bucknell, and Aston; the heir of her husband being his brother Robert.

resolution that they were ready to "adventure their lives and fortunes in the defence of the Royal and Sacred Person of the King"; and in the December of that year, "the Engagement and Resolution for the raising and maintaining of forces at their own charges for the defence of his Majesty, their country and more particularly the Fortunes, Persons, and Estates of the Subscribers." Soon after the declaration of war, Sir Robert was made Colonel of a Royal Regiment of Dragoons, and later on was appointed Governor of Bridgnorth Castle, which he was compelled to surrender on April 26, 1646. At the close of hostilities his estates were sequestered by the Committee of Shropshire, and the fine was fixed at £942 6s. (or £952, according to the *Dict. of N.B.*)

The neighbouring estate of Walcot was owned by Humphrey Walcot, who was also patron of the living of Clun. He seems to have been a somewhat half-hearted Royalist, though he served on the King's side for a short time, and his third son, William, attended Charles on the scaffold and received half of the cloak the King then wore. His wavering loyalty may perhaps be accounted for by the Puritan tendencies of his religious opinions. Calamy gives him the praise of always appointing men of this way of thought. "That holy gentleman Mr. Walcot preferred none to his livings but the worthiest men," i.e., practical Nonconformists. Mr. Walcot must have been a wealthy man, for shortly after Charles I. reached Shrewsbury, he wrote to Walcot asking him to lend £5,000 to the Royal Cause—a sum which must be multiplied by 5 to make it of modern value. Walcot seems not to have lent the money asked for. A few days later, however, he sent as a present to Prince Rupert "a horse and furniture with a case of pistolls, being the horse which hee entertaines in the traine troop of Saloppshire." In the December of 1643 he gave £20 "towards the payment of 300 horse," and in May, 1644, he lent £150 to the Royal Cause. In his sequestration he was accused of having signed as a commissioner three warrants for "the King's service against ye Parliament."

(1) For ye discovery of ye estates of such as were friends to ye Parliament.

(2) Ye approving of assessments of moneys & ye collecting thereof.

(3) Ye warning of all gentlemen of quality within ye Hundred of Purslow to attend Prince Rupert at Shrewsbury.

He died in 1650, and the Vicar of Clun preached his funeral sermon, which was afterwards published, entitled "The Gale of Opportunity."

Stokesay was also owned and tenanted by Royalists. In 1620, Sir William Craven,[2] son of Sir William Craven, citizen and alderman of London, had purchased it together with other adjoining estates. It was not, however, occupied by him as a residence, but was let to Charles Baldwin of Elsich, and tenanted by Sir Samuel Baldwin, sergeant-at-law, a staunch Royalist. Both Craven and Baldwin were in consequence heavily fined by the Committee of Sequestrators. Samuel Baldwin died in 1683, and was buried in the Temple Church, London, where his monument styles him "of Stoke Castle." Charles Baldwin was M.P. for Ludlow, but was "disabled" from sitting Feb. 3, 1643-4. He had signed the Loyal Engagement of Dec., 1642.

At Bishop's Castle lived a Royalist, William Blunden, of Blunden Hall, a house still standing near the Church, who was among those signing the engagement of 1642, and subsequently held a captain's commission in one of the King's Dragoon Regiments. He had sat as M.P. for Bishop's Castle in the Parliaments elected on April 25, 1625, and Jan. 23, 1625-6, but did not seek election in that of March, 1627-8. Along with Humphrey Walcot and Richard Oakley[3]

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[1] Cp. Sequestration Papers of Humphrey Walcot by the Rev. J. R. Burton, of Bitterley, *Transactions*, Part III., Vol. V, 3rd Series.

[2] William Craven having distinguished himself as a military officer in foreign service, received the honour of knighthood 4 March, 1626, and eight days afterwards was elevated to the peerage as Baron Craven, of Hamsted Marshall, Co. Berks. He is best known for his loyalty to the unfortunate Queen of Bohemia, daughter of James I. and mother of Princes Rupert and Maurice (see *Lord Craven and the Queen of Hearts*, by Norrey Connell). The *Mercurius Publicus*, of date July 5-12, 1660, contains the following:—"William, Lord Craven, is made Governor of Shrewsbury Castle, and his revenues restored to him with all arrears." He died at the age of 88 years 10 months on the 9th April, 1697.

[3] Richard Oakley, of Oakley, sat as M.P. for Bishop's Castle from January, 1623-4, to April 25, 1625, and was fined by the Sequestrators in the sum of £460 for enlisting Dragoons in the County of Shropshire. He died in 1653

he was a Commissioner for the County of Salop "for the taxation, assessing and collecting of the two first subsidies of four entire subsidies granted by Act of Parliament in the 16th year of the reign of King Charles."[1]

Of those in this Subsidy Roll the following amongst the 81 "present at the first and second meetings" signed the Engagement and Resolution of December, 1642, to raise and maintain troops at their own charges:—William Blunden aforesaid, of Bishop's Castle; Walter Waring, of Broughton;[2] Francis Morris, of Beckjay; and Thomas Corbett, of Sibdon. At Broncroft was another stout supporter of the King in John Lutley, who had been a scholar of Shrewsbury School, entering Jan. 14, 1627-8.

On the Parliamentarian side was Sir Robert Harley, K.B., Member for Herefordshire, who had inherited Brampton Brian in 1631. In September, 1626, he received a grant of the office of Master of the Mint in the Tower of London. Up to the execution of the King he was a strong Anti-royalist; but upon that Act of the Parliament, having refused to sign the Engagement of 1649, and also to coin any money except with the die of the late King, he fell out of favour, and in 1650 was refused permission to reside in Shrewsbury, though he pleaded that his losses were "little less than £20,000 for the cause of the Parliament," and "his house in Herefordshire had been burnt by the enemy."[3]

Sir Robert died 6 Nov., 1656, and was succeeded by his eldest son Edward, Colonel in the Parliamentary army, who also turned with his father on the death of Charles, and at the Restoration was appointed Governor of Dunkirk.[4] Sir

[1] Subsidy Roll for the Hundreds of Purslow and Clun, 1641. *Transactions*, Series 3, Vol. IV. (1904), p. 129.

[2] Walter Waring was patron of the living of Bishop's Castle, and he appointed Gervas Needham on Dec. 29, 1629.

[3] Historical MSS. Commission, Welbeck, vol. iii., pp. 172, 187, 188.

[4] Colonel Edward Harley, born 1624, was Colonel of a Parliamentarian Regiment. In this service he was wounded by a musket shot, the ball remaining in him till his death. He was Governor of Monmouth in 1644 [Whitelocke], and sat as M.P. for Herefordshire, being one of the excluded members. He was re-elected in the Convention Parliament of 1659. Made Governor of Dunkirk, May 25, 1660, he was re-called May 25, 1661, owing to his conduct displeasing the French Government, with whom Charles II. was secretly negotiating, and from whom he looked for subsidies. He was made a K.B., but declined a peerage, and died Dec 8, 1700. He had been chosen by the Rev. Richard Baxter as one of his executors.

Robert Harley was married three times: (1) to Anne, daughter of Charles Barret of Belhouse, Essex; (2) to Mary, daughter of Sir Francis Newport of High Ercal; (3) to Brilliana, daughter of Edward, Lord Conway, by whom alone he had issue. His funeral sermon was preached by "his great friend and neighbour," the Vicar of Clun, and published under the title "The Beloved Disciple."

Hopton Castle was owned by Robert Wallop, one of the most rabid of Republicans;[1] Shipton by Richard More, M.P. for Bishop's Castle from March, 12, 1639-40, to his death on Sept. 6, 1643, and a member of the Parliamentarian Committee of Twenty for the Association of the Counties of Warwick, Stafford and Salop, appointed April 10th, 1643; Linley was inhabited by Samuel More, Colonel for the Parliament, a member of the Association, and M.P. for the County of Salop in Cromwell's Parliament of 1656, and for Bishop's Castle 1658-60.

Jeremy Powell, a man of the same opinions, also owned property at Clun and Bucknell, and was patron of the living at the latter place. He had been a Shrewsbury School boy, entering as "generosi filius et haeres" Jan. 21, 1609-10. In the Subsidy Roll of 1641 he is described "of Shadwell," a hamlet in Clun parish.

As to the clerical body, Clun had been for a long time led ecclesiastically by pronounced Puritans. The late Vicar, Erasmus Powell, who had held the living 1596[2]-1637, and was made R.D. of Clun circa 1620, was the fourth son of Hugh Powell of Ednop, Clun, entered Shrewsbury School in 1580 as "generosi filius," and on Nov. 15, 1636, was married

[1] Robert Wallop, born 20 July, 1601, was only son of Sir Henry Wallop of Fairleigh Wallop, in Hampshire (who for a time resided at Poynton, in the parish of High Ercall), and Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Robert Corbet of Moreton Corbet, Co Salop, to whom Hopton had come by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Thomas Hopton of Hopton. He was M.P. for Andover and Hampshire, being elected for the former place before he was of statutory age; succeeded his father in 1642, and married Anne, daughter of Henry Wriothesley, 3rd Earl of Southampton. Chosen one of King Charles' Judges he only sat three times, and did not sign the death warrant. He was granted £10,000 out of the estate of the Marquis of Winchester in 1649 to cover his losses during the Civil War, among which was Hopton Castle. On the Restoration he was imprisoned in the Tower, where he died 7 Jan., 1667-8. In 1661 his estates had been confiscated to his brother-in-law, Thomas Wriothesley, 4th Earl of Southampton.

[2] Erasmus Powell was appointed to Clun, 19 June, 1596.

at Churchstoke to "Elinor Clearke, widow." He did not live long afterwards, for his successor, Thomas Froysell, was appointed Sept. 27, 1637. The general trend of his teaching may be gathered from the following incident:—

On July 5, 1633, a young farmer "of 40, a mean freeholder's son dwelling in the parish of Bishop's Castle, in a lordship of Sir Robert Howard, called Clun," named Enoch ap Evan, who seems to have been a victim of religious mania, "did with a hatchet cut off the head of John ap Evan, his brother," because he had received the Sacrament kneeling. Then "on his mother, Joan ap Evan, rebuking him, he in like manner cut off her head," for screaming when she entered the room and saw the tragedy. "He wrapped both the heads in a linen cloth, and hid them in the lower meadow." He was arrested and taken to Shrewsbury Gaol. Here he was visited by the Rev. Peter Studley, Vicar of S. Chad's, and, on July 10, made a full confession of the crime to him. When on trial at the Shropshire Assize in August, he made a similar confession, adding that at one time he himself had been in the habit of kneeling at the Holy Communion, but had given up the practice in consequence of an inspired revelation. The Vicar of S. Chad's wrote on the subject to the Council of State on July 31, as did Mr. Justice Johnson on Aug. 15. (See *State Papers Domestic*, 1633-4). In this year the Rev. Peter Studley published a book, which he called "The Looking-glasse of Schisme," to illustrate the excesses to which Puritan fanaticism might go, and in which he animadverted severely on the religious teaching under which the young murderer had come.[1]

The famous Vavasour Powell was nephew of Erasmus, and for a time his curate, and possibly imbibed some of his Republican opinions from his uncle and quondam vicar. He was born at Knucklas, near Knighton, in 1617, and after being employed as a groom at Bishop's Castle for a short time, was, at the age of 17, sent by his uncle Erasmus to Jesus College, Oxford. Leaving the University without

[1] Richard More, Esq., of More and Shipton, in 1641 published a refutation of the Rev. Peter Studley's book to prove that madness, not religion, was the cause. There is little doubt, however, that his religious views brought on his insanity.

taking a degree. he became schoolmaster at Clun and officiated as his uncle's curate there. On the death of Erasmus he became an itinerant preacher, but, soon after the war broke out,[1] accepted a commission in the army of the Parliament, and later on joined the Anabaptists. In 1653 and 1656 he was imprisoned by order of Oliver Cromwell, the Lord Protector, for conspiracy, and being a leader of the Fifth Monarchy men, the enemies of the Government.

Thomas Froysell was also a strong Puritan, and on the outbreak of the war, rather than take the loyalty oath to the King, fled to London for refuge, where he was appointed to a city living,[2] St. Margaret's, New Fish Street, in March, 1642-3, and eight days later to the Thursday lectureship at S. Dunstan's in the West, and held these appointments till the cessation of hostilities, when he returned to Clun, but though episcopally ordained, refused to conform in Aug., 1662. Notwithstanding that he was not a member of the Westminster Assembly, he signed a certificate granted by it to Vavasour Powell. Among the neighbouring clergy, Samuel Berkeley, Vicar of Clungunford, was also of Parliamentarian leanings, so much so that Lord Capel (the Royalist commander in Shropshire) in July, 1643, arrested him for disloyalty, on the information of some of his parishioners. But the nearness of the Parliament garrison of Brampton Bryan was pleaded as the excuse for his behaviour. He was a member of the Fifth Presbyterian Classis of 1647, and a Minister Assistant to the Independent Commissioners of 1654. Finally in the list of the divines who formed the Westminster Assembly, occurs the name of Mr. Stanley Gower, of Brampton Bryan.

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[1] Many ministers of religion accepted commissions and commanded soldiers in the Civil War. "One Mr. Palmer, a minister, had a commission to be Captain" of a troop of Nottingham Horse. "One Mr. Coates, a minister, an honest goodly man," was commander of a Nottingham Regiment of 400 Foot. (See Mrs. Hutchinson's *Memoirs of Col Hutchinson*). The famous Rev. Hugh Peters, too, was a Cavalry officer. "The saints" claimed that if they had "the praises of God in their mouths" they had a right to have also "a two-edged sword in their hands."

[2] 22 Dec., 1642, Resolution of the House. The Ministers in London who have been plundered by the King's army or forced to leave their livings for their safety may supply the livings of such ministers as are in the King's army and receive the profits by virtue of the sequestration until the peace of the kingdom shall be settled.

On the other side were Richard Aunsham of Hopesay,[1] John Aumbler of Lydham and Lydbury, Thomas Atkinson of Wistanstow, Gervas Needham of Bishop's Castle, Peter Mease of Culmington, and Thomas Habberley of Diddlebury, all of whom were ejected from their livings for their loyalty. Richard Edwards, Vicar of Bucknell, had already been in trouble for malignancy, i.e., loyalty, and was probably also ejected, for on Sept. 28, 1647, a Puritan named John Gough was nominated to the parish, the patron being Jeremiah Powell.

The district within a radius of 20 miles of Clun was plentifully supplied with Castles and fortified manor-houses, including, of course, the famous Castle of Clun. But this was in too ruinous a state to be made use of by Sir Robert Howard, otherwise, we may be sure, he would have put it into a state of defence at once. In saying this I am quite aware that I am running counter to the expressed opinion of the late Rev. Charles Warner, Vicar of Clun 1868—1898. In a paper read before the members of the Royal Archæological Institute and the Shropshire Archæological Society on Aug. 1, 1894, he said: "The castle was finally demolished in the Civil War by General Watts, who commanded a section of the Parliamentary forces. The Church was also partly destroyed in the Civil War by the same." But no General Watts can be found on the Parliamentarian side. The only General of the name mentioned in these times was the Royalist John Watts, Governor of Chirk Castle, who, when retreating thence to Ludlow, was taken prisoner at Churchstoke, having been compelled to take refuge with his men in the church there.[2] Clun Castle is never mentioned among the Shropshire garrisons by any writer or news letter of the period; and we may therefore safely conclude that Mr.

[1] Richard Aunsham was appointed by Sir Robert Howard, patron, Dec. 9 1623.

[2] "The Montgomery forces began to fortify Llangollen Church for the strengthening and keeping of the Chirk Castle men, where Sir John Watts was Governor: Who shortly after, deserting the Castle and marching towards the King's Army with all his garrison, was taken by the men of Montgomery Castle, after a hotte bickering in Church Stoke Church, the 1st day of March, 1645-6." For two hours he held the church bravely till the burning of the doors compelled him to surrender with 100 foot, 50 horse and several officers. General Watts, as far as records go, was never at Clun, all his service being in North Wales.

Warner was mistaken in his statement about the garrisoning of the Castle as well as about the destroyers of the church—for these were Royalist soldiers. But though Clun Castle was not in a fit state for defence,[1] the parish was to its undoing surrounded by garrisons filled with soldiers more or less (generally less) disciplined.

The Royalists fortified Stokesay, Broncroft, Holgate, Upper Lea Manor House, Walcot, and, most important of all, Ludlow. Their opponents Brampton Bryan and Hopton Castle, and for a time at least used the churches of Clun and Bishop's Castle for military purposes. Unfortunately we have no evidence as to the actual dates on which the soldiers were first stationed in any of these places. Between 31 Jan. 1642-3, and 17 April, 1643, while a treaty was ineffectually carried on between the King and Parliament, there was probably not much fighting. It was on its expiration that garrisons were placed in the Manor Houses; and it was about the time when Lord Capel became Commander-in-chief of Shropshire that the system of block-houses, subduing the immediate area of their influence, became general. The common mode by which either side secured a hold on a district was to quarter a number of troops in a fortified house or garrison, who could be sent wherever they were wanted in the district, and who in the intervals of ease gave themselves up to robbing their neighbours. They lived practically at free quarters. The country around a garrison of either side suffered immensely. The soldiers were not regularly paid, and had to look out for food and forage. They were left very

[1] Leland states that in his time (1539) the Castle was "sumewhat ruinus," and the late Mr. William Phillips, who was no mean authority, and had made a very careful study of the subject, was strongly of opinion that it was never repaired afterwards. Lord Tennyson's words fairly describe its appearance now:

"All was ruinous."
Here stood a shattered archway plumed with fern;
And here had fallen a great part of a tower,
Whole, like a crag that tumbles from the cliff,
And like a crag was gay with wilding flowers:
And high above a piece of turret stair,
Worn by the feet that now were silent, wound
Bare to the sun, and monstrous ivy stems
Claspt the gray walls with hairy-fibred arms
And suck'd the joining of the stones, and looked
A knot, beneath, of snakes, aloft, a grove."

(*Geraint and Enid*).

often to help themselves, which they did by indiscriminate sacking of houses, indifferent whether those houses belonged to friends or foes, and resorting to violence, wherever their exaggerated demands were not complied with. Some of these garrisons were formed by the owners for protection; some against the will of the owners by the predominant party in the district; some on the main roads to keep open the lines of communication. "As for the propensity to plunder, both sides were equally bad, only the Royalists justified themselves by recognised laws of war, the Republicans by the laws of Moses." [1]

Of the garrison at Walcot all we know is, that on Oct. 12, 1643, it was reported that its owner, Humphrey Walcot, had shown himself "very dutiful and forward in furthering and assisting his Majesty and his affaires, and had willingly received divers of his Majesty's soldiers to be billeted in his house, and had sent forth men, horses and armes at several times for ye King's service against the Parliament." Probably it was only an outpost to Stokesay, and not held for long.

At Upper Lea, near Bishop's Castle, are some very interesting remains of an early fortress, and the present house bears the date 1560. This was a Royal garrison as late as October, 1645.

In the *Mercurius Britannicus* of Jan. 6-10, 1644-5, mention is made of the "two kings' garrisons at Hopesay House and Lay [Lea] House." Possibly the former is a mistake for Stokesay. Though indeed it is quite credible that some house at Hopesay was treated in the same manner as Walcot, and soldiers billeted in it for a short time.[2]

[1] *Civil War in Worcestershire*, by J. W. Willis Bund. Mrs. Hutchinson in the *Memoirs* of her husband, Colonel John Hutchinson, the Parliamentarian Governor of Nottingham, writes of the Roundhead soldiers of Sir John Gell, General in Derbyshire:—"His regiment of foot were good stout fighting men, but the most licentious, ungovernable wretches. Without any remorse he suffered his men indifferently to plunder both honest men and cavaliers." In other places she speaks of them as "being as dexterous at plunder as at fight," and says that "Gell's men were nimble youths at the work of plunder." What was true, according to a writer of their own side, of the Roundhead soldiers of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, was no doubt true also of those of Shropshire. But since the greater part of the information we possess about the war in this latter county comes from Roundhead sources, the excesses of their own troops are glossed over, those of the Royalists exaggerated.

[2] Possibly Sir R. Howard was living at Hopesay, Clun Castle being uninhabitable. We know that he had a house in Shropshire, and in 1623 he appointed to the living of Hopesay as patron. If so, we can easily see the

Of Broncroft and Holgate all we know is, that they had been Royal fortresses, and were dismantled by the King's party after the taking of Shrewsbury in February, 1644-5, Broncroft being re-fortified by the Parliament in the June following.[1]

Clun Church was destroyed "by an officer of the King's party" at some unknown date, "lest it should be made a garrison for the Parliament or a future defence and shelter for the soldiers as it formerly had been."

Bishop's Castle Church was also greatly injured in the autumn of 1645 while serving as a place of defence for the same side. In the August of that year Parliamentary "forces consisting of 80 horse and 80 foot, under the command of Major Fenwick, were quartered in Bishop's Castle for securing that town and parts adjacent."

Of Stokesay, Hopton, and Brampton Bryan the stories will be told in the more detailed account which follows.

Further off, but no doubt able to send men to plunder, were Red, Caus, and Croft Castles, and later Montgomery.[2]

It is difficult to put together a connected story of the various incidents happening in Clun and its neighbourhood, for the allusions are scattered about here and there in various news letters, and the letters confine themselves almost exclusively to military operations. But of course this must have been a time of general pressure and suffering among all classes.

Of Clun itself our only records consist in a few scattered notices in the Trinity Hospital accounts.

Charles I. reached Shrewsbury on Sept. 20, 1642. The first thing to do was to collect an army to defend the standard he had raised at Nottingham on Aug. 22,[3] and

likelihood of his having some of his dragoons posted in his residence for the protection of his property.

[1] Cheney Longville also, a moated house in the parish of Wistanstow, is traditionally said to have been a Royal garrison, and to have been dismantled by the Parliament's troops. It was crenellated in 1394. The lower portion of the work of this date still remains; the buildings rise out of the moat, and surround a courtyard entered by an arched gateway.

[2] Of these Red, or Powis Castle was taken from the King in Oct., 1644; Caus in June, 1645. Croft dismantled by his party in July, 1645, Montgomery fortified against him Sept. 1644.

[3] Clarendon says Aug. 25, but Whitelock and Rushworth Aug. 22, which is, no doubt, the correct date. The Register of All Saints', Derby, has the entry: 1642. The 22 of this August erectum fuit Nottinghamiæ Vexillum Regale.

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money to pay his soldiers when they were enlisted, and to buy arms and ammunition. The former proved the easier of the two. "Multitudes came to him dayly," wrote Richard Gough in his *History of Middle* (p. 59). To obtain the latter, the King wrote letters to all the richer gentry of Shropshire and the adjacent counties, asking for pecuniary help. Among those to whom he appealed was, as we have already mentioned, Humphrey Walcot; his letter asking for a loan of £5,000 being dated Sept. 23, 1642. No doubt all in the neighbourhood who sympathised with the Royal cause lent such contributions of money as they could afford, and many men from the district would join the army, though unfortunately no records have been preserved, such as are to be found in Gough's quaint history of his parish.

The King's army marched from Shrewsbury on Oct. 12th for Bridgnorth, and from Bridgnorth on Oct. 15th, for London; his progress thither being arrested by the indecisive battle of Edghill, on Oct. 23rd.

After the King and his forces had left Shropshire, things seem to have been more or less quiet in the county. But towards the close of the year the principal gentlemen of the county entered upon an engagement and resolution "for the Raising and Maintayning of Forces at their own charge for the defence of His Majesty, their country and more particularly the Fortunes, Persons and estates of the Subscribers." The last addition is naive, and perhaps gives the keynote to the signatures of some, who were but half-hearted Royalists in reality, yet did not care to go against public opinion. It also shows that the country was in an unsettled state even after the army had gone; there being left behind men

> Gleaned from both factions; Roundheads freed
> From cant of sermon and of creed;
> And Cavaliers whose souls, like mine,
> Spurn at the bonds of discipline.
> Wiser, we judge, by dale or wold
> A warfare of our own to hold,
> Than breathe our last on battle down
> For cloak or surplice, mace or crown.[1]

[1] Sir Walter Scott, *Rokeby*, iii., xii.

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This seems to have been especially the case in the neighbourhood of Clun, in those days a very wild, thickly wooded and thinly populated country. For the following resolutions are to be found in the books of the Corporation of Bishop's Castle.

1642. Dec. 2. Orders made in consideration of the imminent dangers wherein the town and the adjacent parts stand by reason of the soldiers remaining, that all householders or other able men of their own providing shall upon due notice keep the King's watch during the whole night; that upon the town's charge all persons who keep horses or mares shall be ready upon due notice to ride to such places as the Bailiffs shall appoint: and that all householders shall at their own cost provide a good and sufficient weapon for the safeguard of their own persons.

1642. Dec. 24. Order that whereas an association has been formed throughout the county of Salop for the preservation of every particular person from plundering, of late too much exercised: and whereas it has been concluded by the several Justices of the Peace for the allotments of Clun and Purslow and most of the inhabitants, gentry and freeholders of the same, that Eight horses with able riders completely furnished shall be instantly provided within every allotment. William Blunden, Esqre., shall have power to nominate four able and sufficient inhabitants of the Town of Bishop's Castle to provide four horses with riders, etc., at the general charge of the Town.

The Resolution and Engagement soon bore fruit. Among the Shropshire Regiments one of Dragoons was raised apparently in the neighbourhood of Clun, of which Sir Robert Howard was appointed Colonel, with William Blunden as a Captain under him.

But though the men were enlisted, arms were scarce, and on March 19, 1642-3, Captain Blunden, in the absence of Sir R. Howard engaged in Parliamentary duties at Oxford, wrote complaining that his Dragoons had not yet received their Regimental colours. He also says that he had received a warrant to summon all in the Hundred of Slepe, between the ages of 16 and 60 to assemble at

Bridgnorth: but he was altogether destitute of powder, bullets and match, and was therefore in doubt what to do.

This lack of weapons was an old cry. According to Clarendon (vol. ii., pt. 1, p. 62) "of the army which marched under Charles to Edghill, the noblemen and gentlemen of quality sent the King such supplies of arms out of their own armouries (which were very mean) so that with these and the arms borrowed from the Trained Bands the foot (all but three or four hundred who marched without any weapon but a cudgel) were armed with muskets and bags for their powder, and pikes: but in the whole body there was not a pikeman had a corset and very few musketeers who had swords. Among the horse the officers had their full desire if they were able to procure old backs and breasts and pots, with pistols or carabines for their two or three first ranks, and swords for the rest; themselves having gotten (and some soldiers by their examples) besides pistols and swords a short pole axe." And an historian of Edghill Fight puts it on record that "some hundreds of Welshmen were so brave that though they had no arms but Pitchforks and such like tools, and many only with good cudgels, yet they went down the hill as eagerly to fight as the best armed among them."

Various letters of this period among the Ottley Papers show the straits to which, as the war went on, Commanders were put to furnish the men under them with arms; e.g., on Dec. 26, 1642, thirty or forty "Spanish pikes" are offered to the Governor of Shrewsbury from Bristol; on Jan. 6th following, requests are sent to him for "ammunition of guns, clubbs or bills": and about the same time Thomas Spencer of Westbury suggests to him the manufacture of "a competent number of staves with fower crosse pickes towards the upper end, the chardg of which will be little, though the use maie be greate and necessarie."

If this was the case with the regular army, it was accentuated naturally in the calling up of such a general levy as Capt. Blunden was requested to make.

It is not known what service Sir Robert Howard's Regiment performed, as he played no important military part himself until towards the end of the war.

Probably the fact which caused Blunden's complaints was that there were too many independent actors in Shropshire with no master mind to direct, or collect into one point their scattered energies. To meet this want, the King at the end of March, 1642-3, sent down Lord Capel into Shropshire to "rayse horse and foot and command them in chief."

He reached the county town about the first of April, and lost no time in issuing a manifesto against "any spoil, robbery, plunder or pillage," for it bears the date "at Shrewsbury April 3, 1643," with Capel's signature.

Measures were also taken to repair the fortifications of the larger towns of Ludlow, Bridgnorth and Shrewsbury, while soldiers were sent to occupy various manor houses over the country, with or without the owners' permission; and, as said above, it was probably about this date that Stokesay, Broncroft, Holgate, etc., were fortified for the King, and Mr. Walcot "willingly received divers soldiers of His Majesty to be billeted in his house."

To counteract Lord Capel's activity, the Parliament, by an ordinance of April 10, appointed a "Committee of Twenty[1] for the Association of the Counties of Warwick, Stafford and Salop." Among them were Richard More of Shipton, M.P., and Samuel More of Linley. Absence in London no doubt prevented the inclusion of Sir Robert Harley of Brampton Bryan, and Robert Wallop of Hopton, though this did not prevent their garrisoning those castles against the King. Neither of them, however, took any active part in the struggle, preferring to sleep with safe skins far away from any strife except that of tongues.

The first incident of importance to the neighbourhood was the siege of Brampton Bryan, within half-a-mile of the Shropshire border, by Royalist troops under Sir William Vavasour. The investment began on July 26, but the castle was bravely defended by Lady Brilliana Harley for seven weeks, till the siege was raised on Sept. 9[2]: her husband

[1] Of these 20, Sir Gilbert Cornwall was M.P. for Bishop's Castle 1620-24; Richard More, 1939-43; John Corbett, of Auson, 1643-54; Samuel More, 1658-60. (*Transactions*, Pt. 1, 2nd Series, Vol. X., 1898, pp. 43-49.

[2] Though we read of many ladies who took the lead in defending their houses in this war, Lady Harley is the only one on the Parliament side. The Countess

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To counteract Lord Capel's activity, the Parliament, by an ordinance of April 10, appointed a "Committee of Twenty" for the Association of the Counties of Warwick, Stafford and Salop. Among them were Richard More of Shipton, M.P., and Samuel More of Linley. Absence in London no doubt prevented the inclusion of Sir Robert Harley of Brampton Bryan, and Robert Walop of Hopton, though this did not prevent their garrisoning those castles against the King. Neither of them, however, took any active part in the struggle, preferring to sleep with safe skins far away from any strife except that of tongues.

The first incident of importance to the neighbourhood was the siege of Brampton Bryan, within half-a-mile of the Shropshire border, by Royalist troops under Sir William Vavasour. The investment began on July 20, but the castle was bravely defended by Lady Brilliana Harley for seven weeks, till the siege was raised on Sept. 9.[2] Her husband

[1] Of these 20, Sir Gilbert Cornwall was M.P. for Bridgnorth (Castle 1620-42); Richard More, 1640-42; John Corbett, of Moreton, 1640-42; Samuel More, 1628-60. (Parliamentary Hist. Vol. I, and Return; Vol. X., 1878, pp. 13-20.

[2] Though we read of many ladies who took the lead in defending their houses in this war, Lady Harley is the only one on the Royalist side. The Close Rolls

meanwhile remaining safe in London, leaving her to bear the dangers of the siege and her very weak state of health. Scarcely had the investment been withdrawn, than she died in the October following.

The circumstances of this siege are well known, and are told at length in the MSS. of the Marquis of Bath (i., 1-7 Harley Papers), in the form of a diary, from which the following notes have been extracted :—

1643, July 26, Monday. A trumpeter from Henry Lingen, Esq., High Sheriff of Hereford, demanded the surrender of the castle.

" " 27, Tuesday. Many of foot possessed the town and church, and we played all that day and night with small shot upon each other. Some of the enemy slain, none of us.

" Aug. 1. The enemy approached unto our quarters and began to raise breastworks.

" " 3. The enemy planted a saker against our Castle in the stable window. They fired three shots out of the steeple in the evening.

" " 4.
" " 5. Bombardment.
" " 6.

" " 7. Lady Coleburn hurt by a demi-culverin shot, which struck out one of her eyes. M^rs^ Wright, D^r^ W's wife, also hurt.

" " 17. The Lord was pleased to sadden us with the breaking of an iron gun, which was our greatest, whereby an honest and active gentleman of our garrison was sore hurt.

" " 18. Our honest cook received a shot through his left arm.

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house where they kept their wildfire, very much to our advantage.

„ „ 24—Sep. 6. Hostilities suspended for negotiations.

„ „ 25, Thursday. Sir John Scudamore came up into the castle by a ladder and a rope, had a conference with our noble lady, demanded her castle, etc. Our cook died.

„ Sep. 8. The Cavaliers stole away our bells, and as they were carrying them out of the town, we sent some of his Majesty's good subjects to old Nick for their sacrilege.

„ „ 9, Saturday. This evening the siege raised. The King's forces concentrating for a great battle against the Lord General.[1]

On Jan. 6, 1643-4, Prince Rupert was appointed Captain General of all the forces in Shropshire and the adjacent counties.

Soon after his arrival in Shrewsbury, in order to rouse the county to keener loyalty, in conjunction with the members of the King's Commission of Array he summoned the gentry of Shropshire to meet him. One of the sequestration charges against Mr. Humphrey Walcot was that as Commissioner for the King's service against the Parliament he signed a warrant "for ye summoning of all gentlemen of quality within ye Hundred of Purslow to attend Prince Rupert at Shrewsbury."

It was, no doubt, by the Prince Rupert's orders that Hopton Castle was invested. As for the story of this siege we cannot do better than give it more or less in the words of Colonel Samuel More, who commanded there during the time. It is to be found in Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*.

"I went to Hopton Castle on the 18th of February, 1643-4, which was the Sabbath day, at night. The senight the enemy came before it, who facing us with a body of horse first, within an hour sent a body of foot, who approached the outer walls (we not being able to hinder them because the work did not flank, being an old wall made round) and burnt the lodging where R. Steward lay. They brought ladders to

[1] I.e., Newbury fought Sept. 20, 1643.

scale the wall, but upon our killing three of them, of which one was on the place, they sent Mr. Sutton to tell me the Prince desired the delivery of the Castle of Hopton. I sent word that I understood no message that comes without drum or trumpet; and on the Friday following they retreated and went out of the town, but kept Court of Guard near to us with horse and foot. At this time we were but 26 men in all, myself and Mr. Phillips, who came Tuesday the 20th, being of the number, and we set to make some works, in which we were as industrious as any men could be. Major Phillips advised to send for more men to Brampton Castle, and they lovingly sent us twelve, who meeting with the enemy, six of them at that time went back, but afterwards we had about eight men, in all 31 men. The Friday after the first assault, they marched, as we guessed, about 500 horse and foot, and entered the town.

Thereupon they sent a summons by a drum, subscribed by Sir Michael Woodhouse, who demanded the Castle in the name of Prince Rupert. My answer was that I kept it by authority of Parliament and by consent of the owner, Mr. Wallop, for King and Parliament. That night they approached part of the wall, and at the back of a chimney where they had burnt R. Steward's chamber, about two hours before day, and with pioneers made a breach: which our sentinels discovering gave the alarm. And there we fought with the enemy at push of pike, throwing stones and shooting. Some of them, reported 200, got into the breach, but not within our works, but as in a pinfold in the circumference of their burnt lodging, where we killed many, among the rest Captain Vaughan.[1] Then we repulsed them and took six muskets, ten pikes and clubs which they call roundheads, boards many, and six or eight ladders. After this repulse, the next day save one they marched away in a full body. But it seems they went but to Clungunford, and kept scouts and courts of guard something more than a musket shot from us for more than a week. . . . Next day

[1] On May 26, 1660, Thomas Vaughan petitioned Charles II. for a place as Groom of the Privy Chamber, because "his father Henry Vaughan kept a company at his own cost in the late King's service, and was slain in scaling Hopton Castle, co. Salop."

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Francis Herbert and Charles Baldwin desired to speak with me, which upon mutual assurance of safety I yielded, but took one faithful man with me, Richard Brecknoke, who was within hearing, as were many of their side, including Captain Pindar. Captain Pindar said Secretary Nicholas had told him of the Scots' defeat.[1] I said I knew Secretary Nicholas well, which was the saving of my life . . . About a week after they returned again. Next day came in carriage of cannon, baskets and such things, and in the night three pieces of ordnance. By Monday, eight of the clock, there came a drum and summoned the delivery of the Castle, which if we did not yield before the shooting one piece of ordnance we must not expect quarter. We returned the same answer as before, and as soon as it came they shot at us, and continued shooting with culverin and demi-culverin from 9 till 5. They shot 96 shot at our outer wall, and made a breach, which we defended for the space of two hours at least. So we gave them a repulse with the loss of one man that was killed with a common shot, and three or four that were hurt, but they lost, as they said afterwards, 150 of theirs. Quiet all Tuesday. On Tuesday night they came again to the Brick Tower and set it on fire, which we had made in the first week we came hither as a work to front the outer wall, and so the Castle on the other side from the Castle to the outer wall, another to keep the water to us, which when we saw and could not prevent we set Gregory's house on fire, which burning took hold on the new brick wall and burnt it. Then we set to make up the door of the Castle which the enemy perceiving shot their ordnance and killed one man and hurt two more. We made up the door, but they brought broom faggots to fire the porch. Our men weary of working all night and not out of their clothes for a fortnight's time, and the enemy having gotten at us through an house of office on the South side, it was moved we should desire a parley, which being done, they bade us send our conditions, which Mr. Phillips and I contrived to this effect, that we should march away with our arms and

[1] On Jan. 19, 1643-4, a Scottish army of 40,000 men entered England under the veteran Lesley, Earl of Leven. But their defeat was imaginary.

ammunition, which they denied. We should have no conditions but yield to the Colonel's mercy. Mr. Phillips and I myself and six men did plainly hear them working under us, and as the enemy told me when I was in prison, they had blown us up in two hours. We agreed to propose to the enemy we should yield the Castle, upon quarter for our lives. Answer was brought that no other conditions could be yielded to, but to be referred to Colonel Woodhouse's mercy. Being brought into this condition it was thought better to yield than be blown up. But indeed we all thought we should only be made prisoners, and did not think of such a death as hereafter appears. So we came out and stood in order. I was committed to Lieutenant Aldersea and Major Phillips to Ensign Phillips. Whilst the soldiers and Harry Gregory and the rest were tied, we all stayed, and then we were bid march. I was brought to Sir Michael Woodhouse, who asked me what men and arms we had. I told him, and 22 muskets, carbines and fowling pieces and three pistols. Then I was sent to one Glassbrook's house in the upper end of the town.

About three hours after the delivery of the Castle, Lieut. Aldersea asked me how many soldiers were sent to Shrewsbury? I said all. Then he told me none: all were killed. Next morning I was sent to Ludlow. Then two days before Brampton Castle was taken, Captain Deane asked me to advise the garrison to surrender, which I did, and assured them that Sir Michael Woodhouse did not break the conditions at the surrender of Hopton. Thereupon they surrendered."

Colonel More, in a letter to the sister of Major Phillips, added a few more particulars:—"He, as all the rest, was unmercifully killed. Your brother offered £20 to save his life. They took him and brought him into the Castle to receive the money. He told them if they would suffer him to send to Brampton Brian Castle they should have it. They swore at him and stabbed him. Presently all the rest, being 28 in number, were killed with clubs and such things after they were stripped naked. Two maids they stripped and cut, but some helped them to escape."

Comment on this sad story is hardly necessary except perhaps to point out that this execution was strictly in accordance with the rules of war. As the Rev. J. B. Blakeway remarks:—'Mr. More does not venture to deny that the surrender was wholly unconditional, and it is a known provision of military law instituted to prevent the unnecessary effusion of human blood that the defence of a fortified place with numbers so entirely disproportionate as in the present instance entitles the captors to punish the garrison with death."

If the besiegers were Anglo-Irish, they were naturally incensed at the savage treatment of their countrymen by such officers of the Parliament as Captain Swanley, who drowned hundreds of men and women whom he had taken on their passage to England, joking meanwhile on "making them water rats." It may also be pointed out that the Parliamentary troops "put to the sword" as they reported (i.e., killed in cold blood) seventy of the Royal Garrison of Canon Frome, Herefordshire, for presuming to hold an indefensible position; and at the storming of Shelford House, Co. Notts, the Parliamentarian Commander, Major-General Poyntz, "when he came in . . . ordered that no quarter should be given . . . so that not a man of them escaped."[1]

Sir William Brereton, the Parliamentarian General, writing on Jan. 27, 1645-6, to Lord Byron, whom he was besieging in Chester, said "I shall offer to your consideration the example of Liverpool, Basing, and Latham, who by their refusal of honourable terms when they were propounded, were not long after subjected to captivity and the sword. You may therefore in pity to all those innocents under your command tender their safety. For which end I have sent you fair and honourable terms, which being rejected, you may expect worse."

Liverpool was taken by the Royalists, Latham and Basing by the Roundheads; Middleton is therefore referring to the general usage of war accepted and practised by both sides.

Lastly, Vicars in his *Burning Bush* glories in the mutilation and massacre of hundreds of defenceless Royalist women

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[1] Mrs. Hutchinson's *Memoirs of Col. Hutchinson*, pp. 286, 287.

after all resistance was over at Naseby. In one passage he speaks of about 100 slain in cold blood, and many others "cut and slashed." In another passage he corrects his first account and says:—"The number of women killed was between 300 and 400."

In the Hopton Parish Register is the entry:—

1643-4. March 3. Occisi fuere 29 in castro Hoptoniensi inter quos Henricus Gregorye, senex et comerarius meus. And Webb in his *History of the Civil War in Herefordshire* quotes a tradition that Gregory, Mr. Wallop's steward, being an old man of about 80, and weak and not able to stand, was put into a chair to be executed more easily.

Gough gives these two names of Royalists who fell in the assaults: "Reece Vaughan, of Myddle, was killed at Hopton Castle in this county, where the garrison soldiers refusing fair quarter when they might have had it, were afterwards cut in pieces when the castle was taken by storm. John Arthurs, a servant of my father's, was killed at the same castle."

Colonel More did not long remain a prisoner, being exchanged in the following May for Edward Cressett, of Upton Cressett, afterwards killed at Bridgnorth.

Sir Michael Woodhouse, to completely safeguard Ludlow, and punish Wallop, practically destroyed the Castle.

The Corporation of Bishop's Castle by another of their orders, show that the condition of the neighbourhood was still far from secure, no doubt owing to the plunderers of both parties:—

"1643-4. March 7. Order that all inhabitants of the town, upon hearing of a musket or other public notice, shall repair to the aid of any particular house or village with their best arms for defence of the same from plundering or any other violent or wilful breach of His Majesty's place."

Emboldened by his success at Hopton, Sir Michael Woodhouse, Governor of Ludlow, again besieged Brampton Bryan. Lady Brilliana had died in the preceding Autumn, but her physician, Dr. Nathaniel Wright, of Hereford, commanded the Castle during the second siege. After a resistance of three weeks, however, Sir Michael's heavy ordnance rendered the fortress untenable. Then Colonel

Samuel More advised them to surrender. This they did on April 17th, and in the Castle were taken 67 prisoners. Among these were three of Sir Robert Harley's youngest children. One of the garrison, describing his fate, wrote: "They carried us all away prisoners to Ludlow Castle, from thence to Shrewsbury, some of us to Chester Castle. The inhabitants of Ludlow baited us like bears and demanded where our God was."[1] This sort of treatment was by no means confined to the Royalists. Speaking of some Roundhead officers at Nottingham, Mrs. Hutchinson writes:— "Captain Palmer and another walked up and down the castle yard (at Nottingham) insulting and beating the poor [Royalist] prisoners as they were brought in."[2]

Apparently the Parliamentarians were in difficulties at this time, and would have sent troops to the relief of the besieged had they been able to do so; for on April 10, 1644, Commissary General Behre, who commanded a regiment of 600 horse and 13 colours, composed mostly of Dutch, and including a troop of Walloons, who were Roman Catholics, was ordered to march from Huntley Heath, Gloucestershire, where his forces were mustered, to the relief of Brampton Brian, but they refused to go. This fact throws some light on the composition of the Parliamentary forces, and the way they obeyed orders. For, while the Parliament was never tired of blaming the King for admitting Roman Catholics into his army, it did not scruple to employ men of this religion in its own. And seemingly these foreign mercenaries and free lances were not very amenable to discipline.

There was great joy among the Royalists on gaining these two castles. The Ludlow Churchwardens' Accounts, 1642-4, contain the entries:—

	s.	d.
ffor drinke to ye Ringers at the takeinge of Hopton Castle	1	6
ffor beare at ye takinge of Brompton Castle to ye ringers	1	0

There are some entries in the accounts of the Trinity Hospital about this time which point to the insecurity of life

[1] Marquis of Bath's MSS. i. 26, 33 (Harley Papers).
[2] *Memoirs*, p. 182.

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[2] Memoirs, p. 182.

and property in the district. What with Parliamentary garrisons in the neighbourhood and Royalists attempting to curtail their proceedings, and freebooters from both sides roving here and there, the country was in a very dangerous state. A letter describing the state of Shropshire in 1645 says:—"None of the inhabitants dare lye in their houses within 10 miles of ye garrisons: some of them having been killed in their beds, and many having great sums assessed upon them which not being able to pay are forced to fly to other places where they live in great want and misery."

There was also the Parliamentarian Committee of Sequestration to be reckoned with. For some reason or other, whether suspected disaffection, or want of money, the property of the Clun Hospital had been seized. In the accounts of that institution are a couple of entries testifying to the unsettled condition of the neighbourhood and the distress to which the inmates of the Almshouse had been reduced. For Thomas Brome, who was warden 1642-8, writes:—

"1645. Paid for my own charges and one with me in regard to the danger of the times to speak with Mr Moore and som others aboute the sequestrating of the teanthes of Knighton, with my horse-hire ... ... 0 1 0.

"Paid to George Browne for going to Montgomery to Mr Esy Thomas to intreate with him to speke with Mr Whittingham and apoint a day of meating when we may come to a rekning that we may have some money or else we shall perish with want 0 1 0

The Warden dared not go alone to Colonel Samuel More, late Governor of Hopton Castle, and now of Montgomery, one of the Shropshire sequestrators, so he took a companion, no doubt "in regard to the danger of the times," some tried and well-armed soldier. The result of his visit was apparently not altogether successful, so another attempt for relief had shortly afterwards to be made. This time the Warden did not go himself, perhaps afraid of falling among thieves if he went in person amongst the Parliament's soldiers in garrison at Montgomery, but sent a certain George Browne: and the message was not now to Colonel More, but to Mr. Esy [Esaias] Thomas, an acquaintance, no doubt, of old days;

for Mr. Thomas' home was at Bishop's Castle. What his present post at Montgomery was, I have not discovered, but he was most likely an assistant to the Sequestrators in Chief, who for Shropshire were Sir John Corbet, Bart, Col. Thomas Mytton, Col. Humphrey Mackworth, Col. Samuel More, Col. Arthur Lloyd, Col. Thomas Hunt, Capt. Richard Clive, and Messrs. Leighton Owen, Robert Charlton, and Thomas Nicolls. Esaias Thomas, of Bishop's Castle, Esq., had succeeded his father as Town Clerk of Bishop's Castle in 1632; was Bailiff of that town in 1629, 1649, and 1657; was Chamberlain of it in 1655; was a Justice of the Peace; in 1647 was a member of the Sixth Presbyterian Classis; and was elected M.P. for his native place on Feb. 20, 1645-6. He, however, did not enjoy this latter honour for long, since he was one of the victims of "Pride's purge," on Dec. 6, 1648. He was therefore a man of considerable importance and influence at this time.

For a short time afterwards the King's supporters were in the ascendency in the neighbourhood since their garrison at Stokesay was the only garrison of importance, the Parliamentary having lost both theirs.

On the arrival of Prince Rupert as Commander-in-chief, he and his Commissioners of Array at once set to work to raise men and money to refit his army. Large arrears of expenses already incurred had to be met, and men enlisted for the force with which he intended to sweep the North. Money was obtained by the seizure of the lands and property of those who had joined the Parliament, and by assessments on and forced loans from the Royalists. The total sum demanded from Shropshire was £9,000; but the people were very slow in paying it. They felt they had at the outbreak of the war voluntarily done as much as they could be expected to do. But money was absolutely necessary, and the fiery Prince was not a man to brook opposition. So he went at once to the fountain head. Thinking Sir Thomas Edwards, the High Sheriff of the County, and a member of his Commission of Array, was remiss in collecting his contributions, he demanded his reasons. Edwards complained that it had been impossible to get the money assessed on his own neighbourhood, for nine troops of Royalist horse were

quartered within a little distance and had to be supplied. The Prince in answer sent a peremptory warrant for the bringing in of £500, and all the provisions he could get, to headquarters the very next day. If he failed he ran the risk of displeasure and plunder. All the Sheriff's endeavours failed to make up this amount; accordingly 100 musketeers were sent to carry the threat into execution.[1] If this was the case with a gentleman of such importance as the Sheriff of the County, no mercy was to be expected by those in lower positions. The list of Clun names in the loan of 1641 gives, no doubt, the more important inhabitants of the parish in 1644; and of these none would be spared. Those who had joined the Parliament would have their entire property confiscated, those who tried to be neutral would have to choose between payment or plunder. We see from the Hospital accounts that its tenants were heavily charged, though the Warden did his best for them at the cost of the Hospital funds.

1644. "When Robarte Cutlor, James Davise and Richard Williams did pay me the Lady Day rent, they were very ernest with me to give them 20^{s} towards ther great taxacions of loanes, so that I did give them 0 4 0."

"Paid to Robert Cutlor and Richard Williams towards ther great taxacions 2 10 0."

As for the raising of men, the Maurice MS. says:—

"May 16, 1644, Prince Rupert advanced out of Shrewsbury towards ye North with all the forces that lay in those parts. The whole army met at Whitchurch and marched towards Lancashire, being 14,000 strong."

No doubt Shropshire would be glad to see them depart, for such a large army must have been a great burden to the country, even though there would be in it many Shropshire men, who would leave sorrowing relations and friends behind, never to meet again. The Prince relieved the Countess of Derby besieged at Latham House, on May 29th, but met with his disastrous defeat at Marston Moor on July 2nd, when his army was practically annihilated.

[1] See *Weekly Account*, Aug. 16-23, 1644.

Again in September the Royalists suffered a total defeat, this time at Montgomery, and the enemy was a second time able to enlarge the borders of their territory in Shropshire.

In the beginning of that month powder, match and brimstone intended for Shrewsbury, Chester and Liverpool was conveyed from Bristol up the Severn as far as Newtown in Montgomeryshire. Sir Thomas Middleton, the Roundhead general, on September 3rd despatched by night from Oswestry an officer who captured the whole of it and took it to Montgomery. There Lord Herbert of Chirbury, hitherto supposed to be on the King's side, was prevailed upon to admit the Parliamentarian forces and the captured stores within his castle. To recover the latter, Lord Byron, Governor of Chester, collected a force from Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Chester, and other garrisons, which met at Caus Castle, and advancing thence, came upon General Middleton endeavouring to provision Montgomery. He managed to make good his retreat with his cavalry, and Byron laid siege to the infantry left behind in the castle. Middleton on reaching Oswestry sent post haste for aid to Sir John Meldrum, a Scotch officer, then commanding in Lancashire, and to Sir William Brereton holding the same rank in Cheshire. They came with all their available forces and leaguered the day before the battle on Wattlesborough Heath. Marching towards Montgomery on September 18, 1644, they found the Royalists had left their trenches before the Castle and had taken up a strong position on the hills behind it. This vantage ground they abandoned when they found Middleton would not attack them, and marched down to fight him on the level ground. At first the advantage rested with them, but a sally being made from the Castle in their rear, they were caught between two fires. "Ein Schlachten war's, nicht eine Schlacht zu nennen." The day ended in the Royalists being totally defeated with a loss of nearly 500 killed and 1,200 prisoners. The opposing forces published a casualty list of only 40 killed (including Sir William Fairfax, commandant of their cavalry, and Major Fitz-Simmons), and 60 wounded.[1]

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As a result of this defeat Colonel Edward Massey from Tewkesbury extended the area of his operations northwards through Herefordshire and Shropshire into North Wales, to scour out the scattered horse and fugitives after the battle at Montgomery; and it is very probable that some of his forces would penetrate into the neighbourhood of Clun.

These alternate risings and fallings of the scales, first the Royalists having power in the district, the opposing garrisons being expelled, then, after the Royalist defeat, the Roundheads in turn scouring the neighbourhood, must have been very unfortunate for those who wanted "to face both ways," and so be always on the winning side. And no doubt the victories at Hopton and Brampton Brian, and the defeat of the victors at Montgomery, which weakened every Royal garrison in Shropshire—so great was the loss in men and arms—following so closely afterwards, was the cause of the attempt to be neutral. The people of Clun found it awkward to have to change sides so quickly when success and misfortune alternated so quickly. *Fortuna belli semper ancipiti in loco est* remarked Seneca, and they felt the truth of the words of the old Roman.

In January, 1644-5, the symptoms of popular feelings became accentuated in Shropshire, while in Herefordshire there was an actual rising. Farmers and peasants joined themselves into bands under the name of "Clubmen." For this name two derivations have been given—(1) They were armed with clubs; or (2) they were members of a club or association. The latter appears more likely. In some instances they displayed a banner on which was inscribed:

"If you offer to plunder or take our cattle
Rest assured we will give you battle."[1]

The *Mercurius Britannicus* from Monday, January 6, to Friday, January 10, 1644-5 contains the following paragraph:

"Out of Shropshire we hear that there are above a thousand in armes about Clun and Bishop's Castle, standing

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by Rudyard Kipling in his vivid story *The Lost Legion*; and of the ghostly appearances of soldiers recorded by Mrs. Crowe in chapter xvii. of her *Night Side of Nature*.

[1] Cromwell showed no mercy to the Clubmen, e.g., Whitelock writes: "Sept. 28, 1645, Lieut.-General Cromwell disarmed and dispersed the Hampshire Clubmen near Winchester."

cut against both sides, neither for the King nor for the Parliament, but standing only upon their own guard for the preservation of their lives and fortunes. The occasion of it was the friendly usage which they received from His Majesty's officers in these parts, and particularly from one, Colonel Van-Gore, a Dutchman. They are absolutely resolved (notwithstanding all the entreaties used by Commissioners of Array) not to lay down their armes unless His Majesty grant them their own conditions, which are these:—

(1) To have restitutions of all wrongs done by Van-Gore.

(2) That the King's two garrisons at Hopesay House and Lay [Lea] House shall be removed and demolished.

(3) That they may have commanders of their own."

This is from a Parliamentary source, and is therefore probably much exaggerated.[1] They were, no doubt, really smarting under punishment for having joined the Roundheads more openly and speedily than was safe. Prince Maurice, the newly appointed general for Shropshire, Herefordshire and Worcestershire, failed to pacify them. As another Roundhead newsletter (The *Exact Journal* from Feb. 13 to 20, 1644-5), says:—"We understand this day from Shrewsbury that Prince Maurice is making daily musters in

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[1] There were many like complaints of the excesses of the Parliamentarian troops. In Derbyshire, as we have seen above, they plundered right and left. The second in command of Sir John Gell's regiment, of which such complaints were made, was Major Molanus, a Dutch officer. He was, no doubt, quite as bad as Col. Van-Gore, but he was a Parliamentarian, and was therefore excused from blame. The employment of foreign soldiers is always a dangerous experiment. Of their use in later times the Rev. James Gordon writes on p. 197 of his *Irish Rebellion of 1798*:—"The Hessians exceeded the other troops in the business of depredation: and many loyalists who had escaped from the rebels were put to death by these foreigners." And on p. 72 of his appendix, Mr. Gordon gives "the names of a few of the loyalists who were killed by the Hessians," mentioning seven, one of whom was murdered "for the plunder of his watch." In the Civil War of the 17th century foreigners were employed by both sides, without question as to their religion; and it is sheer hypocrisy on the part of the Parliamentarians to express horror at what they did themselves whenever they had the opportunity, when it was done by their opponents.

On Nov. 17, 1645, nine Dutch officers petitioned for the payment of the arrears due to them for their service in the Army of the Parliament. [*Journal of House of Commons*, iv. 370.] On Feb. 13, 1644-5: "the Committee of the Parliament reported several murthers, rapes and other cruelties committed by some of the Parliament's Souldiers. Some of the officers grew insufferably dissolute and insolent; and their souldiers followed the example of their Commanders." [Whitelock, *Memorials*]. The Parliament therefore not only employed Dutch officers themselves; but also had in their ranks men as bad as any among the King's troops.

his association to compleat his forces into any army. He hath issued out his warrants into Shropshire and hath endeavoured to pacify the mal-contents in that county. To vex them into a new coyle and to raise the tumult greater he hath enjoyned them to send him 600 out of the 1600 who stand upon their guard at Clun and Bishop's Castle. But they have returned him a resolute answer that they have taken up armes for the defence of their lives, their liberties and estates, and that they will sacrifice their blood for the preservation of their country." They had, no doubt, suffered from the depredations of both sides. The Roundheads were by no means immaculate; for on April 21st, 1645, the Parliamentary Committee at Shrewsbury wrote to Sir William Brereton complaining of the excesses of the cavalry he had sent to help them. "They have slain men, plundered houses, and used all the violence that may be."

Thus Prince Maurice, while trying to raise a fresh army, not only found it difficult to get men from around Clun, but also money to pay the few he had raised. He therefore began to imitate a practice in use with the other side, which was this. In case any parish or district failed to pay its contributions, the chief persons in the place, the parson for choice, were arrested and kept in custody in the nearest fortress.[1] At Clun the Vicar had long ago retired to safety in London, so the next man in importance was seized in his stead, and he was Thomas Brome, the Hospital Warden. He was carried off to Ludlow, and with him all the Hospital deeds were also removed, no doubt in order to see where its property lay and whether it was possible to wring anything more out of the tenants. He makes the following notes:—

1645. There was taken from me by the Kyng's souldiers, when they did take me away for Ludlow 0 7 0

[1] "The Governor (Colonel Hutchinson) sent out some parties to some near towns to execute some of the Committee's warrants in fetching in delinquents" (p. 234 Mrs. Hutchinson's *Memoirs of Colonel Hutchinson* of 1644).

On Aug. 2, 1645, Robert Charlton, Humphrey Mackworth, Robert Clive and other members of the Parliamentary Committee, wrote from Shrewsbury to the Speaker of the House of Commons:—"This county hath lain long under the burden of contributions on both sides and so much suffered by plundering and other hindrances, it is so impoverished that we fail much of the weekly subsistance we expect for ourselves." Therefore they proposed, as the natural and suitable thing in such circumstances, to put to ransom a rich Royalist they had taken prisoner, in order to get their pay.

1646. Paid for my own charges and my horse to Ludlow, and from there to Mr Actons of Adnam to inqueare after the deeds of the Hospitall, which were taken from us by the King's Soldiers, and being out two daies and one night it cost me 0 2 1

Paid for my owne charge and Mr Robarte Bowen and Margery Birry to Wigmor, and from thence to Ludlow to fetch hom the deedes, for Margery Birry had them in keaping: and being forth all nighte and two daies, we and our horses, it cost me 0 5 0

In spite, however, of all his measures of persuasion, either violent or peaceful, Prince Maurice does not seem to have been very successful in raising men or money. In January, 1644-5, the inhabitants of Newport and Wenlock refused to pay their assessments to the Prince, and very probably Clun Hundred acted likewise.

On Feb. 1, 1644-5, 300 men were demanded from the Hundred of Munslow for the Royal Army; but they were probably never raised since before the Prince had time to try other measures, his cause suffered a most severe blow. For the enemy, through the aid of traitors, captured the town of Shrewsbury on Feb. 22, 1644-5. This heavy loss so crippled him that he was compelled to withdraw the garrison soldiers from most of the smaller fortresses. Among them were Holgate and Broncroft Castles, which he dismantled and abandoned.

On March 14, 1644-5, Prince Rupert came to Ludlow and joined Prince Maurice. The latter had just marched through Shropshire collecting all the troops he could muster from the garrisons under him and dismantling their works. The two brothers then went together to the relief of Beeston Castle, Cheshire, which they achieved March 19.

The possession of the County Town enabled the Parliament's Shropshire Committee to turn its attention to the more distant parts of the county, which it had been unable to do whilst Wem was its head-quarters, and Shrewsbury blocked the way. But its forces did not come Clun-wards for some months yet. About this time, however, the patron of Clun was in trouble with his own side. For from his sequestration papers we learn that "since Shrewsbury was

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reduced, Humphrey Walcot was taken from his house prisoner to Ludlow [a Royal garrison] and there detayned until he ransomed himself, with a good sum of money." His offence had probably been the not sending enough money for the Royalist army exchequer.

A "List of Garrisons Com. Salop May 1645," given by Richard Symonds, a Royalist officer, who kept a Diary of the events of the war, includes "Stoake Castle, Capt. Danet commands it under Woodhouse (lost in June following)." Captain Dannet was of Westhope, Diddlebury.

The following account of the short siege and capture of Stokesay by the Roundheads is in the words of John Vicars' *Burning Bush not consumed* of June 24 to July 1, 1645:—"There were drawn out of the garrison of Shrewsbury by order of the [Parliamentary] Committee 500 foot and 300 horse, being part of Colonel Mackworth's regiment and part of Colonel Lloyd's regiment. Both of them marched along in the service. Our forces marched within v miles of Ludlow, the design being to reduce that part of the country and to secure it by placing some garrisons there to block up Ludlow. With a party of horse they viewed Holgate and Braincroft [Broncroft] Castles, both of which the enemy had much demolished. Notwithstanding they placed the Lord Calvine[1] in Braincroft Castle and fell to repaire and fortifie it. In the interim we sent Lieut. Col. Riveling[2] to view Stokesay Castle, a garrison of the enemy. The place was conceived considerable. Therefore the next morning wee drew up to it and summoned it. But the governor Captain Daurett[3] refused. Thereupon we prepared for a storme, and being ready to fall on, wee gave a second summons which was hearkened unto, a parley admitted and the castle given up, and now it is garrisoned by us. One of these Castles commands Corve Dale, a rich and varied country; the other secures Stretton Dale, so that Ludlow is now blockt up on this side and hath only Hereford to rainge it in."

[1] Lord Calvin had been Governor of Stoke-on-Tern, and had taken a leading part in the taking of Moreton Corbett on Sept. 10, 1644.

[2] Lieut.-Col. Riveling. He is generally called Reinkling or Reinking, and was probably a foreign soldier of fortune. We first hear of him in Shropshire in Sept., 1644, and, till taken prisoner at High Ercall on July 4, 1645, he was the moving spirit of the Roundheads.

[3] Captain Daurett, in other accounts Danet.

This loss of Stokesay must have been of great moment to the Ludlow troops, and of much consequence to their ability to hold out. For not a moment was lost in attempting to regain it. Continuing to quote from Vicars, we learn that "Sir Michael Woodhouse, one that cometh out of Ireland,[1] procured all the King's garrisons for about 20 miles compass to draw out for his reliefe. Thereupon a body of nere 2000 horse and foot was drawn out by himself from Ludlow and from Sir Thomas Lunsford from Monmouth, Col. Sandys from Worcester, Col. Scudamore from Hereford, and from Hartlebury and other garrisons. The enemy's forces being joyned marched up near Braincroft Castle. And being too weak to encounter with them we marched to Wistanstow, within a mile of Stoak, the better to enforce ourselves from Shrewsbury and Montgomery, whither we sent for forces (but they came not in time enough). The enemy contrary to our expectations judging Stoak of more consequence being conscious of their great loss, made haste thither to besiege it and endeavour the retaking it. Of whose approach the Colonel having intelligence [and] with the advice of the Field Officers resolving to fight, our horse made what haste they could to fight in. Capt. Ffowkes' troop, to which were joined some reformadoes, fell upon a body of the enemy's horse being 200, and routed them; after whom the foot marched on with gallant resolution, beat up all their ambuscades in the hedges for a mile together, untill they came to the main body, which after an hour's fight was routed and dispersed. In this business Col. Riveling deserves much honour, as much as a man could do, and also, the other Colonels did very gallantly. We slew near to 100 on the place, took above 300 common soldiers, about 6 officers and gentlemen and all their Ordnance, bag and baggage, 4 barrels of powder, a good quantity of match and bullet, 100 horse. Some gentlemen of quality were slain, these being most of the gallantry of Herefordshire. In the action Sir William Croft, the best head-piece and activest man in that county was slain on the place, the Governors of

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Monmouth and Ludlow hardly escaped, Sir Michael Woodhouse his horse being taken. Major Fenwick[1] who behaved himself gallantly is wounded but wee hope not mortally. There were taken in the fight Col. Thomas Broughton, Capt, Walter Neale, Capt. George Wright, Capt. Thos. Stot, Capt. Leinton Synge. 2 Cornets, 3 Ensigns, 2 Lieutenants, 3 Sergeants, 9 Quarter-Masters, 7 Corporals, 5 Waggons,[2] 3 Matrosses,[3] 1 physitian, Mr Richardson chirurgeon, and many gentlemen of Herefordshire." Other newsletters report differently. The *Parliament Post* says "2 drakes 300 armes and 400 prisoners"; the *Exact Journal*, "2 drakes 400 armes and 300 prisoners"; the *Mercurius Civicus*, "4 pieces of Ordnance, 400 arms and 300 prisoners," were the spoil of the victors.

This battle, according to the late Rev. J. D. La Touche, Vicar of Stokesay, was fought at Norton. For when the foundations of some farm buildings were being laid here a few years ago, the workmen came upon a number of human skeletons. These, in his opinion, were those of the soldiers killed in the encounter of June 19, 1645.

The Royalists probably lost this fight owing to disagreements among their many commanders—the cause, according to Whitelock, of the Parliament's losing Newark on March 21st, 1644. He says in his *Memorials*: "The occasion of this defeat was the want of a good agreement amongst the officers, who took upon them more power than belonged to them, several of them striving to be chief-in-command, and

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[1] "Major Fenwick in the Parliament Army was brother-in-law of Mr. Thomas Baker of Sweeney, near Oswestry. He was a comely proper gentleman. He was somewhile governor of a small garrison in the Castle at Moreton Corbett which hee fortyfyed with a mudde wall and there manfully withstood a sharpe assault of his enemyes." [Gough, *History of Myddle*, p. 98.] He ceased to be governor when the Parliamentary Committee burnt Moreton Corbett as of no use to them after the taking of Shrewsbury. He soon recovered from his wound, for at the end of August we find him in command at Bishop's Castle

[2] Waggons, probably for waggoners. Till comparatively recently, i.e., in the Peninsular War, there was a branch of the service called The Royal Waggon Train, commanded by commissioned officers, now merged into the Army Service Corps.

[3] Matrosses. James' Military Dictionary explains this word as "artillery soldiers next to the gunner. They assist in loading, firing, and spunging the great guns. They carry firelocks and march along with the guns and store waggons both as a guard and to give assistance on every emergency." The term is now obsolete.

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Major Hungerford was appointed Governor of Stokesay for the Parliament.

Stokesay being lost, an attempt was made to curtail the Roundhead power at their new garrison at Broncroft. On July 4th, 1645, Sir William Vaughan headed 300 or 400 horse to beat up the Parliamentarians near Broncroft Castle, where he gained a complete success, taking 50 men and 80 horses. But he was not able to capture the fortress, having no time to spend in a siege, and having a more pressing object in view, the relief of High Ercall, then closely invested. In this he was thoroughly successful a couple of days later.

It was, no doubt, as a result of the loss of Stokesay that before the middle of July, 1645, Woodhouse for his own security destroyed or rendered untenable the Royal garrisons of Croft (now bereft of its owner and commander by the death of Sir William Croft), Stapleton Castle, near Presteigh,[1] Burford House, near Tenbury, and Mr. Littleton's House, lest they too should be wrested from the King in the same way, and become thorns in the side of Ludlow. Of the result of these proceedings Symonds enters in his diary:— "1645, Aug. 8. Three garrisons of ye enemy lately erected in Com. Salop since Shrewsbury was lost, Stoke Castle; Broncroft, the house of Mr. Lutley in Dilbury Parish; Benthal"; and the *Perfect Occurrences* of the date, Friday, Aug. 22–29, 1645, in a "lyst of the garrisons taken by the Shropshire Committee since they first took the field," mentions "Stoaksay and Broncroft."

A short time afterwards, Bishop's Castle suffered somewhat. Three contemporary accounts are as follows:—

Ye fair at Bishop's Castle was on Monday Aug. 25th, and for that ye town and ye parts thereabouts have been assisting to ye Committee of Shrewsbury, ye enemy from Ludlow, Bridgnorth, and other of ye king's garrisons made a party of 400 horse and dragoons with which they intended to plunder

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ye fair. Of which ye Committee having intelligence sent out a party (though not so great as ye enemy) commanded by Major Kenrick [a mistake for Fenwick]. By whose diligence our forces came for timely relief and encountered with ye enemy: killed divers of them, took 200 prisoners, 220 arms, and as many horses, putting ye rest to flight. Among ye prisoners taken was 1 captain, and 6 other persons of quality.

1645, September 3. Salop.—"Since our late success before Lillshall and Dudley . . . it hath pleased God to give us a further evidence of his goodness by delivering into our hands 140 of the enemies forces belonging unto Ludlow, who amongst others to the number of 300 were sent under the command of Colonel Davelier towards Bishop's Castle to plunder the country and to apprehend all such as stood affected to the Parliament. After some hurt done, our forces consisting of 80 horse and 80 foot, under the command of Major Fenwick, which quartered in Bishop's Castle for securing that town and parts adjacent, drew forth, and within a mile of that place, with the assistance of some countrymen that were got into a body, charged the enemy. Our forlorn retreated disorderly, but our horse did second them so gallantly that, after a hot charge, they wholly routed the enemy, brought off all the prisoners to the number above specified, whereof almost 20 were Commission officers: and we are credibly informed that there came not above 40 back to Ludlow, besides those which were brought wounded in carts. [Report of Humphry Mackworth and others of the Parliamentary Committee of Shropshire to William Lenthall.]

Sept. 5, 1645. A party from Shrewsbury fell upon a party of the King's at Bishop's Castle as they were plundering on a fair day, routed them, rescued all the Plunder, took 200 horse and many Prisoners. [Whitelock, *Memorials.*]

Probably the second, being the official report to Parliament, is the truest account of the affair. The first is a News Letter report, the last an entry in a Diary from hearsay.

A few days later Sir William Vaughan came down upon the now disloyal town, and for the assistance it had given to his opponents, he set some part of it on fire, and damaged the Church because it had been a place of defence for the

Parliamentary troops, and the resort of preachers of sedition and treason. He also appears to have left soldiers behind to overawe the district. For Vicars in his *Burning Bush* of Oct. 18, 1645, enters:—"Sir Thomas Middleton hath performed much gallant service: and in particular he sent forth [from Montgomery] a party of foot to Leigh, about a mile from Bishop's Castle, where the enemy had left a garrison, which fled away before his forces came neare them."

Symonds in his diary gives again a list of garrisons, all the following being "Pro-Rebells."

Garrisons in Com. Salop 15 Oct. 1645.

Broncroft Castle. Mr. Lutley ownes it, the Lord Calvyn, Scotus, is governor.

Benthall. Mr. Benthall's house, 5 myle from B. north. Thomas Brereton is governor.

Stokesay. A house of Lord Cravens. 4 myle from Ludlow.

Garrisons in Com. Montgomery.

Montgomery Castle. This castle was built to prevent ye rising of ye Welchmen.

Red Castle. Hugh Price is governor.

Welchpole. Sir Thos. Middleton is governor: Mason is in his absence Tho. Farrer's house, Red Castle, and Welchpole are within halfe a mile.

Before long a flying column of Roundhead troops was again passing through the district.

The *Mercurius Veredicus* of Oct. 18-23, 1645, announces:—The Committee of Shrewsbury sent a party towards Ludlow about the time that all the strength the enemy could make were drawn against Canon Froome. They marched to Stoke, and through some parts of Mochtree, then came to Bremill [Bromfield] 2 miles from Ludlow . . . . but being now amongst enemy's garrisons, the scouts durst not make long stay.

But though Ludlow still held out, the King's cause was now growing hopeless. He was himself in the neighbourhood in September, 1645, on his way to attempt the relief of Chester, now in great straits from the siege by Sir William Brereton.

The following account is taken from Symonds' Diary.

1645, Aug 6, Wednesday. The King on his march from Hereford towards North Wales with 3000 horse and dragoons reached Wigmore from Presteign. "Some of the party went to Brampton Brian (the ruined Castle of Sir Robert Harley) but the rest to Wigmore, 3 miles distant.

"Aug. 7. To Ludlowe."

Here he tried to raise fresh troops, but in vain, the country was growing tired of the war. And a few weeks later,

"Sep. 17, Wednesday. Marched from Hereford. The rendez-vous was at Atherstone, there dined, 10 miles: to Ham Lacy, supper 26 miles.

"Sep. 18, Thursday. To rendez-vous 5 miles from Lacy, to Leominster, then to Webley, thence to Prestine: there halted at M^r^ Andrew: this march lasted from six in the morning until midnight, 28 miles.

"Sep. 19, Friday. This day we marched from Presteigne, and except in the first three miles we saw never a house or church over the mountains. They call it ten miles, but it was over twenty before we came to Newtown. King Charles was att Newtowne in Kedewen in Mountgomeryshire upon ye 19^th^ and ye 20^th^ days of September 1645.

"Sep. 21, Sunday. Over ye mountaynes, less barren than the day before, by Sir Arthur Blayns howse to Llanvyllyn, a borough towne in Mountgomeryshire.

"Sep. 22. The King marched from Llanvyllyn . . . through Mochnant and so along ye tops of ye mountaynes to Chirk Castle."

One account says that the King marched via Knighton, Clun and Kerry to Newtown on the 19th. But this is hardly consistent with the above account, which seems to imply that no towns or villages were passed. No doubt the existence of the garrison at Montgomery made it necessary to take to the mountain roads. The route may well have been over Clun Forest, by the old track still traceable across the Black Mountain to Kerry, without passing by the town of Clun, which seems to be excluded by the fact of not seeing "a house or church."

This expedition reached Rowton Heath, near Chester, on September 24, 1645, where Charles suffered a severe defeat

and was compelled to retreat to Lichfield and on to Newark He gave orders to Sir William Vaughan, General of horse in Shropshire, to do his best in making another attempt to succour the besieged. This Vaughan did, and in a few days after the last occurrence, the Cavaliers were near Clun. "Col. Hungerford, Governor of Stokesay, sent a party of 6 firelocks to alarm them at Bishop's Castle," and was informed by the five prisoners they took, that Sir William Vaughan's levies for the relief of Chester were not more than 3,000. "They lay at Bishop's Castle Oct. 24, the foot sore weary with the long march from Weobley." Vaughan pressed on with his forces towards the beleaguered city, but met with a total defeat on Saturday, Nov. 1, at the hands of Col, Mitton in command of an overwhelming force.

Retreating from the scene of conflict near Denbigh, Symonds writes :—

Satterday, Nov. 8, Marched to Lansanfraid.
Munday, Nov. 10, to Newtowne.
Tuesday, to Knighton, a pretty towne; Com. Radnor.
Here Mr. Crowder, ye sheriff of ye shire, lives.

Hungerford seems to have been an energetic officer: for on Nov. 23rd he commanded a force from his own garrison, Montgomery and New Radnor, which defeated the two Royal regiments quartered at Pembridge. And Lord Calvin, the Scotch nobleman, who was Governor of Broncroft, did not spare those of the other side when his men were short of provisions. Sir Thomas Edwards, Bart., the Royalist ex-High Sheriff of Shropshire, wrote on Jan. 22, 1645-6, in a letter to Sir Francis Otley at Ludlow :—"I lately suffered from Broncroft Castle: the Lord deliver me from the hands of these oppressors."

The Civil War was now dragging its weary length to a close. The King's cause was desperate. More than half of the men now remaining under his colours with Sir William Vaughan in Shropshire were reformado officers, officers of regiments that had ceased to exist, from being cut up, disbanded, or so reduced in numbers, that there was no need of officers. A band of broken men and desperate who had all to gain and nothing to lose by war. Their routes were

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marked by plundering, for it was only by plunder that they could live.

One such expedition came to Clun, an account of which is given in the *True Informer* of Feb. 14; and the *Cities Weekly Post* of Feb. 10-17, 1645-6. The following are the words of the latter :—

"Sir William Vaughan expecting to be besieged at High Ercall by some of Sir William Brereton's forces who were lately before Chester,[1] sent out a strong party of horse to bring in provisions to maintain them if the place were besieged, and to levy contributions and to take what prisoners they could, intending if they were persons of estate, that they should purchase their deliverance either by ransom or exchange. Having received these orders, they march through a great part of Shropshire plundering as they went. They went from Clun to Knighton and Presteign, thence, by Brampton Bryan and over Leintwardine Bridge, were proceeding towards Ludlow. The Governor of Stokesay receiving the alarm sallied out against them with considerable strength, and having followed them seven miles overtook them and set on their party, which immediately did fly towards their main body, where they grew so bold as to stand still awhile and look our forces in the face. But finding we were resolute to encounter them and came up in good equipage to perfect that resolution, they obeyed again the ignominious counsel of their fears and fled from the field. But being closely pursued by Capt. Marvin, they were forced to take refuge in a church[2], into which they got and some of their horses and stood upon their guard. But before they got into the church we had a sharp conflict with them which put them to the rout. We killed 3 or 4 of their men, a Captain and Lieutenant, and others, and took some prisoners among whom were some of note and quality. They had no sooner entered the church, but the alarm was

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[1] Chester surrendered Feb. 5, 1645-6. Lord Byron had held out to the last, and had to yield to want of food and fuel. The horses, dogs and cats had been eaten, and he could do no more. He had held the place for 16 weeks.

[2] The *True Informer* says "Stoak Church," a highly improbable place if we take it for Stokesay, when we consider this was the very spot whence their pursuers had come. Perhaps Stoke S. Milborough was meant, which is 6½ miles from Ludlow.

brought to Ludlow, and notice was given in what danger they were in, if sudden relief were not sent. A strong party of horse was immediately drawn out for their rescue. But our men understanding of their coming and being wearied before with their long march and the ill wayes made heavy by the thaw,[1] which more deeply did corrupt them, retreated back, not having one man slain or wounded in this service."

In consequence, no doubt, of complaints of Vaughan's expedition, the Parliamentary Committee felt they must do something, and on Feb. 22, 1645-6 Thomas Kettleby and Miles Ashton wrote to the Bailiffs and inhabitants of Bishop's Castle, stating they had received orders from the Committee to protect the town from the violence and wrongs of the common enemy (to wit the Royalists.) They would not be sent alone, but be amply supplied with troops under their command. These officers were carefully chosen. Captain Kettleby had a month or so before been mentioned in despatches (*Weekly Account*, Dec. 10, 1645) for his gallantry and skill at Benthall. Ashton also was, no doubt, an experienced soldier.

But the war was by this practically over as far as Shropshire was concerned. On March 22, 1645-6, Sir William Vaughan, with the last army remaining to the king, suffered total defeat at Stow, in Gloucestershire, and on March 27th High Ercall surrendered. There were now left only two loyal garrisons, Ludlow (which held out till June 1st) and Bridgnorth. But on April 26, Sir Robert Howard, governor of the latter, agreed to surrender his charge to the commissioners of the Parliament, and the fifth article of the treaty was:—"Sir Robert Howard, Sir Vincent Corbett, Sir Edward Acton, and Sir Francis Ottley, each with horses and arms, and two men a piece with their swords and wearing apparel, shall have liberty to go home, and in two months to make peace with the Parliament, or go beyond the seas, or to a garrison, on engaging themselves to do nothing prejudicial to the Parliament in the meantime."

[1] In Dec., 1645, and Jan., 1645-6, there was a very severe frost, the River Severn being frozen over. When the frost broke up at the end of January there were great floods all over the country, rendering traffic almost impossible. This would increase the hardships of the plundered districts.

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Sir Robert had defended his charge bravely during a three weeks' rigorous investment and bombardment, but the mines of the enemy compelled him to choose between yielding or being blown up.

When the first civil war was at last at an end, the victors had an opportunity to punish the vanquished. This they did by heavy fines on, or sequestration of their property.

The supporters of the defeated King had to pay for their loyalty, and heavily too, as the sequestration accounts of Sir R. Howard, Mr. Walcot, and others of the neighbouring gentry, show. Sir R. Howard was fined £952; Mr. Walcot £947; Mr. W. Waring £737.[1]

The castles and manorhouses hitherto undestroyed were dismantled or slighted, and in 1647 Stokesay was condemned to suffer this doom, but escaped with the destruction of the north tower. The splendid castle of Montgomery was reduced to the condition we see to-day, and Caus met with a like fate. Traces of the struggle were left no doubt in many, if not most of the villages around Clun. At Clun itself the church was partially in ruins. An entry in the Trinity Hospital Accounts seems to refer to this—"1646 paid for timber to make siles[2] for the seates in the church that were broken up and carried out of the church when the church was burnt 3s 8d." And a couple of years later the following petition (preserved amongst the *State Papers*) was made:—

To the Right Honourable the Lords and Commons assembled in High Court of Parliament.

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[1] In the *Calendar of the Committee of Compounding* are these notices:—
Humph. Walcott, Walcott, Salop, begs to compound, and says he was imprisoned at Ludlow, but escaped (vol. ii., p. 1060.)
9 March, 1646. Fine passed by House £500, provided petitioner allows £40 a year to each of four ministers in the parish of Clun.
23 May, 1646. Sir Robert Howard, K.B., Clun, Salop, submits on articles of Bridgenorth, of which he was Governor, having been a member of Parliament, and deserted.
Had liberty on its surrender for two months to go to his own habitation and compound.
19 April, 1646. Walter Waring begs to compound. On 7 August his fine was fixed at £737, but it was reduced on 10 March, 1648, to £511.

[2] Siles [sills] were the floor timbers into which the seats were fixed.

The humble Petition of Jeremy Powell, Esquire, on behalf of himself and the Parishioners of Clunne in the County of Salopp, sheweth. That whereas a great Part of our Church and Steeple, which was covered with lead, and furnished with Four Bells, were during these late Troubles burnt by an officer of the King's Party (lest it should be made a garrison for the Parliament, or a future defence and shelter for the souldiers, as formerly it had been); the loss thereof amounting to Eight Hundred Pounds at the least. And for as much as your Petitioners are now detitute both of church and chapel wherein to hear the Word of God and receive the Sacraments, to the Spiritual Prejudice of your Petitioners and their Families. And forasmuch also as your Petitioners, by reason of their great sufferings from the King's Party for their good affections to the Parliament in these late wars, are made unable to re-edify the same:

They humbly pray (the Truth of all this appeareth by the Attestation of the Parish to the Committee of Salopp, under their several hands, as also by the certificate of the said Committee to your Lordships hereunto annexed) that your Lordships will be pleased to order that Eight Hundred Pounds may be assigned to the Parish out of the composition of Sir Robert Howard, Lord of the Honour and Manor aforesaid: And that your Petitioner who is intrusted by the Parish herein may have Power to raise the said sum of Eight Hundred Pounds out of the Rents and Profits of the said Sir Robert Howard in the said county of Salopp, for the Re-edifying of the said church. And your Petitioners will ever pray, etc.

30th March, 1647. Jeremy Powell.

Apparently the above petition fell on deaf years, for in 1664 a brief was issued throughout England to collect money for the "reparation of Clun Church."[1]

[1] The petition for the Brief was presented to the July Quarter Sessions for Shropshire in 1664, and was entitled "for the Repair of Clun Church, sworn at £5,000." Nearly a hundred years later the Church was again in need of treatment, and at the Sessions of July, 1755, a request was made for a Brief for "Rebuilding Clun Parish Church." In 1877 the Church was a third time restored, when the balance of the money collected by the Brief of Charles II. was used, this having, with interest, increased to £2221 12s. 1d."

On Dec. 23, 1645, Mr. Humphrey Walcot had been ordered to settle £160 on Clun Parish as part of the fine for his loyalty to the King, "viz., £40 per ann. apiece for the maintenance of four ministers in the severall chappels in the parish of Clun in the said co.:"

Perhaps we may see Froysell's hand in this as well as in the petition. He was a friend and client of Mr. Walcot and Sir Robert Howard; and, since his friends had to be fined, he no doubt thought that the fines should be made to do as much good as possible to Clun, and so the money would be "kept in the place."

When the Royalist soldiers destroyed Clun Church, they did not forget to pay attention to the Hospital. Failing the church, this would be the next best building in the town to turn into a place of refuge and defence. So the wall around the garden was levelled lest it should be loopholed for musketeers, and perhaps serve the defenders as nobly as the famous loopholed orchard wall at Hougoumont did on that long Sunday afternoon of Waterloo. But not satisfied with this almost necessary precaution they committed much wanton and useless damage. The latter of the following entries refers to this:—

1645. Paid for trouse[1] & carage, to set on the wall that the souldiers had cased to be pooled downe, to save our gardens 0 2 8

1646. Paid the glasier for mending the windows which the souldiers did brake the second time .. 0 15 0

Bishop's Castle Church had to be partly rebuilt, the earlier one having been damaged by fire when serving as a military post for the Parliamentarians in 1645. And at the Court of Quarter Sessions for Shropshire in April, 1662, a petition for a Brief was presented "for the Repairs of Bishop's Castle Church, sworn at £1,200."

At Lydbury North there are bullet marks on the South door, possibly the scene of a military excution in this war.

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[1] The word *trouse* commonly means rough brushwood, such as hedge toppings, but its special meaning is the material used for making pleached or plashed hedges, i.e., the long branches that are interwoven between stakes to make a temporary fence, as distinct from a growing hedge, which is notched at the bottom and then laid down and pleached between stakes.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

For there is evidence that churchyards were often used for this purpose in those days. At many churches in Warwickshire, as at Wootton Wawen, at Stratford-on-Avon, and at Kenilworth, marks of shot are still to be found on the church walls.[1] In Burghall's diary is this entry:—"1644-5. Jan. 24, Colonel Hughes was shot at the chancel end at Nantwich for having taken the covenant and afterwards returning to the enemy."

Stokesay Church had to be rebuilt in 1654, having been badly injured while the Castle was garrisoned in the War. There is an inscription on the chancel arch: "An. Dom. 1654. The church was rebuilt by the pious oversight of George Powell, gent, and George Lambe, Churchwardens. This arch was given by John Cheshire, Joyner."

If time and space permitted it might be possible in most parishes around Clun to discover and note traces left by the struggle, or traditions of incidents which took place in its course, but this would entail minute and careful inquiries on the spot, and search in the parish registers and church account books still surviving.

Unfortunately the Clun Registers only begin in 1653, after the appointment of official Registrars by Parliament. Probably the earlier ones had never been handed over to the Clun official by Thomas Froysell, or if so, were not thought by the Registrar worth preserving. The legend that the previous records were lost in the confusion of the fire during the Civil War is probably baseless. For then the present registers would begin in 1645 or 1646, as is the case of Shrawardine, where the earlier one was so destroyed, but a new one was begun at once.[2] This absence of a Parish Register during the war

[1] See *Popular Customs and Superstitions in Warwickshire*, a Lecture given by Sir Benjamin Stone, M.P., in the Birmingham Institute, Nov. 1, 1901.

[2] A large number of Shropshire Registers do not go back beyond 1653, e.g., Ashford Carbonel, Lilleshall, Loppington, Prees, Stoke S. Milborough and Upton Magna.

At Cheswardine, Chetwynd, High Ercall, and Whittington, the earlier book is preserved, but a new one is begun in 1653. At West Felton the one up to that date is preserved, but the one begun then is lost.

In Shrawardine Register is a note saying that "the old Regyster Book was burnt on June 22, 1645," but the present one begins Oct. 10th, 1645, so that very little time was lost in getting a new one, in obedience to the order of the Directory of Aug. 23, 1645.

doubtless deprives us of many interesting notes which would go far to fill up the numerous gaps in our knowledge of what took place during that time at Clun.

There is, however, a happier relic of the war than the marks of injuries to buildings and legends of cruelties, which most parishes possess. The now famous and distinctive breed of white-faced Hereford cattle originated in a Flemish herd imported from Dunkirk by Lord Scudamore of Holme Lacy, possibly through assistance of his neighbour, Colonel Edward Harley, Governor there, to replace his stock, all of which had been lost in the Civil War. Lucan wrote—"Alta sedent civilis vulnera dextrae." But here is some alleviation for the deep wounds inflicted on the district 260 years ago.

Unfortunately the data are insufficient to argue from with any certainty as to the effects of the opinions of the clergy on their Parishioners in the struggle between King and Parliament. But it seems legitimate to conclude that owing to the teaching of their spiritual pastors and masters the inhabitants of Clun were from the very first disposed to side with the Parliament rather than with the King. The Puritan ideas, which they had heard for over 40 years from the lips of Erasmus Powell and Thomas Froysell, not to mention Vavasour Powell, must have taken root; and we may safely conclude that, despite having Cavaliers as Landlord and Patron, Clun was a Roundhead town at the beginning of the war. But its unprotected situation, with no strong fortress in its midst for defence, made it the happy hunting ground of foraging parties from both sides; so its parishioners joined the ranks of the Club-men. Then as time went on, and the King's cause became desperate, they again openly adopted their old principles, and posed as Parliamentarians.

With Clun we may compare its neighbour, Bishop's Castle. Here the teaching had for long been the very opposite to that delivered by Powell and Froysell. Gervas Needham, appointed in 1629, was an ardent Royalist, who at the first outbreak of the war stood forth bravely for his Monarch, and suffered accordingly from the hands of his

opponents, who burnt "his house and his goods also"[1] and sequestered his living. So at first the inclinations of the town were for the King, judging at least from the entries in the Corporation Books quoted above. But since Bishop's Castle, like Clun, lay open and undefended to marauders, its inhabitants also enlisted with the Clubmen, and by the road of attempted neutrality passed over to the support of principles they had at first abjured, and to the assistance of the Parliamentary Committee of the county. They found it impossible to be neutral, for neutrality meant being treated as hostile by both sides, instead of by only one. So as the Royalist was the losing cause they joined the winning and became Roundheads.

Though we cannot be exactly certain of all this, owing to our insufficient knowledge of what took place, we must feel sincere pity and sympathy with the people of Clun, surrounded as they were by garrisons, whose soldiers, of whichever side they might be, had to live, and did not care whence their provisions came, but plundered indiscriminately friend and foe alike. "Nulla fides pietasque viris qui castra sequuntur." And of one thing we may be quite sure, that Clun was not a very pleasant place to live in during the first Civil War, and that its inhabitants must have often wished that they too, like their Vicar, could retire from the town and find a safe and comfortable home in distant London.

In the compilation of this paper I have been very materially helped by the notes and hints of the Rev. J. E. Auden, M.A., Vicar of Tong, who has made a special, and very careful and complete study of the Civil War period in Shropshire. A. M. A.

CLUN CASTLE THE GARDE DOLOUREUSE.

The late Mr. R. Jasper More, M.P., was a very strong supporter of the idea that Clun was the original of the Castle in Sir Walter Scott's *Betrothed*. There are many things which point to the probability of this theory, or at least to the fact that Sir Walter had studied carefully the history of Clun. "The Castle of Garde Doloureuse upon the Marches of Wales

[1] Walker, *Sufferings of the Clergy*, ii., p. 319.

was one of those formidable castles on the frontiers of the Ancient British, on the ruins of which the traveller gazes with wonder." The patron saint of its custodian was St. Mary Magdalene of Quatford, and the church there still bears this dedication. His Chaplain and Secretary was "a black monk of the house of Wenlock," and the advowson of Clun formerly belonged to this Benedictine Abbey. The present bridge at Clun may be still described in the words of the story as "an ancient bridge, a high, narrow combination of arches of unequal size." The "Red Pool," some three miles from the Castle, is reminiscent of the Red Lake River which still flows through the parish at the same distance. In Clun Church are two monuments to persons named Fleming, and their descendant, the Rev. H. Fleming Baxter, Vicar of Sibdon, used to say he was sprung from Flemish ancestors who made their way into the Marches of Wales in the 12th century.[1] Lastly, the mention of the buttery, "where each March and October the butler brewed mighty ale from the best barley in Shropshire," and of Red, or Powis, Castle not far away, also hints that Sir Walter was thinking of Clun. The suggestion that Garde Doloureuse is but "a playful translation" of Pains Castle, Breconshire, may be dismissed at once when we remember that in Sir Thomas Mallory's *Morte d'Arthur*, Sir Lancelot's Castle is "the Dolorous Gard," and that Sir Walter Scott was a lover of romance, not of plays upon words.

The late Miss Lane, landlady of the Buffalo Inn, was wont to point out the room which Sir Walter occupied, the bedstead on which he slept, the chair on which he sat, and the table at which he wrote the first three chapters of the *Betrothed*. But I do not know if she had anything more than tradition to support her information, nor whether the statement often made by Mr. Jasper More, that Sir Walter brought his family to stay at Clun was founded on fact. If the famous novelist ever was in the neighbourhood, I should think it was more likely as a visitor to Lord Powis at Walcot. At all events, he knew Powis Castle well.

A. M. A.

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[1] See *Giraldus Cambrensis, Iter, lib. xi.*

THE SEQUESTRATION PAPERS OF SIR THOMAS EYTON, KNIGHT, OF EYTON-ON-THE-WEALDMOORS.

EDITED BY THE REV. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.

SIR THOMAS EYTON was in March, 1646-7, fined in the sum of £818, and in November, 1650, in the further sum of £158 2s., making a total fine of £976 2s., for his "delinquency." His offence was "that he lived in the enemy's quarters, and adhered to his Majesty against the Parliament, and was in Conway Castle at the time of its surrender." He certainly took a more prominent part in the Civil War than did some of the other royalists, still his fine was a very heavy one; and, as Gardiner has pointed out,[1] it was exceedingly unjust, in the case of Civil War, to mark off one portion of the population as being specially guilty, and to exasperate it by laying special burdens upon its shoulders.

A MS. preserved at Eyton Hall, entitled "A Genealogical Account of the Family of Eyton, of Eyton-super-Wildmore, in the County of Salop," by George Morris, 1831, gives the following account of Sir Thomas:—

Sir Thomas Eyton (1642, 18 Chas. I.) was an active and zealous supporter of the monarchy during the unfortunate differences between King Charles and the Parliament; and stands ninth in the List of the "Ingagement and Resolution of the principal gentlemen of the Countie of Salop for raising and maintaining of forces at their own charge for the defence of his Majestie, their Countrey &c." He was also a gentleman in whom confidence might be placed in those troublesome and suspicious times; for in a letter[2] from Sir John Weld to Francis Oatley, Esq., dated Aug. 29, 1642, Sir John says, "I pray peruse this enclosed coppy of a letter sent to Sir

[1] See Gardiner's *History of the Great Civil War*, III., 196—199.
[2] This letter is given in the *Transactions*, 2 S. VI., pp. 37-38.

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[1] See Gardiner's History of the Great Civil War, III., 196—199.

[2] This letter is given in the Transactions, 2 S. VI., pp. 27 &c.

Francis Kinarston and shew it to Sir Vincent Corbet and Mr. Eiton. I doubt not of their care seeing the dangers are so apparent." It appears from the following entry in the Wellington Register, that in 1644 Mr. Eyton was surprized by the enemy and taken prisoner: "1644 Feb. 22, a party of Horse of y^e^ Rebels from Wemme Co: Salop past Buildwas bridge under pretence of being y^e^ King's forces; surprized Sir Thomas Eyton at his own house, and on their return tooke away y^e^ guard at y^e^ same bridge." There appears some confusion in this account, for if he were surprised (as from the entry in the register there can be little doubt) it is evident either that the party which surprised him could not be from Wem, or that some other bridge instead of Buildwas was passed; because Eyton lies between Wem and Buildwas, and is several miles distant from the latter place: more probably the party came from Wenlock. On account of his loyal and active exertions on behalf of the unfortunate Charles I., the Parliament compelled Sir Thomas to compound for his estate by the payment of no less than £976, a very large sum in those days. Only fifteen gentlemen in the county had to pay so much. (Geo. Morris' MS., pp. 43, 44).[1]

"The Eytons of Eyton super Wildmoor (i.e., Weald or Woody Moor) in the County of Salop, rank amongst the most ancient of the Shropshire Families; there being very few that can deduce their genealogy in an unbroken strain of lineal descent from so early a period of our history, and still fewer that remain in possession of property which has accompanied that lineal descent from nearly if not quite seven hundred[2] years." (Geo. Morris' MS., p. 19). In the reign of Henry II. Robert de Eyton held the three manors of Eyton on the Wealdmoors, Bratton and Horton, all of which were held at *Domesday* by Warin, who held them of William Pantulf under Earl Roger de Montgomery. It is therefore probably a fact that Robert de Eyton was the lineal descendant and heir of Warin; and moreover, Warin was probably a blood relation of William Pantulf, since the descendants of Robert de Eyton have uniformly quartered

[1] I am indebted to Mrs. Eyton of Eyton for kindly permitting me to make extracts from this and other MSS. preserved at Eyton.

[2] This was written in 1831. It is now 1908 (nearly 800 years).

the Arms of Pantulf without any difference.[1] At the rebellion of Earl Robert de Belesme the Eytons must have been loyal to the King, as they were among the very few Shropshire gentry who were not dispossessed of their estates at that time. Shortly after the year 1170 Robert de Eyton gave the Manor of Buttery to Shrewsbury Abbey, with the consent of his overlord Ivo Pantulf. In 1394 John de Eyton served the office of Sheriff; and in 1440 his great-nephew Nicholas Eyton was Sheriff.[2] This Nicholas married a daughter of John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, and was the lineal ancestor of the Royalist officer, and of the family residing at Walford and Eyton at the present day.

Sir Thomas Eyton, the royalist, was the second son of Sir Philip Eyton of Eyton on the Wealdmoors,—who had been knighted at Tamworth on 20 August, 1619, and who served the office of Sheriff of Shropshire in 1633,—by his wife Mary, daughter of Dr. David Yale, Chancellor of Chester. He was born about the year 1605, and matriculated at Oriel College, Oxford, on 9 April, 1624, being then aged 18, but does not seem to have taken his degree. His elder brother Robert Eyton, who was six years his senior, went to Oxford in 1616, but seems to have died at an early age, unmarried. Sir Philip Eyton died in April, 1636, and was buried at Wellington, when his son Thomas succeeded to his property, which consisted of the manor of Eyton, and lands and tenements in Horton, Preston, Newport, Wellington, Watling-street, Leaton, Wrockwardine, Bratton, Bridgnorth, Stafford, Ingwardine, Lawley, and Malinslee.

On the 8th of August, 1642, fourteen days before the King raised his standard at Nottingham, about one hundred of the loyal gentlemen of Shropshire signed a Declaration and Protestation, expressing their confidence in the King's government and their resolve to adventure their lives and fortunes in his defence. Amongst these signatories was Thomas Eyton, Esquire, then on the Grand Jury.[3]

Francis Newport (afterwards Earl of Bradford) wrote a letter on August 23rd to Francis Ottley, offering to meet

[1] Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, VIII. 26, &c.
[2] Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, pp. 56, 70.
[3] *Transactions*, 2nd Series, VII. 243.

him that afternoon "eyther at Tom Eyton's, or at a little blind alehouse in the longe-wood."[1] Shortly after this Eyton must have gone to Nottingham, where he evidently had an interview with the King, who gave him a despatch for Ottley, for Eyton wrote the following letter on 4th September:—

"Cosen Franke, Though you failed me at Morton Corbett in my way, I hope better of you now I am returned from Nottingham. I hear you are going yourself to-morrow from whence I came, lett me by all means speak with you, for I have a dispatch to you from the King, and must impart unto you what I have already done, and how you must apply yourself at Court, if you expect any good issue. For never had Prince more Traytors about his Person, and good intentions injured by misinterpretations. I pray, fail not to meet me at Atcham bridge, or Jack Dawes's house an ale house over the way, by seven o'clock to-morrow morning. This 4th. I rest. Sr Your Kinsman.[2]

To my much honoured Kinsman

Francis Ottley, esqr. at his house in Salop, present these."

On September 19th, the King was at Wellington, where he harangued his army, and knighted the Sheriff, Sir John Weld of Willey. On the 20th, he entered Shrewsbury, and took up his abode at the Council House. During his stay in Shrewsbury, the King knighted a number of gentlemen: on Sept. 21st, Francis Ottley; on the 22nd, John Weld, junior, of Willey, and Walter Wrottesley; on the 27th, Colonel Thomas Biron; on the 29th, Arnold de Lisle, a Frenchman, and Thomas Scriven of Frodesley. On October 1st, Richard Wyllis, of Fen Ditton, Thomas Lyster of Rowton, and Richard Biron; on the 9th, Gerard Eaton of co. Denbigh, and on October 11th, Thomas Eyton of Eyton.[3] Owen and Blakeway suggest that, as Lyster brought the King "a purse of gold," and was rewarded with the honour of knighthood, it is not improbable that Thomas Scriven and

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[1] *Ibid*, VI. 36.

[2] The kinship was somewhat distant. Thomas Eyton's great-great-uncle, Richard Eyton, married Mary Ottley, who was great-great-aunt to Francis Ottley. I do not know of any nearer relationship.

[3] These names and dates are taken from Shaw's *Knights of England*, II. 214.

Thomas Eyton evinced their gratitude for knighthood by similar contributions.[1] There is, however, not the slightest proof that this was the case. The gentlemen of Shropshire voluntarily brought their plate and money to Charles, but not with a view of being knighted. Richard Gibbons, the Mayor of Shrewsbury, was offered knighthood, but declined the honour. Sir Richard Newport, it is true, had to pay £6,000 for his patent of peerage.

Sir Thomas Eyton was one of the signatories to the "Engagement and Resolution" of the gentlemen of Salop, issued later in the year 1642, whereby they undertook to raise a regiment of Dragoneers for the defence of the King, under the command of Sir Vincent Corbet, by the 20th of December.[2]

There are extant amongst the Ottley Papers two more letters from Sir Thomas Eyton to Sir Francis Ottley, dated in February, 1642-3, which it would be well here to reproduce. The first was written from Whitchurch; the second, a week later, from Stafford.[3]

"Frank, Here we are ready for any work we shall be set on, for our own countrymen will give us no wages. Yesterday the neighbouring people gave us an alarm, betwixte 40 and 50 issued out of Nampw^{ch} [Nantwich], did some harm by plundering and took away an honest sick Gent, and 2 of his servants, and lighted on 2 or 3 of Ned Owen's men and returned. I know you have been told the discourse before this. I pray be a means to send in unto me all my Soldiers of the Town, Dick Williams and the rest. Well, Adieu till I see [you]. I rest in hast Thy Tom: Eyton.

Whitch[urch], Sunday 11th Feb. [1642-3.]

To Sir Francis Ottley at Shrewsbury give these."

"Honest Francisco. Having so fitt oppertunity I thought good to give you account of what we do here, and such occurrencies as have happened in these parts. This morning about 10 a clock, Coll. Hastings marched out of Town with about 700 Horse; I speak with the least, I am sure, for they

[1] *History of Shrewsbury*, I. 423.
[2] *Transactions*, 2nd series, VII. 255.
[3] *Ibid*, VI. 73, 71.

have 15 Colours. I suppose they walk toward where Sir Wm. Brereton was last night; whether he will stay for them or not I know not; which way he wheeles his long face is not yet known here; last night he sent out betwixt 2 and 300 Horse, it was conjectured here either to plunder Sr. John Persall's or Mr Willm. Fitzherbert's House; but the more learned think he removed further off from Mr Hastings, as not willing to endure the breath of the Malignant. This night we expect some news, what happens at any time worthy your Cognizance [I] shall studye to acquaint you with. In the mean time I remain Thy T: Eyton.

Stafford 18th Febr. 1642[-3.]

To ye Worthy Governor of Shrewsbury Sr Francis Ottley these present."

From these letters we may gather that at this time Sir Thomas Eyton was watching the movements of the enemy's troops in the north and west of the county, and keeping Sir Francis Ottley informed of all that was taking place. Thomas Bushell, the superintendent of the Shrewsbury mint, writing to Ottley a little before this, after he had left the town, says: "present my love and servis to . . . . . Sr. Thomas Eton, &c."

In the middle of 1644, the town of Shrewsbury was in a state of great exhaustion, owing to the decay of trade, and the heavy contributions which the inhabitants were called upon to provide; and on October 12th, the Corporation made a forcible representation to Sir Francis Ottley, the Governor, pointing out the impoverished state of the town, and their inability to provide a troop of horse.[1] In consequence of this representation, the Corporation of Shrewsbury and the Royalist Commissioners for the County sent a letter to his highness Prince Rupert, supplicating him "to take a present tax off, and remedie the many defects of this place," &c. This letter is dated at Shrewsbury, 21 October, 1644, and bears the Seal of the town, and is signed by Thomas Edwards, High Sheriff, Sir Francis Otley, governor, Sir Richard Lee, Sir Thomas Eyton, Francis Sandforde, Thomas Owen, James Lacon, Richard Treves, and Francis Smyth.[2] Prince

[1] See Owen and Blakeway's *History*, I. 443.

[2] This letter is offered for sale in J. Tregaskis's Catalogue, no. 426.

Rupert and the County Commissioners accordingly held a sitting on November 1st, and ordered that the Lord of Bridgewater's rents should be responsible for the payment of the officers and soldiers; but as these proved inadequate, the Corporation were compelled to levy an assessment of £200 "upon the abler sorte of people."[1]

In February, 1644-5, a party of the Parliamentarian horse seem to have "surprized Sir Thomas Eyton at his own house," and made him prisoner. The same month the King appointed a Commission of Association, under the Great Seal, for the counties of Worcester, Hereford, Salop and Stafford, "for preserving our rights, our people's liberties and properties, resettling the peace of our Kingdoms," &c., and nominated certain persons to associate themselves for certain ends therein expressed. This Commission was dated 5 February, 1644-5; and on 25 August, 1645, the King, who was then at Huntingdon, appointed Sir Vincent Corbet, Sir Edward Acton, and Sir Thomas Edwards, Barts., Sir Thomas Eyton, Knight, Timothy Littleton, serjeant-at-law, and Thomas Littleton, and Charles Baldwin, Esquires, additional Commissioners for the county of Salop, to be added to the former Commission.[2] On 18 September, Robert Howard writes from Bridgnorth to Lord Digby:— "I find gentlemen very willing to embrace the Association; but the county is so far under the command of the rebels, that there is no safe place of meeting, but in the garrisons of Bridgnorth and Ludlow, where, from what I observe, we may expect rather opposition than furtherance. Send a Privy Seal directed to the gentlemen under-named [the above seven, including Sir Thomas Eyton], as resolved at Lichfield."[3]

We next find Sir Thomas fighting in Wales, and besieged in Conway Castle. Conway was one of the last royal fortresses to hold out: it was besieged by General Mytton, and defended for a time by Archbishop Williams of York, and afterwards by Sir John Owen, the Governor; but it was summoned on 9 August, but held out three months longer,

[1] See Owen and Blakeway, I. 443-4.
[2] Cal. State Papers, Dom., 1645-7, page 80.
[3] Ibid, pages 143-4

and was finally compelled to surrender in November, 1646.[1] It was at Conway that Mytton most cruelly caused the Irish defenders to be tied back to back, and thrown into the river, and "sent by water to their own country"! On the surrender of Conway Castle, Sir Thomas Eyton had a pass, signed by Mytton, permitting him with his horses, servants and with swords to pass to his dwelling house. On 27 February, 1646-7, he petitioned to compound for his delinquency, and sent in a particular of his estate. His estates seem to have been heavily incumbered, and were charged with annuities payable to his brother William Eyton, his uncle Thomas Eyton, and his sister Frances Charlton; and he estimated that he had lost, by reason of the wars, at least £2,000,—a large sum in those days. The same day he took the Covenant and the Negative Oath, by which he bound himself never again to bear arms against the Parliament. His Petition to compound was considered, and on 18 March, 1646-7, his fine was fixed at £818; but it appearing to the Commissioners that his estate was undervalued, he sent in some additional particulars in November, 1650, showing that his estate was worth £79 1s. per annum more than his first estimate, and on the 20th November he was fined in the further sum of £158 2s. 0d., making (as already stated) his total fine for his "delinquency" £976 2s. The first fine was paid on 20 March, 1646, and the further fine on 26 December, 1650.

Besides his composition and fine as a delinquent, it must not be overlooked that Sir Thomas was also assessed by the Committee for the Advance of Money for war purposes. This assessment was first ordained by Parliament in 1643, the ratio of the assessment being one-twentieth of the real and one-fifth of the personal estate of all owners of property alike. A summons was served, and in default of payment within a month, the lands and houses were seized and the goods sold. The estimates of the estates were often assessed much too high, and royalists were especially dealt with.

[1] Gardiner says December 18th, quoting the *Perfect Diurnal*. (See *Hist. Civil War*, III., 139.) But Eyton's pass is dated 13th November, and it had then surrendered. The Articles of Surrender are dated 9th November. Holt Castle held out till Jan. 19th, Chirk till Feb. 28th, and Harlech the last to surrender) till March 13th, 1646-7.

On 6 August, 1646, an Order was made that the officers of the Committee for compounding should certify the names of those who acknowledged delinquency, and that all these delinquents should be assessed for the one-twentieth. Sir Thomas Eyton was assessed at £500; and on 26 October, 1647, his estate was ordered to be sequestered for non-payment of his assessment. On 13 December, 1650, it was ordered that as, on calculating his estate, his assessment was found to be £254, he should pay £100, and should then be heard as to his debts contracted before 1642, and what money he has lent in the country, towards his one-fifth and one-twentieth; and also that his sequestration be taken off, on his giving good security to pay the remainder of his fine, if ordered. On 10 January, 1651, it appearing on his statement, that the £100 he has paid in was his full proportion for his one-twentieth, his assessment of £500 was discharged.[1]

It also appears, from the proceedings of this Commission, that Sir Thomas Eyton, "a Commissioner of Array, and in arms for the King," owed £1,300 to one Leake, of Staffordshire, late Baron of the Exchequer and a delinquent, which sum was "secured on his demesnes in Eyton."[2]

Sir Thomas did not live to see the Restoration, but died in the month of March, 1658-9, and was buried at Wellington on March 24th. He married about 1631, Margaret, daughter of Richard Thornes of Shelvock, Sheriff of Shropshire in 1610, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Mytton. Lady Eyton was therefore first cousin to the Parliamentary General, Thomas Mytton; whilst her brother Francis Thornes was a royalist officer, and was captured at Shrewsbury 22 Febr., 1644-5, and was fined £720 for his delinquency.[3] Lady Eyton survived her husband, and was buried at Wellington 29 November, 1679. By her, Sir Thomas Eyton had fourteen children:—

(1) Phillip, bapt. at Wellington 20 Febr., 1632-3, matric. at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, 5 Dec., 1651, admitted of Gray's Inn, 1653, married Lucy, daughter of Sowdley Wedgwood

[1] See the Calendar of the Committee for the Advance of Money, II., 108.
[2] Ibid, III., 1184.
[3] See *Transactions*, 2nd Series, VI., 332.

of Eilerton, and had issue four sons and 3 daughters, buried at Wellington, 20 March, 1671-2.

(2) Thomas, bapt. 1 Jan., 1633-4. B.A. of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, 1655, admitted of Gray's Inn, 1653, buried at Wellington, 3 August, 1703.

(3) Robert, bapt. 1 Jan., 1634-5, living in 1645, and in 1688.

(4) William, of Sandford, bapt. 1 Jan., 1635-6, admitted of Gray's Inn, 1652, living in 1688.

(5) Anne, mar. to Rev. Roger Hayward, D.D., Prebendary of Lichfield, and Chaplain to Charles II. He died 14 Nov., 1680.

(6) Mary, bapt. 20 Febr., 1637-8, mar. to Thomas Pigott of Chetwynd (3rd son of Thomas Pigott, the royalist.)[1]

(7) Margaret, bapt. 6 May, 1639, and buried 3 May, 1645.

(8) Frances, bapt. 16 Dec., 1640, and buried 10 May, 1645.

(9) Lettice, bapt. 24 Feb., 1641-2, and buried 4 October, 1651.

(10) Elizabeth, mar. 1663 to Richard Lyster (son and heir of Thomas Lyster of Rowton.) He died 1697.

(11) Margaret, bur. 1 March, 1653-4.

(12) Eleanor, buried 18 Sept., 1662.

(13) Rev. John, born circa 1649, M.A. of Christ Church, Oxford, Rector of Eyton 1676, Vicar of Wellington 1689, died 22 February, 1708-9, and buried 25th at Wellington. He married Rachel, daughter of Thomas Acton of Gatacre Park (second son of Sir Edward Acton of Aldenham, 1st Bart.), and had issue 3 sons and 2 daughters. From him the family of Eyton of Walford and Eyton are lineally descended.

(14) Charles, born circa 1650, M.A. of Christ Church, Oxford, buried 21 August, 1720.

The following is an abstract of Sir Thomas Eyton's Will:—

Will of Sir Thomas Eyton, of Eyton upon Wildmore, co. Salop, Knight. Dated 23 March, 1651.

My Will and desire is that there be no pressing charges or expenses at my funerall, in regard of the greatness of my debts. My goods and chattells both moveable and unmove-

[1] Ibid, 3rd Series, VI., 79.

of Ellerton, and had issue four sons and 3 daughters, buried at Wellington, 20 March, 1671-2.

(2) Thomas, bapt. 1 Jan., 1623-4, B.A. of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, 1655, admitted of Gray's Inn, 1659, buried at Wellington, 3 August, 1703.

(3) Robert, bapt. 1 Jan., 1634-5, living in 1685, and in 1688.

(4) William, of Sandford, bapt. 1 Jan., 1635-6, admitted of Gray's Inn, 1652, living in 1688.

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(13) Rev. John, born circa 1619, M.A. of Christ Church, Oxford, Rector of Eyton 1670, Vicar of Wellington 1685, died 22 February, 1708-9, and buried 25th at Wellington. He married Rachel, daughter of Thomas Acton of Gatacre Park (second son of Sir Edward Acton of Aldenham, 1st Bart.), and had issue 3 sons and 2 daughters. From him the family of Eyton of Walford and Eyton are lineally descended.

(14) Charles, born circa 1630, M.A. of Christ Church, Oxford, buried 21 August, 1720.

The following is an abstract of Sir Thomas Eyton's Will:—

Will of Sir Thomas Eyton, of Eyton upon Wildmore, co. Salop, Knight. Dated 23 March, 1681.

My Will and desire is that there be no pressing charges or expenses at my funerall, in regard of the greatness of my debts. My goods and chattells both moveable and unmove-

able, to my wife Margaret, towards the discharge of my debts. I doe require and charge my son and heir Phillip Eyton, upon my blessinge that he will be ruled and advised by his mother, and Francis Thornis of Shelvake, and Richard Ottley of Pitchford, esquires, both in his marriage, and disposinge and managinge of his estate, and freeinge and cleringe of the same from incumbrances. My son Phillip is to receive from his mother £14 per annum for his maintenance until his marriage, at which time (if he marry with the consent above specified) the whole estate is to be settled upon him his issue and his brethren, at the discretion of Dame Margaret, Francis Thornis and Richard Ottley. If however he marry without their consent, the whole estate is to go to Dame Margaret for ten years, for raising money to pay my debts, and then for raising portions for the younger children. But if she marry within that period, then the whole estate, excepting the manors of Horton and Malenslee, is to go to Francis Thornes and Richard Ottley, upon trust to raise money for the aforesaid purposes. And if my son Phillip marry without consent, he is to receive £40 per annum, and no more, until all my debts are discharged. I appoint my wife Dame Margaret sole executrix of my Will, and Francis Thornes and Richard Ottley overseers. Witnesses:—Francis Thornes, Lawrence Seddon, George Hosier, William Cheshire, and Walter Howgrange.

Will proved P.C.C. 2 May 1659 by Dame Margaret Eyton, widow and executrix. (249 Pell.)

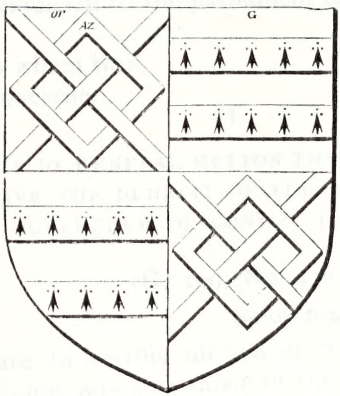
In 1701 Sowdley Eyton, the last surviving of Philip Eyton's sons, died without issue, when the estates passed to his uncle, the Rev. John Eyton, Rector of Eyton and Vicar of Wellington.

An uncle of Sir Thomas, Sir Robert Eyton, also took part in the Civil War, and is named fifth in the List of the Principal Gentlemen of Shropshire who signed the Engagement and Resolution of 1642; but he was slain during the War.

Amongst the living descendants of Sir Thomas Eyton, the royalist officer, are Mrs. Isabel Margaret Hay Morris-Eyton

of Wood Eaton, Archibald Cumberland Eyton, of Eyton, Esq., Prebendary Robert Eyton, Francis William Dayrell, Esq., Henry John Beckwith, Esq., of Silksworth House, Durham, and the Rev. Richard Lewis Irvine Neave.

EYTON ARMS.



The Arms of Eyton are,—Quarterly, 1 and 4, Or a fret azure (for *Eyton*); 2 and 3, Gules two bars ermine (for *Pantulf*).

Eyton Hall lies about 2½ miles north of Wellington. The ancient mansion at Eyton stood beyond the present house, north of the Church, and is said to have been destroyed during the Civil War. No part of it now remains, and even the site can scarcely be traced. The present house is quite modern; and some account of it is given in Leach's "County Seats of Shropshire."

It remains only to add that the Sequestration Papers[1] which follow were copied from the originals in the Public Record Office, and were purchased from the transcriber by the Society. For the loan of the block of Arms we are indebted to the Editors of the *Montgomeryshire Collections*.

SEQUESTRATION PAPERS.

SIR THOMAS EYTON, OF EYTON, SALOP.

I.

PASS FOR SIR THOMAS EYTON TO TRAVEL FROM CONWAY TO HIS DWELLING HOUSE, 13 NOV., 1646.

(G. 199, No. 19).

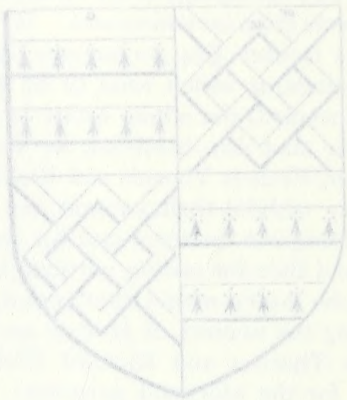
Conwaie 13th Nov. 1646.

The bearer hereof S[r] Thomas Eyton Knight is to be protected in his person and goodes according to the Articles

[1] See a summary of them in the "Calendar of the Committee for Compounding," Vol. III., page 1674.

of Wood Eaton, Archibald Cumberland Eyton, of Eyton, Esq.; Prebendary Robert Eyton, Francis William Dayrell, Esq., Henry John Bockwith, Esq., of Sillsworth House, Durham, and the Rev. Richard Lewis Irvine Neave.

EYTON ARMS.



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SIR THOMAS EYTON, OF EYTON, SALOP.

I.

PASS FOR SIR THOMAS EYTON TO TRAVEL FROM CONWAY TO HIS DWELLING HOUSE, 13 NOV. 1646.

(C. 109, No. 19).

Conwaie 13th Nov. 1646.

The bearer hereof Sr Thomas Eyton Knight is to be protected in his person and goodes according to the Articles

[1] See a summary of them in the "Calendar of the Committee for Compounding," Vol. III., page 1974.

made upon the surrender of Conwaie Castle which hee is to have the benefitt of you are therefore to suffer the said Sir Thomas Eyton his horses servants w^th^ swords to pas to his dwelling house or travell vpon his necessary occasions during the space of six months without molestac'on they doing nothing preiudiciall to the parliament or breach of the saide Articles. THO. MYTTON.

To all to whom this
may concerne.

II.

CERTIFICATE BY GENERAL MYTTON THAT SIR THOMAS EYTON IS TO HAVE THE BENEFIT OF THE ARTICLES AGREED ON AT THE SURRENDER OF CONWAY CASTLE. 1 FEBRUARY 1646-7.

(G. 199, No. 15).

Salop first of februarie 1646.

These are to certifie all whom it may concerne that S^r^ Tho. Eyton was a member of the garrison of Conwaie and is to have the benefit of the articles agreed vpon at the surrender thereof.

Tho. Mytton

III.

SIR THOMAS EYTON BEGS TO COMPOUND FOR HIS DELINQUENCY. 27 FEBRUARY, 1646-7.

(G. 199, No. 14).

To the Right Hono^ble^ the Comissioners ffor Compositions with Delinquency.

The humble Petition of S^r^ Thomas Eyton Knt.

Sheweth

That yo^r^ Petitioners Estate being wholly in the Kings Quarters hee did adhere to his Maiestie in this warre against the Parliament for w^ch^ his delinquency his Estate is vnder Sequestration. Hee is comprised within the Articles at the surrender of Conway Castle.

Hee prayes hee may be admitted to a ffauourable Composition for his said estate and delinquency according to the said Articles.

receiued this 27 ffebru. 1646

Referred to 'ye Sub Comittee

Jo. Leech.

Tho. Eyton

IV.

A PARTICULAR OF HIS ESTATE.

(G. 199, No. 23).

A perticuler of the reall and personall estate of Sir Thomas Eyton of Eyton in the Countie of Salop.

	£	s.	d.
Hee is seized of an estate in fee of and in the mannor of Eyton the demeasnes whereof weare worth yearly before these times of	160	0	0
Hee is seized the like estate of other small tenemen[ts] in the said worth before these times ...	38	6	11
Hee is seized of the like estate of severall tenem[ts] in Harton worth before these times yearely ...	66	18	11
Hee is seized of the like estate in severall other tenem[ts] in Preston of the yearely value before these times of	21	16	8
Hee is seized of the like estate of seuerall tenem[ts] in Newport of the yearely vallue before these times off	8	19	0
Hee is seized of the like estate in severall tenements in Wellington and Watlingstreete of the yearely vallue before these times of	19	9	2
Hee is seized of a like estate of severall tenem[ts] in Leaton and Wrockkurdine of the yearely vallue before these times of	10	13	11
Hee is seized of the like estate in Breatton of seuerall tenem[ts] of the yearly vallue before these times of	34	19	0
Hee is seized of the like estate of and in one tenement in Bridgnorth worth yearly before these times	1	10	0

Hee is seized of and in one meese place in Stafford the house being burnt worth yearely 0 13 0

Hee is seized of the like estate in Certaine Cheefe rents or quitt rents in Ingardine and Lawley worth yearely 1 4 6

Hee hath the patronage of the vicarage of Wellington and parsonage of Eyton.

Hee hath had Cole Mynes and Iron stones that are now drowned worth yearely 5 0 0

Hee prayes to be allowed as followeth vizt.:

The chiefe rents to his Maiestie 8 5 8

One Annuitie to William Eyton his brother as appeares by order of the Comittee 60 0 0

One Annuity to Thomas Eyton per an. 20 0 0

One Annuity to ffrances Charlton his sister as appeares by affidavit 40 0 0

Hee was seized of an estate in ffee in Certaine Lands in Malinsley in the said County of the yearely vallue of ffourescore and fiue poundes part of the said lands are in Mortgage to Thomas Brookes and William ffitzharbert for the payment of six hundred poundes upon the ffeast of the Purification of the Virgin Mary fforty seaven as appeares by deed bearing date the first of May 14 Caroli.

The other lands in Malinsley are in mortgage to ffulke Crumpton for the sum of Two hundred and fifty poundes w^{ch} Lands are fforfeited aboue ffouer yeares since as appeares by deed Bearing date the 13 Martii 17 Caroli.

Hee hath lost in his estate by reason of these warres at least to the value of 2000 0 0

The Lands in Bretton aforesaid are past ouer to Edward Mitton Esq^{r} of Lincolns Inne and William Whitefield for a security of fiue hundred poundes the deeds cannot as yet be produced but apeares by affidauit to bee soe and that the money is yet due which he prayes may be considered.

Owing by him.

Hee is indepted to seuerall persons by specialities	3000	0	0
There is an extent for two hundred pounds dept. now in Charge vpon his lands at the suite of Hatton Barners w^{ch} hee prayes may be allowed			

There is owing to him.

ffrom Richard Dutton by bond	400	0	0
ffrom M^{r} Simon Weston	215	0	0
His personall estate and some arreares of rent he vallues to bee worth	100	0	0
ffrom Thomas Pearson	20	0	0

This is a true perticuler of his estate w^{ch} hee desires to compound for and hee doth submitt himselfe to the fine to imposed by this hono^{ble} Comittee according to his articles &c.

THOMAS EYTON.

V.

CERTIFICATE THAT HE TOOK THE NATIONAL COVENANT AND NEGATIVE OATH. 27 FEBRUARY, 1646-7.

(G. 199, No. 17).

These are to certify that S^{r} Thomas Eyton of Eyton in the County of Salop Knight did freely and fully take the Nationall Covenant and subscribe the same vpon the Seven and twentieth day of ffebruary 1646. The said Covenant being administered unto him according to order by me.

WILL'M BARTON

Minister of John Macharies London

Probat. est.

(No. 18).

S^{r} Thomas Eyton of Eyton in the County of Salop knight took the negative oath this 27th of ffeabury 1646.

THO. AMCOUT.

VI.

HIS PETITION IS REFERRED. 27 FEBRUARY, 1646-7.

(G. 4, p. 31). [See also under III.]

27 February 1646.

S^{r} Thomas Eyton of Eyton

V.

CERTIFICATE THAT HE TOOK THE NATIONAL COVENANT AND NEGATIVE OATH. 27 FEBRUARY, 1646-7.

(C. 199, No. 17).

These are to certify that Sr Thomas Eyton of Eyton in the County of Salop Knight did freely and fully take the Nationall Covenant and subscribe the same vpon the Seven and twentieth day of ffebruary 1646. The said Covenant being administered vnto him according to order by me.

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Minister of Iohn Macharies London
Probat. est.

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Sr Thomas Eyton of Eyton in the County of Salop knight took the negative oath this 27th of ffebury 1646.

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VI.

HIS PETITION IS REFERRED. 27 FEBRUARY, 1646-7.

(C. 4, p. 31). [See also under III.]

27 February 1646.

Sr Thomas Eyton of Eyton

VII.

HIS DEPOSITION AS TO HIS LIABILITIES. 18 MARCH, 1646-7.

(G. 199, No. 27).

S^r^ Thomas Eyton Knt. maketh oath that ye Lands in Bratton in his particular expresd to be in Mortgage of Edward Mytton of Lincolns Inn Esq. and William Whittfield of Holborne for the securing of fiue hundred poundes are really soe and the money yet wholly vnsatisfyed and that the deeds whereby this appeares he cannot at present produce nor doth he know where the same are. And he also deposeth that ye seuerall annuityes to his brother William of threescore poundes yeerly to his sister ffrancis Chorleton of fforty poundes and to his Vncle Thomas Eyton of twenty poundes in his particular mentioned are really in charge vpon his estate in his particular expressed And that all the three partyes his Vncle, brother and sister for ought this deponent knoweth to ye contrary are now liuinge and that their seuerall annuityes are still due and in charge vpon his estate duringe their seuerall liues and that ye seuerall sums in Mortgage vpon Malinislie are yet wholly vnsatisfyed.

THO. EYTON

jur. 6° die Martii 1646.

JOHN PAGE.

Thomas Eyton
18 Marcii 1646.
Rept. 7 Marcii 49
ffyne £818.
20 Novemb. 1650.
ffine at 10^th^ £158.

VIII.

DEPOSITION OF EDWARD EYTON, OF LONDON.

13 MARCH, 1646-7.

(G. 199, No. 21).

March 13, 1646.

Edward Eyton of London gent. maketh oath that about seuen yeares since Sir Thomas Eyton of Eyton in the county of Salop did by a deed bearing date aboute ye same time passe away his intrest in ye towneshipp of Bratton in ye county aforesaid to Edward Mitten of Salope gent. and to William W^m^ Whitfield for saue them harmless of ye

VII.

HIS DEPOSITION AS TO HIS LIABILITIES. 18 MARCH, 1646-7.

(C. 199, No. 27).

Sr Thomas Eyton Knt. maketh oath that ye Lands in Bratton in his particular expresd to be in Mortgage of Edward Mytton of Lincolns Inn Esq. and William Whitfield of Holborne for the securing of five hundred pounds are really soe and the money yet wholly unsatisfyed and that the deeds whereby this appeares be cannot at present produce nor doth he know where the same are. And he also deposeth that ye severall annuityes to his brother William of threescore pounds yearly to his sister Francis Chorleton of forty pounds and to his Uncle Thomas Eyton of twenty pounds in his particular mentioned are really in charge vpon his estate in his particular expressed. And that all the three partyes his Uncle, brother and sister for ought this deponent knoweth to ye contrary are now liuinge and that their severall annuityes are still due and in charge vpon his estate during their severall lives and that ye severall sums in Mortgage vpon Malinsie are yet wholly vnsatisfyed.

Tho. Eyton

Jur. 6° die Martii 1646.

John Pace.

Thomas Eyton

18 Marcii 1646.

Repd. 7 Marcii 49

Hyne £818.

20 Novemb. 1650.

Hine at 10m £158.

VIII.

DEPOSITION OF EDWARD EYTON, OF LONDON.

13 MARCH, 1646-7.

(C. 199, No. 21).

March 13, 1646.

Edward Eyton of London gent. maketh oath that about seuen yeares since Sir Thomas Eyton of Eyton in the county of Salop did by a deed bearing date aboute ye same time passe away his intrest in ye townesihp of Bratton in ye county aforesaid to Edward Mitton of Salope gent. and to William Wm Whitfield for sane them harmless of ye

Ingagmt of £1000 w^ch^ they then became bound w^th^ ye s^d^ S^r^ Thomas for w^ch^ dept ye s^d^ parteyes are now sued (and haue been long since) there beinge of late yeares no interest paid nor anney parte of ye dept satisfied.

EDW. EYTON.

jurat. 13° Martij 1646.

ROBT. AYLETT.

IX.

REPORT AS TO HIS DELINQUENCY AND ESTATE, MARCH, 1646-7.

(G. 199, No. 1).

Thomas Eyton of Eyton in the County of Salop Esq.

His delinquency that he lived in the enemys Quarters and adhered to his Ma^tie^ against the Parliament in this vnnaturall warre and was in Conwey Castle at the tyme of the surrender and is to haue the benefit of those Articles as by Coll. Myttons certificate of the first of ffebruary 1646 doth appeare, the ninth article of which is that the Governor and others in the said Castle at the surrenderinge thereof shall haue the liberty to compound for their delinquencies at such Rates as if they had come in before the first of December last, before the date of the Articles which beares date the 9^th^ of Nouember 1646, and that this liberty shall extend unto all but such as beinge under the first and second exceptions are exempted from pardon provided they compound within six months and he petic'oned here the 27^th^ of ffebruary 1646.

He hath taken the National Covenant before Wm. Barton Minister of John Macharye's the 27^th^ of ffeb. 1646 and the negative oath heere the same day.

He compounds upon a particular deluired in under his hand by which he doth submitt to such ffine &c. and by which it doth appeare

That he is seized in ffee to him and his heires in possession of and in the Mannor of Eyton in the County of Salop and of and in the demeasne of the said Mannor and of other small ten'ts lyinge and beinge there, and of seuerall Ten'ts in Harton in the said County and of seuerall other Ten'ts in Preston, Newport, Wellington, Watling-streete and Leaton, Worockkurdine, Breatton, Bridgnorth, Stafford and of

certaine cheife rents in Ingardine and Lawley, all seuerally menc'oned in the perticuler of his estate with the seuerall values and respective rents w^ch^ were yeerly together before theis troubles £364 7s. 4d.

That he is seized of a like estate of and in certaine Cole mynes and Iron stone which are now drowned and vnder water of the yeerly value of £5.

That he was seized of certaine lands and Ten'ts in Malingsley in the said County of the yearly value before theis troubles £85.

Parte of theis lands last menc'oned the Compounder by a deed of demise and lease dated the 30^th^ day of March in the 17 yeere of his Ma^ties^ reigne hath demised and to farme let vnto one ffulke Crompton of greate Dawley in the County of Salop gent. to hold for 99 years under a pepper Corne rent with a proviso and condic'on that if the Compounder his Executors Administrators and Assignes or any of them should pay to the said Crompton his Executors Administrators or Assignes the som'e of £270 upon the 14^th^ day of April 1642 at the Castle of greate Dawley, then the said lease to be void and he hath deposed that the said money was not paid and that it is still owinge and the lease in fforce.

It is also deposed that he hath mortgaged the other parte of the said lands of Malinsley aforesaid vnto Thomas Brookes and Wm: ffitzherbert for the payeing of £600 upon the ffeast of the Purification of the Virgin Mary, which shall be in the yeare of o^r^ Lord 1647 which he did by deed of Mortgage dated the first of May in the 14^th^ yeere of King Charles and is vnsatisfyed.

It is alsoe deposed that his lands in Bretton aforesaid are past over to Edward Mitton Esq. of Lincolns Inn and to Wm. Whitfield for securinge them of a debt of £500 and that the deeds cannot be produced, and doth depose that the said money is still due and oweinge.

That he owes to seuerall persons £3000.

That there is oweing to him from seuerall persons named in his particular the som'e of £735.

Out of which he craues to be allowed £8 5s. 8d. a ffee farme rent paid to the Crowne for his Mannor of Eyton and lands in Eyton Bretton and as by the Receiuo^rs^ acquittances

£60 per ann. an annuity payable to Wm. Eyton his brother issueinge out of the said Mannors and lands to hold duringe tearme of his life as by affidauit, and that he is livinge and still receiues the same.

£20 per an. Annuity payable vnto Thomas Eyton his vncle issueinge out of the said Mannors and lands to hold duringe tearme of his life, as by affidauit and that he is livinge and still receues the Annuitye.

£40 per an. an Annuity payable to ffrancies Charlton his sister duringe tearme of her life and is likewise issueinge out of the said Mannors as by affidauit and that the Grauntee is liueinge and still receiues her Annuitye.

He prayes it may be considered that he hath lost by theis warrs in reason of goods and Chattels £2000.

D. WATKINS.

18 March 1646
fyn at x^th^ £818. RICHARD VINNAR.

X.

HE IS FINED AT ONE-TENTH, 18 MARCH, 1646-7.

(G. 4, p. 42).

18 March 1646.

Thomas Eyton of Eyton in Com. Salop Esq. ffine at a tenth £818.

XI.

HE BEGS TO COMPOUND FOR UNDERVALUATIONS OF HIS ESTATE, 6 MARCH, 1650.

(G. 199, No. 8).

To the honourable the Comission^rs^ for Compounding &c.

The humble petition of S^r^ Thomas Eyton
Sheweth

That yo^r^ Petitioner is informed of certain Resolutions of Parliament whereby Liberty is given to any that have undervalued their estates vpon their Compositions who may Compound for the same.

But soe it is that yo^r^ Petitioner is not att present able to expresse his vndervalue by reason his papers whereby he formerly compounded are above 100 miles from him, which he hath sent for and shall speedily receive and will then

exhibit a Note of the undervalues to yo^r Hon^rs and shall at present Name the estate soe undervalued viz. Preston super Wildmore and something in Eyton and Horton Wood, which though it may not bee att present soe satisfactory to yo^r Hono^rs as yo^r Petitioner desires

Hee humbly prayes you will be pleased to receive this his petition that he may enjoy the benefitt of the said resolues, which give time only till the 24 of this instant November (as he is informed) and that you will give such further Order or directions herein as to yo^r Hono^rs shall be thought most

For which he shall pray &c.

6 November 1650 Tho. Eyton

Referred to M^r Reading

Jo. Leech.

XII.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULAR OF HIS ESTATE.

(G. 199, No. 9).

A perticuler of ye reall and personall estate of S^r Thomas Eyton of Eyton in the County of Salop.

	£	s.	d.
In his former particuler he inserted an estate of certeine small Tenem^ts in Eyton worth before these tymes	38	6	4
ffor w^ch Tenem^ts in Eyton there may be added the sum'e of	20	1	0
He is seized of the like estate of seuerall Tenem^ts in Horton worth before these tymes yearely	66	18	11
Whereas there was given in £66 18^s 11^d for Horton, Horton's Wood was therein comprehended as belonging to Horton for the rents of Horton itself çame but to ffifteen pounds the rest was put in for Horton's Wood, yet I desire there may be added thereunto the sume of...	28	0	0
He is seized of ye like estate in seuerall other Tenem^ts in Preston of the yearely value before these tymes of	21	16	8

I desire there may be added to ye lands in Preston 20 0 0
Hee is seized of ye like estate of seuerall Tenem^ts^ in Newport of ye yearely value before these tymes of ... . 8 19 c
I desire there may be added to the Lands in Newport 11 0 0
[[1]Hee is alsoe seized of the like estate of and in one Tenem^t^ in Bridgnorth worth yearly before theise tymes ... ... 1 10 0]
Hee is reized of and in Meeseplace in Stafford the hous being burnt worth yearely 0 13 0
[[2]Hee is seized of the like estate in certaine cheife rents or quit rents in Inguardine and Lawley worth yearely 1 4 6
Hee hath the patronage of ye vicaridge of Wellington and parsonage of Eyton.
Hee hath had Cole Mynes and Iron and Stone y^t^ are now drowned worth yearely ... ... 5 0 0]
Hee was seized of an estate in ffee in certaine Lands in Malensley in ye said County of the yearely value of ffower score and ffive younds.
Part of w^ch^ said Lands are in Mortgage to Thomas Brookes and William ffitzharbert for the paym^t^ of Six hundred pounds vpon ye ffeast of ye Purification of the Virgin Mary fforty Seaven as appears by deed bearing date the ffirt of May 14^o^ Carol.
Other Lands in Malinsley are in Mortgage to ffulke Crompton for the sum of Two hundred and ffifty pounds w^ch^ Lands are fforfeited aboue 4 yeares since as appeares by deed bearing date the 13 Martii 17^o^ Carol.
ffor what was ouer and aboue the Lands in Mortgage in Mallinsley, I desire may be added the sume of 40 0 0

Charges vpon ye Lands.

One Annutie to W^m^ Eyton his brother as appeares by order of the Com^tee^ 60 0 0

[1] Crossed out in original.
[2] Crossed out in original.

[illegible]

I desire there may be added to ye lands in Treston ... 20 0 0

Hee is seized of ye like estate of seuerall Tenem[ts]

in Newport of ye yearly value before these

tymes of 8 19 0

I desire there may be added to the Lands in

Newport 11 0 0

[1]Hee is alsoe seized of the like estate of and in

one Tenem[t] in Bridgnorth worth yearly before

theise tymes ... ... 1 10 0]

Hee is seized of and in Messeplace in Stafford

the house being burnt worth yearly 0 13 0

[2]Hee is seized of the like estate in certaine cheife

rents or quit rents in Ingwardine and Lawley

worth yearly 1 4 6

Hee hath the patronage of ye vicaridge of Wel-

lington and parsonage of Eyton.

Hee hath had Cole Mynes and Iron and Stone

y[e] are now drowned worth yearly ... ... 5 0 0]

Hee was seized of an estate in fee in certaine

Lands in Malensley in ye said County of the

yearly value of fower score and five pounds.

Part of w[ch] said Lands are in Mortgage to

Thomas Brookes and William Hitchinbert for

the paym[t] of Six hundred pounds vpon ye

feast of ye Purification of the Virgin Mary

forty Seaven as appeares by deed bearing date

the 1[st] of May 14[o] Caroli.

Other Lands in Malinsley are in Mortgage to

Hulke Crompton for the sum of Two hundred

and fifty pounds w[ch] Lands are forfeited aboue

4 yeares since as appeares by deed bearing

date the 13 Martii 17[o] Caroli.

for what was ouer and aboue the Lands in

Mortgage in Mallinsley, I desire may be added

the sume of 40 0 0

Charges vpon ye Lands.

One Annuitie to W[m] Eyton his brother as ap-

peares by order of the Com[co]... ... ... 60 0 0

---

[1] Crossed out in original.

[2] Crossed out in original.

One Annuitie to Thomas Eyton his vncle ...	20	0	0
One Annuitie to ffrancis Charlton his sister as appears by affidavit	40	0	0
Hee hath lost in his estate by reason of theis warres at least ye value of	2000	0	0

Oweing by him.

Hee is Indebted to seuerall persons by specialties	3000	0	0

There was an extent for two hundred pounds debt then in Charge upon his Land at ye suite of Hatton Barnes w^ch^ he prayed might be allowed.

This is a true perticuler and I desire to bee admitted to compound according to the Articles Conwey w^ch^ were formerly allowed mee

THO. EYTON.

XIII.

REPORT AS TO HIS FURTHER ESTATE. NOVEMBER, 1650.

(G. 199, No. 5).

According to yo^r^ Order of the 6 of November 1650 vpon the petic'on of S^r^ Thomas Eyton of Eyton in the County of Salop Knt. desireing to add to his former Composic'on of his owne discovery I finde

That hee Compounded here the 11 March 1646 at a tenth, amongst other things, for lands in fee in Eyton aforesaid of the yearly value of £38 6^s^ 4^d^. To which vallue he desires to add of his owne discovery £20 1^s^ per ann. more.

Hee also compounded in fee for lands in Horton of the yearly valleu of £66 18^s^ 11^d^. To which valleu he desires to add to the valleu of the lands and woods in Horton in his new perticuler menc'oned £28 per ann. more of his owne discovery.

Hee also compounded for seuerall tenements in Preston in the said County of the yearly vallue of £21 16^s^. To which vallue he now desires to add of his own discovery £20 per an. more.

Hee also Compounded for seuerall tenements in Newport in the said county of the yearly vallue of £8 19^s^. To which vallue he now desires to add of his own discovery £11 more.

One Annuitie to Thomas Eyton his vncle ... 20 0 0
One Annuitie to Francis Charlton his sister as
appeares by affidavit 40 0 0
Hee hath lost in his estate by reason of this
warres at least ye value of 2000 0 0
Oweing by him.
Hee is Indebted to seuerall persons by specialties 3000 0 0
There was an extent for two hundred pounds
debt then in Charge vpon his Land at ye suite
of Hatton Barnes w^ch be prayed might be
allowed.
This is a true perticuler and I desire to bee admitted to
compound according to the Articles Conwey w^ch
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THO. EYTON.

XIII.

REPORT AS TO HIS FURTHER ESTATE. NOVEMBER, 1650.

(G. 199, No. 5).

According to yo^r Order of the 6 of November 1650 vpon
the petic'on of S^r Thomas Eyton of Eyton in the County of
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his owne discovery I finde
That hee Compounded bore the 11 March 1646 at a tenth,
amongst other things, for lands in fee in Eyton aforesaid of
the yearly value of £38 6^s 4^d. To which value he desires
to add of his owne discovery £20 1^s per ann. more.
Hee also compounded in fee for lands in Horton of the
yearly vallon of £66 18^s 11^d. To which vallon he desires to
add to the vallon of the lands and woods in Horton in his
new perticuler mencioned £8 per ann. more of his owne
discovery.
Hee also compounded for seuerall tenements in Preston in
the said County of the yearly value of £21 10^s. To which
value he now desires to add of his own discovery £20 per
an. more.
Hee also Compounded for seuerall tenements in Newport
in the said county of the yearly value of £8 10^s. To which
value he now desires to add of his own discovery £11 more.

ffor all which vndervallues he desires to compound of his owne discovery.
20 Nov. 1650

20 Novemb. 1650
ffine at 10th, £158 2s.

Jo. Readinge.

XIV.

HE IS FINED FURTHER AT ONE-TENTH, £158 2S. 0D. 20 NOVEMBER, 1650.

(G. 12, p. 22).

20 November 1650.

Sir Thomas Eyton of Eyton in ye County of Salop knt. vpon an addic'onall particular for an estate.

In fee per Ann: £20 1s 0d	40	2	0
More in fee per An. £28 0s 0d	56	0	0
More in fee per An. £20 0s 0d	40	0	0
More in fee per An. £11 0s 0d	22	0	0
Fine at $\frac{1}{10}$	£158	2	0

XV.

CERTIFICATE OF PAYMENT OF HIS FINE.

(G. 199, No. 3).

Vpon perusall of the Bookes and papers lately belonging to the late Comtee and Comrs for Compounding and Managing estates then under sequestration &c.

I find that Sr Thomas Eyton of Eyton in the County of Salop Knt. had 2 ffines set by the Comittee and Comrs for his delinquency. The first the 18 of March 46 £818 and ye second the 20th of November 1650 upon his own discovery at £150 2s 0d and ye aforesaid ffines were paid into the then Treasury as followeth vizt. 20th of March 1646, £409 and ye 26 December 50, £567 2s 0d wch at the request of . . . . . is certified by me.

XVI.

RECEIPT AND NOTE OF HIS PAYMENTS, TOTAL £976 2S. 0D 26 DECEMBER, 1650.

(G. 199, No. 14).

Sr Thomas Eyton of Eyton in the County of Salop what hee compounded for and when and at what times payed. Eyton Sr Tho. of Eyton in Com. Salop £818 2s and £158 2s additional is £976 2s p'd as foll' 20 March 1646 and 26 Dec. 1650 £567 2s.

for all which vadervalues he desires to compound of his
owne discovery. 20 Novemb. 1650

20 Nov. 1650 fine at 10th, £158 2s.

Jo. Reading.

XIV.

HE IS FINED FURTHER AT ONE-TENTH, £158 2s. 0d.

20 NOVEMBER, 1650.

(G. 12, p. 22).

20 November 1650.

Sir Thomas Eyton of Eyton in ye County of Salop knt. upon an addic'onall particular for an estate.

In fee per Ann: £20 1s 0d 10 2 0
More in fee per An. £28 0s 0d 5 6 0
More in fee per An. £20 0s 0d 10 0 0
More in fee per An. £11 0s 0d 22 0 0

Fine at $\frac{1}{10}$ £158 2 0

XV.

CERTIFICATE OF PAYMENT OF HIS FINE.

(G. 199, No. 3).

Vpon perusall of the Bookes and papers lately belonging to the late Com^rs and Com^rs for Compounding and Managing estates then under sequestration &c.

I find that S^r Thomas Eyton of Eyton in the County of Salop Knt. had 2 fines set by the Comittee and Com^rs for his delinquency. The first the 18 of March 46 £818 and ye second the 20th of November 1650 upon his own discovery at £150 2s 0d and ye aforesaid fines were paid into the then Treasury as followeth viz. 20th of March 16$\frac{46}{47}$, £109 and ye 26 December 50, £507 2s 0d w^ch at the request of . . . . . is certified by me.

XVI.

RECEIPT AND NOTE OF HIS PAYMENTS, TOTAL £976 2s. 0d.

26 DECEMBER, 1650.

(G. 199, No. 14).

S^r Thomas Eyton of Eyton in the County of Salop what fine compounded for and when and at what times payed. Eyton S^r Tho. of Eyton in Com. Salop £818 2s and £158 2s additionall is £976 2s p'd as foll' 20 March 16$\frac{46}{47}$ and 26 Dec. 1650 £507 2s.

EXTENT OF THE MANOR OF CHESWARDINE, AND A MOIETY OF THE MANOR OF CHILDS ERCALL, 24 OCTOBER, 1280.

THE Extent or Survey of the Manor of Cheswardine, dated 24 October, 1280, and of a Moiety of the Manor of Child's Ercall, which follow, were extracted and translated by Mr. W. K. Boyd, for the Society, from the original Surveys in the Public Record Office. That for the Manor of Ellesmere, dated four days later, and for the Manor of Welch Hampton, dated 4 November, 1280, are printed in the *Transactions*, 2nd Series, XI., 252, &c. These Extents show the exact conditions of the manors, with their acreage and value, the names of the tenants and their rentals, &c.

Roger Lestrange was the Lord of all these four manors. The value of the Manor of Cheswardine was £6 14s. 8½d. The moiety of Child's Ercall was worth £2 7s. 4½d. At Child's Ercall were some *nativi*, or tenants in villeinage, and *coterelli*, or inferior tenants of the soil. It is not clear why only a moiety of the manor was valued to the lord. (See Eyton's *Antiquities*, viii., 14.)

Roger le Strange was the third son of John le Strange and Lucia, daughter of Robert de Tregoz. He married Maud de Beauchamp, but died 31 July, 1311, without issue by her. On 24 July, 1304, the King granted him a weekly market at Cheswardine on Mondays, and a yearly fair of three days' duration, on the eve, day, and morrow of the Translation of St. Swythin, July 14, 15, and 16. The Inquest taken on his death does not relate to his Shropshire estates, which were all probably settled. (See Eyton X., 32, and 262 for pedigree.)

W.G.D.F.

EXTENT OF THE MANOR OF CHESWARDINE, AND A MOIETY OF THE MANOR OF CHILDS ERCALL, 24 OCTOBER, 1580.

The Extent or Survey of the Manor of Cheswardine, dated 24 October, 1580, and of a Moiety of the Manor of Child's Ercall, which follow, were extracted and translated by Mr. W. K. Boyd, for the Society, from the original Surveys in the Public Record Office. That for the Manor of Ellesmere, dated four days later, and for the Manor of Welch Hampton, dated 4 November, 1580, are printed in the Transactions, 2nd Series, XI., 252, &c. These Extents show the exact conditions of the manors, with their acreage and value, the manors of the tenants and their rentals, &c.

Roger Lestrange was the Lord of all these four manors. The value of the Manor of Cheswardine was £6 12s. 8½d. The moiety of Child's Ercall was worth £2 7s. 4½d. At Child's Ercall were some *nativi*, or tenants in villeinage, and *coterelli*, or inferior tenants of the soil. It is not clear why only a moiety of the manor was valued to the lord. (See Eyton's *Antiquities*, viii., 140.)

Roger le Strange was the third son of John le Strange and Lucia, daughter of Robert de Tregoz. He married Maud de Beauchamp, but died 31 July, 1321, without issue by her. On 24 July, 1304, the King granted him a weekly market at Cheswardine on Mondays, and a yearly fair of three days' duration, on the eve, day, and morrow of the Translation of St. Swythin, July 14, 15, and 16. The bequest taken on his death does not relate to his Shropshire estates, which were all probably settled. (See Eyton X., 32, and 202 for pedigree.)

W.G.D.T.

EXTENT OF THE MANOR OF CHESWARDINE.

RENTALS AND SURVEYS. PORTF. 14, NO. 23. P.R.O.

[24th Oct., A.D., 1280.]

Extent of the Manor of Chesewardin made on Thursday next after the Feast of St. Luke the Evangelist in the 8th year of the reign of King Edward; before Thomas Bosse, Thomas de Thorp, and Philip de Say, Clerk; by William de Chippeknolle, Richard Forester, Richard Wodeclerk, Richard del Hull, Hugh le Paumer, Alexander du Clay, John de Huntebeche, William, son of William, son of Hugh, Hugh, son of Henry, and other Jurors.

Who say on oath that the lord holds in demesne 44 acres of land, the worth of an acre 8^{d}, sum whereof 29^{s} 4^{d}, and that the lord holds two water-mills which render 30 quarters of ripe corn the worth of a quarter 3^{s}. The sum whereof 4^{li} 10^{s}. For which mills he pays to William de Chippeknolle half a mark; and to the lord of Tireleye 6^{d}; and to the lord of Golstan 6^{d}.

And that the lord holds 2½ vivaries, which are worth 26^{s} 8^{d} by the year.

And that the herbage of the park is worth 6^{s} 8^{d}.

Sum 8^{li} 15^{d}.

Free Tenants.

Richard Forester (Forestarius) holds one virgate of land and a half by charter, and renders 9^{s} 4^{d} by the year and 4 cocks at two terms of the year or 4^{d}.

And Hugh at the head of the vill (ad capud ville) holds one oxgang of land, and renders 20^{d} at two terms; and he holds by charter.

And Richard, son of Philip, and Gilbert, son of Gilbert, holds one oxgang of land by charter, and render 20^{d} by the year.

And William, son of William, holds one virgate and a half and half an oxgang of land, and renders 12^{s} by the year.

And Henry, son of Anian, holds one virgate and a half and renders 10^{s}.

And William, son of Walter, holds one assart and renders 6^{d} by the year.

EXTENT OF THE MANOR OF CHESWARDINE

RENTALS AND SURVEYS. PORTF. 14, NO. 23. P.R.O.

[24th Oct., A.D., 1280.]

Extent of the Manor of Cheswardin made on Thursday next after the Feast of St. Luke the Evangelist in the 8th year of the reign of King Edward; before Thomas Bosse, Thomas de Thorp, and Philip de Say, Clerk; by William de Chippeknolle, Richard Forester, Richard Wodeclerk, Richard del Hull, Hugh le Paumer, Alexander de Clay, John de Huntebeche, William, son of William, son of Hugh, Hugh, son of Henry, and other Jurors.

Who say on oath that the lord holds in demesne 44 acres of land, the worth of an acre 8d, sum whereof 29s 4d, and that the lord holds two water-mills which render 30 quarters of ripe corn the worth of a quarter 3s. The sum whereof 4li 10s. For which mills he pays to William de Chippeknolle half a mark; and to the lord of Tirelegh 6d; and to the lord of Colstan 6d.

And that the lord holds 24 viveries, which are worth 20s 8d by the year.

And that the herbage of the park is worth 6s 8d.

Sum 8li 13s 4d.

Free Tenants.

Richard Forester (Forestarius) holds one virgate of land and a half by charter, and renders 9s 4d by the year and 4 cocks at two terms of the year or 1d.

And Hugh at the head of the vill (ad caput ville) holds one oxgang of land, and renders 20d at two terms; and he holds by charter.

And Richard, son of Philip, and Gilbert, son of Gilbert, holds one oxgang of land by charter, and render 20d by the year.

And William, son of William, holds one virgate and a half and half an oxgang of land, and renders 12s by the year.

And Henry, son of Anian, holds one virgate and a half and renders 10s.

And William, son of Walter, holds one assart and renders 6d by the year.

And William de Cestreshire holds one messuage at the will of the lord and renders 2^{s} by the year.

And William de Chippeknolle holds 2 virgates and a half of land, and an assart, and a meadow pertaining to the said land, with a small vivary, and renders 10^{s} 10^{d} by the year.

And Richard Wodeclerk holds one oxgang of land with an assart, by ancient tenure, and renders 2^{s} 6^{d} by the year.

And William Davy holds one oxgang of land in the same form and renders 2^{s} by the year.

And Thomas de Okeley & Robert son of Robert hold half a virgate of land, and render 4^{s} 5^{d} by the year.

And Hugh de Golstan holds one oxgang of land and two assarts by charter, and renders 2^{s} 10^{d} by the year.

And William Randolf holds one oxgang of land by charter, and renders 2^{s}.

And the same William holds a meadow at the will of the lord, and renders 4^{d}.

And Henry Brun holds for a term land which renders 2^{s} by the year.

And John de Esseleye holds 2½ acres for the term of his wife's life and renders 12^{d} by the year.

And Richard Kubboc holds for a term 2½ acres, and renders 12^{d} by the year.

And Richard del Hull holds one assart by charter, and renders 2^{d} by the year.

And the same Richard holds a meadow at the will of the lord, and renders 6^{d}.

And John del Hull holds 3 acres of land by charter, and renders 12^{d} by the year.

And Richard Le Forester holds one virgate of land, and renders 2^{s} at the Feast of St. Michael.

And the same Richard holds a meadow at the will of the lord, and renders 2^{d}.

And John de Huntebeche and Hugh, son of Henry, hold by charter half a virgate of land with assarts and meadows, and render 8^{s} 2^{d} by the year.

And Hugh Karles holds one virgate of land by charter, and renders 4^{s} 1^{d} at the Feast of St. Michael.

And Alexander del Clay holds half a virgate of land by charter, and renders 8^{d} at the term aforesaid.

And William de Cestreshire holds one messuage at the will of the lord and renders 2ˢ by the year.

And William de Chippeknolle holds 2 virgates and a half of land, and an assart, and a meadow pertaining to the said land, with a small viviary, and renders 10ˢ 10ᵈ by the year.

And Richard Wodeclerk holds one oxgang of land with an assart, by ancient tenure, and renders 2ˢ 6ᵈ by the year.

And William Davy holds one oxgang of land in the same form and renders 2ˢ by the year.

And Thomas de Okeley & Robert son of Robert hold half a virgate of land, and render 4ˢ 5ᵈ by the year.

And Hugh de Colstan holds one oxgang of land and two assarts by charter, and renders 2ˢ 10ᵈ by the year.

And William Randolf holds one oxgang of land by charter, and renders 2ˢ.

And the same William holds a meadow at the will of the lord, and renders 4ᵈ.

And Henry Bran holds for a term land which renders 2ˢ by the year.

And John de Essele holds 2½ acres for the term of his wife's life and renders 12ᵈ by the year.

And Richard Rubboc holds for a term 2½ acres, and renders 12ᵈ by the year.

And Richard del Hull holds one assart by charter, and renders 2ᵈ by the year.

And the same Richard holds a meadow at the will of the lord, and renders 6ᵈ.

And John del Hull holds 3 acres of land by charter, and renders 12ᵈ by the year.

And Richard Le Forester holds one virgate of land, and renders 2ˢ at the Feast of St. Michael.

And the same Richard holds a meadow at the will of the lord, and renders 2ᵈ.

And John de Huntebeche and Hugh, son of Henry, hold by charter half a virgate of land with assarts and meadows, and render 8ˢ 2ᵈ by the year.

And Hugh Karles holds one virgate of land by charter, and renders 4ˢ 1ᵈ at the Feast of St. Michael.

And Alexander del Clay holds half a virgate of land by charter, and renders 8ᵈ at the term aforesaid.

And John Bosse holds half a virgate of land, and renders 3^s 2^d by the year.

And Hughe le Paumer holds 3 oxgangs of land by charter, and renders 8^s 1^d by the year.

And Thomas Hody holds by charter half a virgate of land, and renders 2^s.

And Stephen le Parker and John de Esseleye hold half a virgate of land for term of life, and render 8^s 2^d by the year.

And Henry de Huntebeche and William Le Rous hold half a virgate of land for a term, and render 8^s 2^d by the year.

And Richard, son of Adam Keys, holds half a virgate of land, and renders 3^s 5^d by the year.

And Richard Le Parker holds one oxgang of land for a term, and renders 4^s 1^d by the year.

And Nicholas de Soudleye and Sibyl the widow hold one oxgang and a half of land for a term, and render 2^s 10^d by the year.

And Adam Keys and John de Asseleye and Sibyl the widow hold assarts for a term, and render $18\frac{1}{2}^d$ by the year.

And Thomas Tanny holds one acre and a half for a term, and renders 6^d by the year.

And the Prior of Rompton holds an assart and renders 6^d.

And Thomas Bosse holds Westaneskote and renders 1^d by the year for all service.

Sum 6^{li} 14^s $8\frac{1}{2}^d$.

EXTENT OF A MOIETY OF THE MANOR OF CHILDS ERCALL.

Extent of a moiety of the Vill of Erkalewe of the part of the lord Roger Lestrange, by 12 sworn men.

Who say upon oath that the lord holds in demesne[1] ——— And that the pannage is worth 6^d by the year. And that the fines and amercements of the Courts are worth 6^s 8^d. And that the herbage is worth 2^s 6^d with the turbary and heath. And that the lord holds 5 acres of meadow for 20^s, the worth of an acre 4^s. And that the garden is worth 3^s.

Free Tenants.

Thomas Bosse holds half a virgate of land and renders 3^s by the year.

[1] Blank in the Record.

And William de la Leye holds one virgate of land in Leye by ancient tenure and renders 4^{s} by the year.

And Simon de Erkalewe holds for term of life half an oxgang of land and renders 3^{s} by the year.

And Richard Topping and Richard le Rous hold an assart by charter and render 2^{s} by the year.

And the Prior of Wombrugge hold an assart and a certain meadow by charter and render 12^{d} by the year.

And Robert Payn holds a meadow at the will of the lord and renders 3^{d}.

And William Bernard holds a meadow at the will of the lord and renders 1^{d}.

And Michael de Morton for digging turves—3^{d}.

And William de Kaington for the same—3^{d}.

And Hugh son of James holds an assart and a croft and renders 18^{d} by the year, by charter.

Sum 15^{s} 8^{d}.

Coterelli.

Lonekyn Karles for a house and curtilage 2^{s} by the year.

And Henry Le Wilde for a house and curtilage 12^{d} by the year.

And Juliana the widow for a house and curtilage 12^{d} by the year.

And Thomas Russel for a house and curtilage, 12^{d}.

And Roger Cygou for a house and curtilage 7^{d}; and for a house and curtilage 6^{d}.

And Juliana the Weaver (Textrix) renders for a house and curtilage 12^{d}.

And Tileman renders for a house and 3 acres of land 12^{d}.

And Simon de Erkalewe holds at the will of the lord half an oxgang of land and renders 2^{s} 6^{d}.

Sum 10^{s} 7^{d}.

Bondmen (*Nativi*).

Elias the Reeve holds one oxgang of land and renders 2^{s} 2^{d} of farm (firma) and he owes two ploughings (aruræ) or 1^{d}. And he [ought] to wash the sheep or [give] ½^{d}, and he shall give of "gilde" 18^{d}. And he shall mow four days in the autumn, or shall give 6^{d}.

AND A MONETY OF THE MANOR OF CHILDE ERCALL. 305

And William de la Leye holds one virgate of land in Leye by ancient tenure and renders [illegible] by the year.

And Simon de Erkalewe holds for term of life half an oxgang of land and renders 3s by the year.

And Richard Topping and Richard le Rous hold an assart by charter and render 2s by the year.

And the Prior of Wombrugge hold an assart and a certain meadow by charter and render 12d by the year.

And Robert Payn holds a meadow at the will of the lord and renders 3d.

And William Bernard holds a meadow at the will of the lord and renders 1d.

And Michael de Morton for digging turves—3d.

And William de Kaingston for the same—3d.

And Hugh son of James holds an assart and a croft and renders 18d by the year, by charter.

Sum 18s 8d.

Coterelli.

Lonelyn Karles for a house and curtilage 2s by the year.

And Henry Le Wilde for a house and curtilage 12d by the year.

And Juliana the widow for a house and curtilage 12d by the year.

And Thomas Russel for a house and curtilage, 12d.

And Roger Cygon for a house and curtilage 7d; and for a house and curtilage 6d.

And Juliana the Weaver (Textrix) renders for a house and curtilage 12d.

And Tileman renders for a house and 3 acres of land 12d.

And Simon de Erkelewe holds at the will of the lord half an oxgang of land and renders 2s 6d.

Sum 10s 7d.

Bondmen (Nativi).

Elias the Reeve holds one oxgang of land and renders 2s 2d of farm (firma) and he owes two ploughings (aruras) or 1d. And he [ought] to wash the sheep or [give] ½d, and he shall give of "gilde" 18d. And he shall mow four days in the autumn, or shall give 6d.

And Robert the Reeve holds one oxgang of land and a half and renders 2^{s} by the year, and he shall give 2^{s} 6^{d} of geld (Gilda) and he shall mow in the autumn with two men for four days or shall give 12^{d}. And he owes two ploughings (aruræ) or 2^{d}. And [he ought] to wash the sheep or [give] 1^{d}; and he shall mow the lord's meadow for two days.

And William, son of Sampson, holds 2 oxgangs of land and renders 3^{s} of farm, and of geld 3^{s}; and he owes two ploughings (aruræ) or 2^{d}. And he shall mow for one day with seven men in the autumn or [give] 10½^{d}. And he shall mow the lord's meadow for one day, and he ought to wash the sheep or he shall give ½d.

And James de Erkalewe holds half an oxgang of land and renders 12^{d} by the year, and of geld 12^{d}. And he shall mow in the autumn for one day with four men or shall give 6^{d}. And he owes two ploughings or 1^{d}, and he ought to wash the sheep or [give] ½^{d}.

And Edusa the widow holds one oxgang of land, and renders 18^{d} of farm (firma) and of geld 18^{d}; and she ought to plough or give 1^{d}, and to wash the sheep or [give] ½^{d}. And she ought to mow with seven men for one day or [give] 6^{d}.

And Thomas de Algh' holds one oxgang of land, and renders of geld 18^{d} and of farm (firma) 18^{d}, and he ought to do the service aforesaid.

And Elias de Hull holds one oxgang of land and two assarts and renders 2^{s} 8^{d} by the year, and of geld 18^{d}; and he shall do the whole service aforesaid.

And William son of Margaret holds 2 oxgangs of land, and renders 3^{s} 8^{d} of farm by the year, and of geld 3^{s}.

And he ought to plough or [give] 2^{d} and wash the sheep or [give] ½d. And he ought to mow in the autumn with seven men for one day or [give] 10½d.

And Henry Fraunceys holds one oxgang of land, and renders 18^{d} of farm, and of geld 18^{d}, and he ought to plough or give 1^{d}, and he shall wash the sheep or [give] ½d. And he shall mow for one day in the autumn with four men or [give] 6^{d}.

Coterelli.

And Simon de Erkalewe and Tileman shall give for geld

And Robert the Reeve holds one oxgang of land and a half and renders 2^s by the year, and he shall give 2^s 6^d of geld (Gildu) and he shall mow in the autumn with two men for four days or shall give 12^d. And he owes two ploughings (arure) or 2^d. And [he ought] to wash the sheep or [give] 1^d; and he shall mow the lord's meadow for two days.

And William, son of Sampson, holds 2 oxgangs of land and renders 3^s of farm, and of geld 3^s; and he owes two ploughings (arure) or 2^d. And he shall mow for one day with seven men in the autumn or [give] $10\frac{1}{2}^d$. And he shall mow the lord's meadow for one day, and he ought to wash the sheep or he shall give $\frac{1}{2}^d$.

And James de Erkelewe holds half an oxgang of land and renders 12^d by the year, and of geld 12^d. And he shall mow in the autumn for one day with four men or shall give 6^d. And he owes two ploughings or 1^d, and he ought to wash the sheep or [give] $\frac{1}{2}^d$.

And Edusa the widow holds one oxgang of land, and renders 18^d of farm (firma) and of geld 18^d; and she ought to plough or give 1^d, and to wash the sheep or [give] $\frac{1}{2}^d$. And she ought to mow with seven men for one day or [give] 6^d.

And Thomas de Alph' holds one oxgang of land, and renders of geld 18^d and of farm (firma) 18^d, and he ought to do the service aforesaid.

And Elias de Hull holds one oxgang of land and two assarts and renders 2^s 8^d by the year, and of geld 18^d; and he shall do the whole service aforesaid.

And William son of Margaret holds 3 oxgangs of land, and renders 3^s 8^d of farm by the year, and of geld 3^s.

And he ought to plough or [give] 2^d and wash the sheep or [give] $\frac{1}{2}^d$. And he ought to mow in the autumn with seven men for one day or [give] $10\frac{1}{2}^d$.

And Henry Fraunceys holds one oxgang of land, and renders 18^d of farm, and of geld 18^d, and he ought to plough or give 1^d, and he shall wash the sheep or [give] $\frac{1}{2}^d$. And he shall mow for one day in the autumn with four men or [give] 6^d.

Coterelli.

And Simon de Erkelewe and Tileman shall give for geld

12^{d} and they ought to mow for one day in the autumn with six men or [give] 9^{d} and to wash or [give] 1^{d}.

And the whole Community ought to pay 22^{d} for tax (vola) and for "Shepeleye" 6^{d}.

Sum 47^{s} 4½^{d}.

FOUR SHROPSHIRE INQUISITIONS POST MORTEM.

[ELIZABETH, DAUGHTER OF JOHN LESTRAUNGE OF BLACKMERE, 1383; SIR THOMAS DE ROOS OF HAMELAK, 1384; JOHN WAREYN, OF IGHTFIELD, 1413; AND SIR ROGER TRUMPYNGTON, OF ALDEMERE, 1415-16.]

The following Inquisitions post mortem have been extracted and translated by Mr. W. K. Boyd, for the Society, from the originals preserved in the Public Record Office. These Inquisitions are of the highest value both to topographers and genealogists. Some account of their contents will be found in the *Transactions*, Second Series, XI. 262-3. Suffice it to say here that they give us full information as to all lands held in chief under the Crown, on the death of any tenant in capite; and that they tell us (1) of what lands the deceased person died seised, (2) of whom and by what rents and services the same were held, (3) the date of his death, and (4) the name and age of his heir-at-law.

The Inquisition taken after the death of Elizabeth Lestraunge is of considerable genealogical value. It tells us that she was the only daughter and heiress of John Lestraunge (son of Sir John Lestraunge, of Blackmere, knight), who died during his minority in 1375, and that she was the wife of Thomas Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham, but died without issue 23 August, 1383. Her heir was her aunt Ankeretta, her father's sister, the wife of Sir Richard Talbot, the 4th Lord Talbot. Ankeretta was then aged 22 and more, and had two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary. Ankaretta's son John Talbot was the celebrated Earl of Shrewsbury.

Sir Thomas de Roos of Hamelak was the 5th Lord Roos. He married Beatrix, daughter of Ralph, 1st Earl of Stafford, and was ancestor of the Earls and Dukes of Rutland. He died 8 June, 1384, seised of the manor of Adderley, no doubt jure uxoris.

W. G. D. F.

INQUISITION P.M. ELIZABETH, DAUGHTER OF SIR JOHN LESTRAUNGE, AND WIDOW OF THOMAS, EARL OF NOTTINGHAM, 1383. THE MANORS OF WROCKWARDINE, DODINGTON, WHITCHURCH, FRANKTON, LINEAL, &c.

Chancery Inquisition Post Mortem 7 Richard II., No. 60, m. 8.

[16th Sept. A.D. 1383.]

Inquisition taken on Friday next after the Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross in the 7th year of the reign of King Richard II.; by the oath of James de Hethe &c. Who say upon their oath that after the death of John Lestraunge, of Blakemere, chivaler, and by reason of the minority of John Lestraunge, son and heir of the aforesaid John Lestraunge, chivaler, [who] whilst under age and in the custody of the Lord King Edward, grandfather of the now King, closed his last day, and he held of the Lord King Edward, in chief, divers manors in the County and Marches aforesaid, in his demesne as of fee, on the day he died; namely, the manor of Wrokwardyn, in the County of Salop aforesaid, which is held of the Lord the King in chief by the service of 8^{li} for all service by the year to the Lord the King by the hands of the Sheriff of the County aforesaid who for the time shall be. The manor of Dodynton, in the same County. The manor of Whitchurch, with the appurtenances, in the County aforesaid, which, together with the advowsons of the churches of Whitchurch and Itfeld, is held of the heirs of the Earl of Waren and Surrey by the service of taking the said Earl's venison at the proper costs of the said Earl, when he shall be requested. A toft with a carucate of land, with the appurtenances, at Zeye, in the County aforesaid, which is held of Hugh Burnel, Lord of Wotton, chivaler, by the service of a pound of cummin by the year for all services. The moiety of a carucate of land at Hilton, in the same County, which is held of the lord of Corfham by the service of 14^{s} by the year. The fourth part of the manors of Frankton and Luniall, in the Marches aforesaid, which are held of the lord of Ellesmere in chief. Also they say that all the abovesaid manors &c. after the death of the said John, son and heir of the said John Lestraunge, of Blakemere

Chancery Inquisition Post Mortem 7 Richard II, No. 69, m. 8.

[18th Sept. A.D. 1383.]

chivaler, descended by hereditary right to Elizabeth late the wife of Thomas, Earl of Nottingham, daughter of the same John Lestraunge, the son and heir of John, in the time of the same King Edward, grandfather of the now Lord the King, And so they say that all the abovesaid manors &c. as yet are in the hand of the now Lord the King by reason of the minority of the aforesaid Elizabeth. The manor of Wrocwardyn is worth 12li 16s 1d by the year beyond reprises, and the manor of Dodynton is worth 14li 11s 10d by the year. And there is assigned in the same manor (Dodynton) in the name of dower to Isabella, late the wife of the said John, who is yet alive, 10 marks by the year. The manor of Whitchurch is worth 80 marks by the year beyond reprises.

Also they say that the aforesaid Elizabeth died on the 23rd day of August last past. Also they say upon their oath that Ankaretta, daughter of John Lestraunge, of Blakemere, chivaler, is aunt and next heir of the said Elizabeth, viz. sister of the aforesaid John Lestraunge, son of the aforesaid John Lestraunge, of Blakemere, father of the aforesaid Elizabeth; which said Ankaretta Richard Talbot, chivaler, took to wife. And they say that she has begotten two daughters, namely, Elizabeth and Mary, who are living. Also they say that the aforesaid Ankaretta is of the age of 22 years and more.

INQUISITION P.M. SIR THOMAS DE ROOS OF HAMELAK, 1384. THE MANOR OF ADDERLEY.

Chancery Inquisition Post Mortem 7 Richard II., no. 68, m. 23.

[14th July, A.D. 1384.]

Inquisition taken at Adderleye, by the oath of William Rosamond, William de Wettenhull, Giles Harecourt &c. Who say upon their oath that Thomas de Roos, of Hamelak, chivaler, deceased, held on the day he died, in the County aforesaid, the manor of Adderleye, with the appurtenances, jointly enfeoffed with Beatrice his wife, yet living, of the gift of Richard Stafford, clerk, and Robert Tynton, clerk, by licence of the Lord the King. To have and to hold to the said Thomas and Beatrice and to the heirs lawfully issuing

between them. The said manor is held of the King in chief by knight service and is worth 20li by the year. The said Thomas died on the 8th day of June last past, and John Le Roos, knight, is son and next heir of the said Thomas and is of the age of 18 years and more, viz. from the Feast of St. Lawrence last past until the day of the taking of this Inquisition.

Dated Tuesday next after the Feast of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr 8 Richard II.

INQUISITION P.M. JOHN WAREYN, 1413. THE MANOR OF IGHTFIELD.

Chancery Inquisition Post Mortem 1 Henry V., No. 14.

[22nd June, A.D. 1413.]

Inquisition taken at Shrewsbury, on Monday next before the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, in the first year of the reign of King Henry the fifth, before George de Haukeston, Escheator of the Lord the King, in the County of Salop and the Marches of Wales adjacent to the same County, &c. By the oath of William Hord, John Wythiford &c. Who say upon their oath that John Wareyn, son and heir of Griffyth Wareyn, in the said writ named, held in his demesne as of fee on the day he died, the manor of Ightfeld, with the appurtenances, in the County aforesaid, of the Lord the King in chief by the service of the eighth part of a knight's fee; and it is worth by the year in all issues beyond reprises, 10 marks &c.

And they say that the said John Wareyn died on Saturday next after the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Mary last past. And they say that Griffin Wareyn, now living, is son and next heir of the said John Wareyn, and is of the age of 13 years and more.

INQUISITION P.M. SIR ROGER TRUMPYNGTON, 1415-16. THE MANOR OF ALDEMERE. [ALVITHEMERE OR ALKMERE, IN THE MANOR OF BETTON].

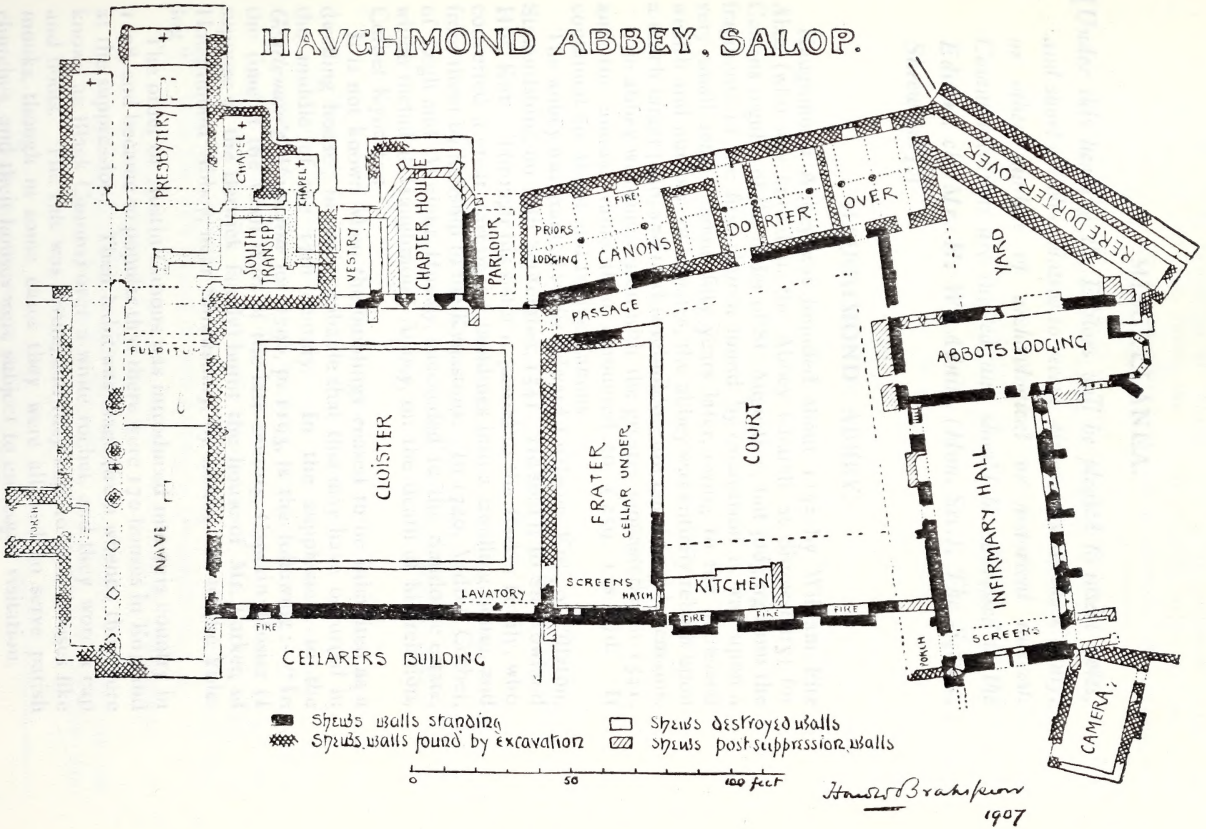
Chancery Inquisition Post Mortem 3 Henry V., No. 17.

[3rd Feb., A.D. 1415-16.]

Inquisition taken at Shrewsbury, on the Morrow of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the third year of

the reign of King Henry the fifth, after the conquest, before William Hord, Escheator of the Lord the King in the County of Salop and the Marches adjacent to the same County &c. By the oath of Richard Husee, Richard Stury, Nicholas Sondford, William Poynor, John Blyk, Richard Horton, Robert Coyne, &c. Who say upon their oath that Roger Trumpyngton, chivaler, in the said writ named, held jointly with Margaret, his wife, yet alive, on the day he died, the manor of Aldemere, with the appurtenances, in the said County of Salop, to himself and the aforesaid Margaret, and to the heirs of the said Roger for ever, of the gift and feoffment of John Ludwyk, of the County of Hertford, William Wenlok, of Luton, in the County of Bedford, esquires (and others) by licence 6th Jan. 7 Henry IV.

And they say that the said manor is held of the Lord the King in chief by the service of one knight's fee &c. And that the same Roger died on Thursday next after the Feast of St. Michael last past, and that Walter Trumpyngton is his son and next heir, of the age of five years and more.


HAVGHMOND ABBEY, SALOP.
PRESBYTERY
CHANCEL
CHAPEL
SOUTH TRANSEPT
VESTRY
CHAPTER HOUSE
PARLOUR
PRIORS LODGING
FIRE
CANONS DORTER OVER
REERE DORTER OVER
YARD
PASSAGE
ABBOTS LODGING
PULPITS
CLOISTER
FRATER
CELLAR UNDER
COURT
INFIRMARY HALL
NAVE
SCREENS
HATCH
KITCHEN
LAVATORY
FIRE
SCREENS
CELLARERS BUILDING
CAMERA
Shews walls standing
Shews walls found by excavation
Shews destroyed walls
Shews post suppression walls
0
50
100 feet
Howard Bradshaw
1907

HYACINTHINE VERES. SCULP.

MISCELLANEA.

[*Under this heading the Editors will be pleased to insert notes, and short articles relative to recent discoveries in the County, or other matters of archæological or historical interest. Communications are invited, and should be addressed to the Editors, c/o Mr. H. W. Adnitt, (Hon. Sec.), The Square, Shrewsbury.*]

I.

HAUGHMOND ABBEY.

Haughmond Abbey was founded about 1135 by William Fitz Alan (who was buried in the Abbey Church at Shrewsbury) for Canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, but judging from the fragments of the first church found by excavation it was upon a very small scale. Some fifty years later, owing to the increased wealth and numbers of inmates, the abbey was entirely rebuilt upon a much larger plan, and of this rebuilding are considerable remains.

The abbey was suppressed with the greater monasteries in 1541, and the annual value then amounted to £259 13s. 7d. It contained an Abbot and twelve Canons.

The abbey was granted to Sir Edward Littleton, Knt., of Pillaton, Staffordshire, on 20th September, 1541. He sold it to Sir Rowland Hill, Knt. Through his sister it passed to the Barker family, who converted a great part of the buildings into a dwelling house, and from them by heirship to the Kynastons. In 1740, Andrew Corbet, of Legh and Albright Hussey, succeeded to the Sundorne estate, which included Haughmond Abbey, on the death of his relation, Corbet Kynaston

It is not known when the buildings ceased to be inhabited as a dwelling house; but it is probable that this may have occurred in the middle of the 17th century. In the supplement to the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1790, p. 1193, is the following:—"In the time of the Civil Wars of the last century, Caprain Hosier (I suppose of the Berwick family) burnt the house of Mr. Barker, of Haughmond Abbey, near Shrewsbury, by setting fire to the Yule-log."

The order of Austin Canons was introduced into this country in 1108, and became so popular that there were 170 houses in England at the suppression. Their habit was black (from whence they were known as Black Canons) over a white rochet, and they wore a cap and boots. The rule was severe, and they kept to their houses like monks, though in some cases they were allowed to serve parish churches, and their houses were subject to episcopal visitation.

The chief buildings at Haughmond were grouped round two courts, the northern being the canon's cloister with the church on the north. The second church consisted of an aisleless presbytery, north and south transepts with two eastern chapels to each, and a long aisleless nave; of this work the western of the two doorways to the cloister remains complete, and is a fine example of late twelfth century work (in the fourteenth century the figures of St. Peter and St. Paul were cut into the jambs in a remarkable manner). Considerable parts of the foundations of the remainder have been recovered by excavations. In the thirteenth century an aisle and porch were added on the north side of the nave, of which the fine bases of two of the arcade columns and lower parts of the walls have been found by excavation. Before the high altar are two grave slabs, they bear inscriptions, the one of John Fitz Alan, who died in 1270 great-grandson of the founder of the Abbey), and the other of Isabel, his wife, daughter of Roger, Earl of Wigmore.

WOVS . KI . P | ASSEZ . P . . . . . I . PRIES . PVR . LALME . IOHAN FIS | ALEIN . KI . | GIT . ICI . DEV . DE . SA . ALME . EIT . MERCI . AMEN.

ISABEL | . DE . MO. . . . . SA . FEMME . ACOST . | DE . L . . . | . . . DE . LVR . AL . . . . MERCI. A . . . .

In the middle of the nave another grave slab of much later date was found during the excavations. It bears the incised effigy of a woman under a canopy, and round the rim is

Hic jacet ankereta filia | Johis Leyton * armīgi & uxor Ricardi mynde que obiit in festo *— Cathedre sancti petri | Anno Dni Millesīo ccccc° xxviij° cui' aie ppiciet' De Amen. [1]

A curious feature in the church is that the lower parts of the walls are in places formed of the solid rock.

On the east side of the cloister was the chapter-house, of which remain the entrance and flanking arches, the room behind with a fine oak ceiling is of the Barkers' conversion, and was, originally, as the window on north of entrance shows, of greater width. It was also longer (see plan). The jambs of the arches have also been cut with figures, which starting at the north are: —

1.—An abbot with staff in hand. Probably St. Augustine.
2.—St. Thomas of Canterbury.
3.—St. Catherine with her wheel and sword, standing on the head of a crowned King, representing the monarch who condemned her to death.

[1] The Feast of St. Peter's Chair. January 18th.

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WOVS . KI . P | ASSEZ . P . . . . . I . PRIES . PVR . LALME . IOHAN

FIS | ALEIN . KI . | GIT . ICI . DEV . DE . SA . ALME . EIT .

MERCI . AMEN.

ISABEL | . DE . MO. . . . SA . FEMME . ACOST . | DE . L . . . | . . .

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[1] The Feast of St. Peter's Chair. January 18th.

4.—St. John the Evangelist, with palm branch and book.
5.—St. John the Baptist, with Holy Lamb on a roundel.
6.—St. Margaret, standing on the dragon which devoured her, and from the inside of which she re-appeared owing to her intercessions.
7.—An Abbess.
8.—St. Michael, with his sword, and his foot on the dragon.

South of the chapter-house and deflecting to the east was a long range of building, recently found by excavation, which was vaulted beneath, and contained the dorter (or sleeping place of the Canons) above, and of which the lower parts of the walls remain. On the south side of the cloister was the frater, or the dining-hall of the convent, over a cellar, of which the west gable, with the serving hatch and a locker remain, together with one jamb of the entrance doorway.

On the west side of the cloister was the cellarer's building which in Canons' houses contained accommodation for guests, and of which the wall next the cloister remains. In this, adjoining the frater door, is the lavatory formed of two fine arched recesses.

Southward of the frater was the second court, with the dorter on the east. The kitchens with three great fire-places were on the west, and on the south was the infirmary.

The infirmary hall of the fourteenth century remains almost entire, and has, at the west, a large window, over two doors that led to the pantry and buttery. On the south side are four two light windows and a door, which, no doubt, was the entrance to the infirmary chapel, of which not a fragment remains; and on the north three doorways and a fire place inserted by the Barkers. At the east end of this hall is a two-storied building of earlier date, which was apparently the abbot's lodging. It has at the south end a bay window of the fifteenth century on the ground floor, and two doorways, in the south-east corner, which led to gardrobes.

From the angle of this building to the end of the dorter was the rere-dorter or latrines, with the great drain against the south-east wall, which was flushed by water from a pond in the hill above. Near this pond is the conduit head of the water supply covered by a fourteenth century well-house with stone roof.

The line of the precinct is nowhere traceable, but the great gate was to the north of the abbey church. The present wall, surrounding the garden, is of sixteenth century date. The bank in the field to the north-west of the Church was that of the fish pond.

Haughmond had, up to 1907, never been properly planned, but during the early part of that year, owing to the kindness of the owner, Mr. Hugh Corbet, and with the aid of public subscriptions, excavations were undertaken in a scientific manner, under the superintendence of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope and Mr. Harold Brakspear, F.S.A., with the result that many missing buildings have

been traced, of which some have been able to be left exposed, and a careful survey taken of the whole.

The foregoing description, with a copy of the plan, will in future be given to all visitors to the Abbey.

An illustration of the Fitz Alan stones was communicated to the *Gentleman's Magazine* by the late Rev. W. A. Leighton in June, 1825, and is reproduced here. The Inscriptions were then somewhat fuller than they are at present, and were as follows :—

WOVS . KI . PASSEZ . PAR . ICI . PRIES . PVR . LALME . IOHAN . FIS . ALEIN . KI . GIT . ICI . DEV . DE . SA . ALME . EIT . MERCI . AMEN. +

ISABEL . DE . MOR . . . . R . SA . FEMME . ACOST . DE - L . . . DEV . DE . LER . ALM . . . . MERCI . AMEN. +

The imperfect words in the second inscription are probably "Mortimer," "Lui," "Alme eit."

The lady commemorated on the newly discovered grave slab is Ankeret, wife of Richard Mynde of Mynde, and daughter of John Leighton of Stretton in the Dale, Sheriff of Salop in 1468, by Ankaret his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir John Burgh of Mouthwy. The pedigree of Mynde was entered at the Visitation of Salop 1623. Their Arms were, Quarterly, 1 and 4—Argent on a chevron gules between three lions' heads erased sable as many bees volant of the first; 2 and 3—Gules a chevron ermine between three owls argent. The Arms of Leighton are,—Quarterly per fess indented or and gules.

H. R. H. SOUTHAM, F.S.A., F.R.HIST.S

II.

CHARLES II. AND TONG: ADDITIONAL NOTES.

(*See 3rd Series, Volume VII., pages 177—192*).

Clarendon[1] seems to hint that Shrewsbury, not Worcester, might have been the scene where Charles II. and Cromwell met in battle had not Col. Mackworth stood out so firmly for the Commonwealth. His words are:—"There was a small garrison in Shrewsbury

[1] Clarendon, iii., p. 540.

MONUMENTAL STONES.

BAUGHMOND ABBEY.

MONUMENTAL STONES

commanded by a gentleman, who, it was thought, might be prevailed with to give it up to the King; but his Majesty sending to him he returned a rude denial, so that his Majesty's eye was upon Worcester." At all events, it was considered that Mackworth had been of great service to his side, for as Whitelock writes[1]:—"Aug. 30, 1651. The Parliament ordered to Collonel Mackworth a chain of Gold with a medal as a mark of their Favour for his faithful and gallant refusal of the King's Summons to render Shrewsbury Castle."

William Careless, the eldest son of Colonel William Careless, who entered the English College at Rome in 1654, afterwards became a member of the Society of Jesus. He took the name of Dorrington, it being usual for priests to adopt such slight disguises in the days when the Penal Laws of England were so severe against them. It has been suggested that this was his mother's maiden name, an *alias* frequently assumed by the persecuted Catholic clergy. There was a Catholic family named Dorrington living in Shropshire, of which a member joined the English College in 1592. William Careless, S.J., died January 26, 1679-80. An interesting paper by him is given by Mr. H. Foley, in his "*Records S. J.*", vol. i., p. 180-1.

The following extracts from the *English Catholic Non jurors of 1715*[2] (i.e., those who complied with the Act of Parliament obliging Papists to register their names and Real Estates), give much additional information concerning the Pendrill family, and the rewards bestowed by the King upon his preservers.

Hereford.—Richard Pendrell of Hobbal Grange, Thomas How of Boscobel, John Pendrell of Parham, Richard Pendrell of the Savoy Parish. A true particular of all the manors, lands, &c. in co. Hereford whereof we, Richard Pendrell, son and heir of Thomas Pendrell, late of Hobbal Grange, co. Salop, gent, *dec.*, who was son and heir of Richard Pendrell also *dec.*; Thomas How of Boscobel, co. Salop, gent. in right of Catherine my wife, daughter and heir of William Pendrell, late of Boscobel, gent., *dec.*, who was son and heir of William Pendrell, also *dec.*; John Pendrell of Parham, co. Sussex, gent., son and heir of George Pendrell, late of Essington, co Stafford, gent., *dec.*, who was son and heir of John Pendrell, late of Beamish Hall, co. Salop, gent., also *dec.*; Richard Pendrell of the parish of the Savoy, co. Middlesex, gent, son and heir of Edmund Pendrell, late of London, gent, *dec.*, who was son and heir of Humphrey Pendrell, late of Bloxwich, co. Stafford, gent.,[3] also *dec.*; register an estate of five-sixths of a rental of £5 out of Shurringfield, and £8 4s. 2d. out of the rectory of Wem-

[1] *Memorials of the English Affairs in the Year MDCLI.*

[2] *English Catholic Non-jurors of 1715*, by E. E. Escourt and J. O. Payne.

[3] A grandson of Humphrey Pendrill, namely Richard, son of Edmund Pendrill by his wife Ann Stirling, entered the English College at Rome. He was born in 1681, but, after receiving minor orders, left the Society of Jesus.

bridge, in fee simple, by virtue of a grant or Letters Patent under the great seal of England, dated 24 July, 27 Car II.; Robert Hope in right of Anne his wife, and Margaret Keeling, widow, her sister, daughters and co-heirs of George Pendrell, *dec.*, who was son and heir of George Pendrell, also *dec*, being in receipt of the sixth portion and are Protestants—£13 14s. 2d.

Salop.—Richard Pendrell, of St. Clement Danes, co. Middlesex, apothecary;[1] Thomas How, gent.; John Pendrell, gent.; Richard Pendrell, gent Fee farm rents out of Lilleshall, &c.—£83 3s. 7d.

Stafford.—Richard Pendrell; Thomas How; John Pendrell; Richard Pendrell (described as in Hereford). Fee farm rents out of several parishes in Staffordshire, £201 19s. 4½d.

Worcester.—Richard Pendrell of Hobbal Grange, co. Salop, gent.; Thomas How of Boscobel, co. Salop, gent.; John Pendrell of Parham, co. Sussex, gent; Richard Pendrell of the Savoy, co. Middlesex, gent. Five-sixths of fee farm rents out of the rectory of Ombersley; tithes of Defford Grange, &c.—£38 7s. 1d.

Stafford.—Thomas How, of Boscobel, co Salop, gent., son of Richard How.[2] A farm at Kerrimore Green for the life of Catherine, his wife, to go at her death to William How, their son—£46 15s.

Stafford.—Catherine Giffard, late of Blackladies, and now of the city of Worcester, widow of John Giffard. Life estate at Stretton subject to £260 to Thomas How of Boscobel.

Salop.—William Fitzherbert of Norbury, co. Derby, Esq. Estate at White Ladies, entailed; the mansion of Boscobel, formerly leased by John Giffard the elder, Esq., Basil Fitzherbert and Jane, his wife, to Thomas How, the elder, at a rental of £92.—£167 1s.

Salop.—Bartholomew Martin; Giles Martin, of Cosford, in Albrighton, yeomen. Estate in fee at Madeley—£61 15s.

Middlesex.—John Rogers of Hobbal Grange, in the parish of Tong, co. Salop, gent, son of Anne Rogers of Wolverhampton, co. Stafford, widow of John Rogers, and daughter of Richard Pendrell, gent., seised in tail of a pension granted by King Charles II—£100.

Sussex.—John Pendrell of Storrington, gent., son of Charles Pendrell, late of Essington, co. Stafford, son of John Pendrell of Beamish Hall, co. Salop. Estate at Shipley and Henfield in right of Barbara his wife.—£52 15s.

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[1] Richard Pendrell, though described as of "Hobbal Grange" in the other entries, probably because he had inherited it from his father, had evidently embraced the profession of an apothecary and practised in London, letting his cousin, John Rogers, farm the Grange, his uncle Lawrence, who had once had Hubbal, having died before 1715.

[2] In the former paper was a misprint of Thomas for *Richard*. It ought to have been: "Mary Pendrill married Richard Howe, by whom she had a son Thomas." Richard How was a son of Thomas How the elder, to whom the mansion of Boscobel had been leased.

Of the Hows of Boscobel, Mr. H. F. J. Vaughan kindly sent me the following:—"I know little of the family save that I remember an account which said that the only son of the last who was tenant was playing in the great barn there with some companions, sliding down the side of a high mass of straw, which was placed there, on to a lower heap. The youths had not observed that a pitchfork had been left against the side of the straw, and young How gliding down from a considerable height upon the top of the pitchfork, the handle entered his body and virtually impaled him. Thus ended the Hows at Boscobel."

J. ERNEST AUDEN, M.A.

III.

NOTES ON CHIRBURY.

I beg to send the enclosed notes as a Supplement to the History of Chirbury. They are derived from personal observation during the time I lived at Chirbury Hall.

3rd Series, Vol. VI., page 228 (Tumuli). Add Dudston and Winsbury. There are also some entrenchments at Calcot, near the bank of the Camlad, on the edge of Marrington Dingle. I do not think there ever was a Castle upon the field called King's Orchard, but only an encampment, as there are no traces of walls, and when in 1849 the road to Montgomery was partly cut through the supposed site of the castle no foundations were met with. If a castle was ever built, it must have been on or near the site of the present church, or Chirbury Hall, before the monastery was built.

Page 230.—There are on Corndon five large heaps of stones on the five highest points of the hill, three of which are still perfect, and correspond to a description given in a book called "A Holiday in the Island of Skye," Scotland, of similar heaps which are supposed to be the burial places of the chiefs of the original inhabitants.

Page 241.—The pillar mentioned was, no doubt, part of the large building which extended from it to the stone conduit, or water course, in Chirbury Hall garden, under the west side of which are extensive old foundations, which adjoin the conduit. The old monastery probably had either two towers or other parapets belonging to it, as I have seen three arched stones similar to those at present on the tower. Two of these were lying in Chirbury Hall garden when I went to live there in 1849, and they were afterwards used to repair the tower in the place of two which were broken. One damaged one was taken out of the wall of Chirbury Hall farm buildings during some alterations, and it is now in the garden. Chirbury Hall was built of old materials in 1736, and many old carved stones are in the walls, some of them being sandstones.

There is still standing near the house a very large Dovecot built of very thin bricks, which, no doubt, were made in a field called the Sandpits, a short distance away, and the holes from which the clay was taken were made into two fish ponds, supplied with water by a spring at their upper end. The monks probably obtained their clean water for domestic use from a small spring in a field, now in the occupation of the shopkeeper, situated to the east of the Shrewsbury road. A small lead pipe carried the water down in the direction of the monastery, part of which pipe was found in Chirbury Hall garden. It is not the ordinary round lead piping, but is made from a strip of sheet lead bent into the form of a pipe, the edges being hammered together and made water tight, in the same way as the old Roman pipes at Bath.

The mill belonging to the monastery was near the Camlad, at the bottom of some fields which are called the Shiregroves, and are still tithe free. Some of the timbers of the sluice can still be seen in the Camlad at low water. There was a large fleam or water course leading from the river for nearly half a mile to the mill, some parts of it through a deep cutting. The meadows near are protected from floods by an extensive embankment made, no doubt, by the monks.

The river Camlad runs from Churchstoke through Marrington Dingle for about three miles. There are possibly traces of volcanic action in the neighbourhood, as I have found stones there half melted and run like a piece of glass on the one side. It is the only river, I believe, which runs from England into Wales.

WM. LANGFORD.

IV.

A LETTER FROM RAPHE CLYVE OF WALFORD TO THE BAILIFFS OF SHREWSBURY, 1571.

(Shrewsbury Corporation Muniments, Box LXXIII., bundle No. 2621).

My duetie vnto yo^{r} worshups most humbly remembered.

Whereas this beyrer did receive this sommer in Salop of Thomas Lewis one pece of counterfait gold of the valewe of xs nowe in yo^{r} kepinges and as yet hathe of him no recompense, Thes are most hartely to desyre youe to shewe this beyrer (being seruante and tenant to the qwenes solistar) so muche favor as to put the said Lewis or this beyrer to their othe for the same matter And therupon to take suche order therin as shall stand wth equitie And

There is still standing near the house a very large Dovecot built of very thin bricks, which, no doubt, were made in a field called the Sandpits, a short distance away, and the holes from which the clay was taken were made into two fish ponds, supplied with water by a spring at their upper end. The monks probably obtained their clean water for domestic use from a small spring in a field, now in the occupation of the shopkeeper, situated to the east of the Shrewsbury road. A small lead pipe carried the water down in the direction of the monastery, part of which pipe was found in Chirbury Hall garden. It is not the ordinary round lead piping, but is made from a strip of sheet lead bent into the form of a pipe, the edges being hammered together and made water tight, in the same way as the old Roman pipes at Bath.

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in yo^{r} so doinge ye shall do me thanckfull pleasure the w^{ch} I shalbe glad to requite ffrom walford the xxixth of September 1571.

Yo^{rs} humbly

RAPHE CLYVE.

[*Endorsed.*]

To the worshupfull M^{r} humfrey Onslowe
and M^{r} Hughe Beyns bailiefes
of the Towne of Salop esquires give this

C. H. DRINKWATER, M.A

V.

ORDER CONCERNING ROGUES AND VAGABONDS, JULY 30, 1571.

After our hartie comendac'ons/ The grete benefitte towards the good order of the comen wealthe which came thislaste yere throughe yo^{r} diligence in Serching out and ponishing Vagabonds and sturdye beggars, according to the good and holsome lawes of the Realme, and the disorders and inconveniences which hath rysen sith this laste wynter, and from thense hetherto/ a forbearing hath byn in executinge the said lawes dothe cawse us by the Quenes majesties comaundement ones agayne to call Upon yo^{u} and to chardge yo^{u} most straightly in this three next monethes, that ys August, September, and October to cawse and see to be made throughcout all the hole shere as well in places exempte as all other, a most straight watche and serche from the xxth of Auguste vij of the clock in the night Vntill the next daye iij^{s} at the after none, and that namely by constables and ij^{o} iiij^{or} or more of the most substauncyall parisheners of eche parishe, accordinge to the bignes of the parishe to apprehend all Roges Vagabonds sturdie beggers, masterles mene, and all persones otherwise suspected/ All which so taken yo^{u} shall cawse to be ponished by stockinge and sharpe and severe whippinge according to the lawes effectually: and that w^{t}out redempc'on or favor according to their deserts And after ponishment due done to them to be conveyed from Constable to Constable tyll they do come to their place of birthe or laste abode w^{t}hin three yeres according to the statute/ The like watche serch and ponishement to be done of the same persones, if any shalbe founde the xijth of of September and October at vij of the night vntill the next daye of the same moneth at three of the clock at the after none/ And from thense eche xvth or xxth dayes as yo^{u} shall Agree w^{t}hin yo^{r} selfes moste for the comodytye and quiet of yo^{r} shere and the hole

Realme/ not omittinge, yf betwixte the tyme of the serches or after any such vagaraunte persones be founde that they be ponished according to the lawes and statutes of the Realme/ ffor ther ys no greater disorder nor no greater roote of theftes murders pickinge stealinge debate and sedic'on then ys in these vagabonds and that riseth of them/ And therfor yt is her highnes' most godly and zelouse plesure to have this evill repressed and redressed, wherin ye oughte not to deceave her majesties trust w^ch^ ys reposed in yo^u^ chefly by her highnes therto[2] And we praye yo^u^ from tyme to tyme certifie vs of yo^r^ doings herein from eche quarter and devisyon, so as youe the Shirref shall cawse the same to be sent to vs wherof we praye yo^u^ not to fayle as ye tender her majestys pleasure and wyll answere to the contrary/ So faire yo^u^ well ffrom Hamptone Court the xxx^th^ of July 1571.

[The following lists of names are appended]:—

WARDA LAPIDEA.

Adam Clarke captaine
John ockley mercer
John Massey
Will^m^ higgenson
Will harryes
John Blease
Robt. Richerson
Roger Pres baker
Will^m^ cunye baker
Thomas howells

WARDA WALLIE.

Gilbart Wood captaine
Ric' Elsmere
oliuer Mathews
John gittens sherman
Robt. streat tanner
Ric' bowdeler
John cley
Robt. Reffine
John nichelles
Griffith bromley (erased)
Robt. bromle

WARDA CASTRI.

Thomas elkes captaine
Hughe bame
Will^m^ medlicott tiler
Ric' medlicott bocher
John ap Thomas baker
Adam Larke baker
Ric' crippine
Thomas swaine
Humfrey Wilcoxe barbar
Humfrey hughes sherman

THE EAST FORIETT.

Robt. Hatton captaine
Ric' (Walker erased)
Will^m^ gowin
Thomas bate corvisor
Griffith euanes corvisor
John gibbons
Harrye patten
Ric' hussey.

WARDA LAPIDEA.

Adam clarke captaine
Ranulphe Kelles
Ranulphe steuens
phelippe homle
Will^m^ ysones
John Sprestone
George gurche
Thomas heylme
Raffe Sandford
John blacqueye

WARDA CASTRI.

Thomas elkes captaine
Robert smithe
John leceter
John Hassolde
Ric' medlicott gent'
Humfrey Wilcoxe
Humfrey hughes
Thomas Larkes
Will^m medlicott tiler
Will^m faukener

WARDA WALLIE.

John ap griffith (erased)
Gilbart wood captaine
John Wine al griffithe
Will^m *p*'hes
Griffith ap madocke
John hemes
Ric' boudeler
Will^m tidder
Ric' ap Ric'
Ric' huggens
Ric' leaton

THE EAST FORIETT.

Robt. hatten bailiff captaine
Ric' baker
Will^m locde
Ric carter
Thomas tyler
Edward adderton
John Shutte
George Carter

WARDA LAPIDEA.

Nicolas oneslowe captaine
John miller (erased)
Edward Benett
John Tinsley
John firrett
John skott
Willm strange
Roger payn (erased)
Humfrey smith fidler
John hotchkes at atcham (erased)
Ric' babinson
Ric' boudley
Francis tenche (erased)
George *m*utton
John daines Sherman (erased)
John baugh skinner captaine
Robert hardinge
Ric' prest*ouch*
Arthure eaton
Ric' tudder (or tubbe)
W^m farmer

WARDA CASTRI

Will^m *C*arwine
allen Jonson
James mitton
James butur (erased)
Ric' rider
John grinsell (erased)
Adam Whittacres (erased)
David picke
Thomas tubbe (erased)
Thomas *m*itton (erased)
John meredith *baker* (erased)
John bache baker
Rainold Jonson
Ric' anderton
Roger downe
Thomas riton
James haines
John Hughes
Edward lloyd sherman
Robert Swaine
Geoffrey . . . ser Barke (erased)
Thomas *B*arne
Hughe benion
Thomas manning

WARDA WALLIE.

Mathewe ap hoell
Ric' tilston
Roger allen captaine
Ric' hardinge
Arthure maxon
Thomas simkes
Will^m meoles
John dicher
John huggins

WARDA CASTRI.

Thomas ellos captaine
Robert smithe
John lecetor
John Hassolde
Ric' medlicott gent'
Humfrey Vlcoxe
Humfrey hughes
Thomas Larkes
Will^m medlicott tiler
Will^m laukener

WARDA WALLIE.

John ap griffith (erased)
Gilbart wood captaine
John Vine al griffithe
Will^m ffoes
Griffith ap madocke
John hemes
Ric' boudeler
Will^m tidder
Ric' ap Ric'
Ric' huggens
Ric' leaton

THE EAST PORRETT.

Rob. hatton baitill captaine
Ric' baker
Will^m loede
Ric carter
Thomas tyler
Edward adderton
John Shutte
George Carter

WARDA LAVINIA.

Nicolas onselowe captaine
John miller (erased)
Edward Bennett
John Tinsley
John hirett
John skott
Willm strange
Roger payn (erased)
Humfrey smith tiller
John botchlea al atcham (erased)
Ric' bahnson

Ric' boudley
Francis leeche (erased)
George mutton
John daines Sherman (erased)
John Bunch skinner captaine
Robert hardinge
Ric' preaway
Arthure eaton
Ric' tudder (or tubbe)
Will^m tanner

WARDA CASTRI

Will^m Cawsine
allen Jonson
James mutton
James butar (erased)
Ric' rider
John grinsell (erased)
adam Whitacres (erased)
David picke
Thomas tubbe (erased)
Thomas watton (erased)
John mardelith baxter (erased)
John backe baker
Rannold Jonson
Ric' angerton
Roger downe
Thomas ritton
James baines
John Thicles
Edward lloyd sherman
Robert Swaine
Geoffrey ser ffarbe (erased)
Thomas Dayne
Thurgle benson
Thomas manning

WARDA WALLIE.

Mathewe ap bodl
Ric' tilston
Roger allen captaine
Ric' hardinge
Arthure mason
Thomas sinkes
Will^m meeles
John dicher
John huggins

John cley
Robart brome
Humfrey Leaton
Evan nicoles
Roger bulley
John meredith (erased)
Oliuer anderton
Roger larrence
Thomas gardener
Roger petton
Thomas hinton
Dauid Jones
Edward Calcott.

[N.B.—Some of these names are very uncertain, especially such as have been erased.]

It only remains to add that the foregoing Order may be found amongst the Shrewsbury Corporation Muniments, Petitions to the Bailiffs, No. 2,621.

C. H. DRINKWATER, M.A.

VI.

SURRENDER BY WILLIAM BELL, OF LAND IN ROUGHTON, IN THE MANOR OF WORFIELD. 1659.

december the 23 day anno Dom' 1659.

——M' That the day and yeare aboue written William Bell of Roughton did Surrender into the hands of John Brooke gent. and Thomas Bell two Customary Tenants of this Manner of Worfeild one halfe yard land in Roughton with the apurtenances unto the use and behoofe of Sarah wife vnto the aforesaid william during her naturall life and after her decease to her heires and Assignes for three yeares and after those three yeares to william Bell sonne vnto the aforesaid william and to his heires and assignes for euer.

[This is a M.S. note on a fly leaf of a book in my possession published at Venice in 1604. The Bells were an old Worfield family. William Bell married Jane, only daughter and heiress of John Walker of Burcote House. Their son, William Bell, of Burcote House, married Anne, daughter of Thomas Gibbons of Stableford (descended from an ancient Sedgley family); and the third daughter of William and Anne, Hannah Bell, married in 1737 Richard Hardwicke, of Burcote House. They had an only son, William Hardwicke, of Burcote House, who married Mary, daughter and coheiress of Joseph Perton of Chesterton, and died in 1807, leaving issue two sons,—John Bell Hardwicke of Burcote House, and William Hardwicke, the celebrated Salopian antiquary.]

C. H. DRINKWATER, M.A.

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